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MANUAL

FOR THE

USE OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR

1855.

PREPARED, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF 1840,

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY.
1855.

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1855

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, *January* 7, 1840. }

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Secretary of State cause to be prepared and printed by the Printer to the State, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be denominated a *Manual;* which shall contain the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, extracts from statutes, and statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by the Clerks of the two Houses respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful; and that he have the same bound in a pocket volume, and a copy thereof delivered within two weeks after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, and as much earlier as may be practicable, to each of the members and officers of the two Houses, and to each of the State officers who are entitled to copies of the Session Laws, with the name of such officer or member lettered on the cover; and also a map of the State, exhibiting the route of all canals and railroads that are finished or in the course of construction; the necessary expense whereof shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller.

By Order,
P. B. PRINDLE,
Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, *January*, 15, 1840. }

Resolved, That the Senate concur with the Assembly in the foregoing resolution.

By Order,
JOHN F. BACON,
Clerk.

158613

INDEX.

See Index to the State Constitution, at page 73.
See Index to Jefferson's Manual, at page 167.

Page.

Agricultural Society—(State), Officers of,..... 516
Assembly—List of Members, by Counties and Districts,..... 360
Rules and Orders of the, ... 419
Order of Business in the, ... 431
Standing Committees of the, ... 433
Names of Members, with Residences in Albany, and nearest Post-Offices, ... 439
Officers of the, ... 443
Joint Rules of Senate and Assembly,..... 485
List of Speakers of the,..... 349
Districts,..... 330
Auditor of the Canal Department,..... 446
Banking Associations,..... 379
Banks—Safety Fund or Incorporated, ... 375
Savings,..... 389
Free—(Individual or Associations), number in each county, ... 377
Closing Business,..... 387
Benevolent Institutions, ... 491
Calendar,..... 5
Canals—Canal Commissioners, ... 368, 445
Canal Board,..... 370, 446
Canal Appraisers,..... 368, 446
Engineers,..... 447
Canal Department, Auditor, ... 446
Rates of Tolls on, ... 462

Page.
Canals—State of Tonnage and Business on, ... 474
Contracting Board, ... 446
Distances of certain places on, from each other, ... 448
Tolls collected on, in certain years, ... 468
Lockages on, ... 483
Canada Mails—how received and dispatched, ... 293
Capitol—Trustees of, ... 369
Census of the State, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845 and 1850, ... 181
Charitable Institutions, ... 491
Clerks in the Public Offices, ... 372
Commissioners of the Land Office, ... 369
of the Canal Fund, ... 369, 445
Common School Fund, ... 344
Congress—Members of Thirty-third, ... 295
Members of Thirty-fourth, ... 520
Speakers of the House of Representatives, ... 303
Congressional Districts, ... 305
Constitution of the United States, ... 17
of the State of New-York, ... 37
Index to State, ... 77
Coroners, list of, ... 391
County Treasurers, ... 318
County Judges, ... 310
County Surrogates 312
County Sheriffs, ... 314
County Clerks, ... 316
Counties and Towns in the State, ... 181
Counties erected in the Colony and State, ... 340
District Attorneys, ... 320
Disiricts—Senate, ... 328
Assembly, ... 330
Congressional, ... 305
Judicial, ... 339
Distances between certain places on the Canals, ... 448
Engineers on Canals, ... 447

Page.
Executive Department, ... 368
Free Banks—Number, security and circulation, ... 379
Funds of the State, ... 342
General Fund, ... 342
Governors of New-York, Colony and State, ... 307
Incorporated Banks, ... 375
Inspectors of State Prisons, ... 368
Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly, ... 485
Jefferson's Manual, ... 89
Index to, ... 167
Judicial Department, ... 366
Judicial Districts, ... 339
Legislative Department, ... 359
Literature Fund, ... 345
Lieutenant-Governors, ... 309
Local Officers, ... 322
Mariners' Fund, ... 347
Manual (Jefferson's), ... 93
Index to, ... 167
New State Hall—Trustees of the, ... 370
Officers of State—Legislative, ... 359
Judicial, ... 366
Executive, ... 368
Parliamentary Practice, Jefferson's Manual, ... 89
Index to, ... 171
Population of the State, ... 181
of the United States, ... 352
Post-Offices and Post-Masters in the State, ... 217
List of Distributing, ... 292
Railroad Companies—Funds, ... 347, 348
Rates of Tolls on Canals, ... 412
Real and Personal Estate—valuation of, ... 354
Regents of the University, ... 371
Representatives in the 33d Congress, ... 269
Revised Statutes, ... 517

Page.
Rules and Orders of the Senate,..... 399
Assembly,..... 419
Senate Districts,..... 328
Senate—List of Senators, by Districts,..... 359
Residences of Senators in Albany,..... 415
Rules and Orders of the,..... 399
Order of Business in the,..... 409
Standing Committees of the,..... 411
Joint Rules of Senate and Assembly,..... 485
Officers of the,..... 417
Senators, and nearest P. O. Address,..... 329
Sheriffs,..... 314
Sinking Funds of certain companies,..... 347
Speakers—of the House of Representatives of the United States,..... 303
of the Assembly of the State of New-York,..... 349
Standing Committees of the Senate,..... 411
of the Assembly,..... 433
State Agricultural Society—Officers of the,..... 516
State Library—Trustees of,..... 370
Surrogates,..... 312
Superintendents of the Poor,..... 323
Tolls collected on Canals,..... 418
Rates of,..... 462
Towns and Counties in the State,..... 181
Trustees of the Capitol,..... 370
New State Hall,..... 370
State Library,..... 370
Treasurers of Counties,..... 318
United States—Constitution,..... 17
Senators,..... 295
Representatives in the 33d Congress,..... 297
Population of the,..... 352
Deposit Fund,..... 346
Speakers of the House of Representatives,..... 303
Valuation of Real and Personal Estate,..... 354

Full moon,..... 3d, 3h. 11.4m. M. | New moon,..... 18th, 3h. 29.7m. M.
Last quarter,..... 11th, 7h. 5.9m. M. | First quarter,..... 24th, 8h. 31.1m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
1	Monday.	New Governor inaugurated ; 1835, first daily paper in Buffalo .	7 30	4 38	6 13
2	Tuesday.	1798, Legislature meets regularly at Albany.	7 30	4 39	rises.
3	Wednesday		7 30	4 40	4 49
4	Thursday.	1835, Severe cold ; mercury frozen solid at Lebanon [at N. Y.	7 30	4 40	5 49
5	Friday.	1778, Leg're (2d ses)Po'keepsie ; 1791, 14th ses. N.Y.; 1792, 15th	7 30	4 42	6 49
6	Saturday.	1795, 18th ses. at Po'keepsie; 1796, 19th at N.Y.; 1841 gt. freshet	7 30	4 43	7 51
7	G	1794, 17th ses Legis're at Albany ; 1817, 1st paper in Chau. co.	7 30	4 44	8 54
8	Monday.	1784, Whitestown settled about this time ; 1850, 1st ship in the	7 29	4 45	9 56
9	Tuesday.	[U S. Dry Dock, Brooklyn.	7 29	4 46	10 58
10	Wednesday	[Legislature opens at Po'keepsie.	7 29	4 47	morn.
11	Thursday.	1785, Federal Congress meets at N. Y. ; 1788, 11th session of	7 28	4 48	0 2
12	Friday.	1787, 10th ses. at N. Y. ; 1790, 2d meeting of 13th ses. at N. Y.	7 28	4 49	1 8
13	Saturday.	1681, Anthony Brockholst, Com'r. in Chief ; 1840, steamboat	7 28	4 50	2 19
14	G	1838, Navy Island evacuated. [Lexington burnt, 140 perished.	7 27	4 51	3 33
15	Monday.	1783, Lord Stirling died.	7 27	4 52	4 49
16	Tuesday.	1786, 1st meeting of the 9th ses. of Legislature opens at N. Y.	7 27	4 53	6 4
17	Wednesday		7 26	4 55	sets.
18	Thursday.	1771, Battle of Kingsbridge.	7 25	4 56	5 13
19	Friday.		7 25	4 57	6 37
20	Saturday.	1776, Johnstown Tories disarmed.	7 24	4 58	7 58
21	G	1784, State Legislature meets for the 1st time at N. Y. (7th ses.)	7 24	5 0	9 16
22	Monday.		7 23	5 1	10 29
23	Tuesday.		7 22	5 2	11 39
24	Wednesday		7 21	5 3	morn.
25	Thursday.	1841, a shock of an earthquake felt in N.Y. [above Ni'g'a falls.	7 21	5 5	0 48
26	Friday.	1679, keel of the Griffin, 1st ves'l in west'n waters laid 6 miles	7 20	5 6	1 57
27	Saturday.	1779, Leg. meets at Po'keepsie ; 1780, Legis meets for the 1st	7 19	5 7	3 4
28	G	1840, Destructive fires in N. Y. [time at Albany ; 1783, 2nd	7 18	5 8	4 7
29	Monday.	[meeting of 6th sess. at Kingston ; 1785. 2d meet. 8th	7 17	5 10	5 6
30	Tuesday.	[ses. of Leg. at N.Y. ; 1789, Ontario county erected.	7 16	5 12	5 59
31	Wednesday	1781, Leg'ture meets at Albany.	7 15	5 13	6 45

Full moon, ... 1st, 10h. 33.7m. A. | New moon, ... 16th, 1h. 39.7m. A.
Last quarter, ... 9th, 9h. 52.8m. A. | First quarter, ... 23d, 0h. 26.1m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Thursday.		7 14	5 14	4 41
2	Friday.	1653, New York city incorporated.	7 13	5 15	5 44
3	Saturday.	[river opened; 1850, Hague st. (N Y.) explosion, 70 killed.	7 12	5 17	6 47
4	G	1808, First legis. action relative to grand canals; 1842, Hudson	7 11	5 18	7 49
5	Monday.	1663, Earthquake; 1815 Fulton died; 1823, Yates co. erected.	7 10	5 19	8 50
6	Tuesday.	1693, The French burn the Mohawk castles; 1778, N. Y ac-	7 9	5 20	9 53
7	Wednesday	1791, Rensselaer and Saratoga co's erected. [cedes to confed'n.	7 8	5 22	10 58
8	Thursday.	1690, Schenectady burnt by the French; 1828, Hudson river	7 7	5 23	morn.
9	Friday.	[opened.	7 6	5 25	0 4
10	Saturday.		7 4	5 26	1 14
11	G	1828, DeWitt Clinton died; 1844, Judge Cowen died.	7 2	5 27	2 29
12	Monday.	1831, Great Solar eclipse.	7 1	5 28	3 42
13	Tuesday.		7 0	5 30	4 50
14	Wednesday	Valentine's day. [snow storm; the John Minturn lost.	6 59	5 31	5 52
15	Thursday.	1694, Bradford paid for printing the first book in N. Y.; 1846,	6 58	5 32	6 46
16	Friday.	1791, Herkimer and Otsego co's erected: 1794, Tioga co. ere'd.	6 56	5 33	sets.
17	Saturday.	1843, Land slide at Troy, 18 persons killed.	6 55	5 35	6 47
18	G		6 53	5 36	8 4
19	Monday.		6 52	5 37	9 21
20	Tuesday.		6 50	5 38	10 33
21	Wednesday	1782, Legislature meets at Po'keepsie; 1813, Ogdensburgh ta-	6 49	5 39	11 44
22	Thursday.	[ken by the British.	6 47	5 41	morn.
23	Friday.	1798, Rockland co. erected; 1821, Monroe & Livingston co's er.	6 46	5 42	0 52
24	Saturday.	1684, Boundary partially run between N. Y. and Connecticut.	6 44	5 43	1 59
25	G	1643, Indians massacred by the Dutch on Manhattan Island;	6 43	5 45	3 0
26	Monday.	1813, Chancellor Livingston d. [1644, Indians defeated by the	6 41	5 46	3 56
27	Tuesday.	[Dutch in Westchester co.;	6 39	5 47	4 43
28	Wednesday	[1789, Cayugas sell their lands	6 38	5 48	5 23
		[to the State.			

THIRD MONTH.] MARCH, 1855. [HATH 31 DAYS.

Full moon, ... 3d, 5h. 0.3m. A. | New moon, ... 17th, 11h. 37.5m. A.
Last quarter, ... 10th, 10h. 51.8m. A. | First quarter, ... 25th, 6h. 17.7m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
1	Thursday.	1781, N.Y lands ceded to U.S.; 1799 Essex co 1816 Ontario co er	6 36	5 50	5 27
2	Friday.	1757, General embargo ; 1769, DeWitt Clinton born ; 1841, 1st.	6 35	5 51	6 24
3	Saturday.	1802, St. Lawrence co. erected. [daily paper at Brooklyn	6 33	5 52	rises.
4	G	1811, First report of Canal Commissioners.	6 32	5 53	6 44
5	Monday.	1701, Wm. Smith president of the Prov. ; 1794, Onondaga co.	6 30	5 54	7 47
6	Tuesday.	1813, British attack Lewiston. [erected.	6 28	5 56	8 51
7	Wednesday	1788, Clinton co erected; 1809, Schenectady co. erected ; 1842,	6 27	5 57	9 58
8	Thursday.	1799, Cayuga co. erected. [Lake Erie open.	6 25	5 58	11 6
9	Friday.	1778, Council at Johnstown between Six Nations & N.Y.Com.	6 23	5 59	morn.
10	Saturday.	1736, Geo. Clarke pres. ; 1797, Albany made capital ; Del'e co.	6 21	6 0	0 18
11	G	1808, Franklin, Chautauque, Cattaraugus & Niagara co's er'd.	6 19	6 1	1 29
12	Monday.	1761, Earthquake ; 1772. Montg'ry (orig. Tryon) co. 1813, War-	6 18	6 3	2 37
13	Tuesday.	1821, State Conv'n authorized ; 1848, A. Spencer d [ren co. er.	6 16	6 4	3 39
14	Wednesday	1844, Lake Erie open.	6 15	6 5	4 31
15	Thursday.	1783, Washington's address to his officers at Newburgh ; 1798,	6 13	6 6	5 12
16	Friday.	[Chenango co. erected ; 1799, Oneida co. erected.	6 11	6 7	5 45
17	Saturday.		6 9	6 9	sets.
18	G	1796, Steuben co. erected.	6 8	6 10	6 53
19	Monday.	1691, Henry Sloughter gov. ; 1842, 1st newspaper at Flushing,	6 6	6 11	8 8
20	Tuesday.	1844, Gen. Peter B. Porter died. [L I.	6 4	6 12	9 22
21	Wednesday	1806, Madison co. erected.	6 2	6 13	10 33
22	Thursday.	1765, Stamp Act passed. [son gov. of N.Y.	6 1	6 14	11 43
23	Friday.	1777, Brit. take possession of Peekskill ; 1780. James Robert-	5 59	6 15	morn.
24	Saturday.	1744, War proc. bet. France & Gr. Brit. ; 1804, Seneca co. er'd.	5 57	6 16	0 49
25	G	1693, Printing or'd to be introd'd into N. Y ; 1800, Greene co.	5 55	6 18	1 48
26	Monday.	1806, Broome co er. ; 1814 Gen. Hull guilty. [1805, Lewis co. e.	5 54	6 19	2 39
27	Tuesday.	1756, French burn Fort Bull, Oneida co ; 1809, Sullivan co. e'd	5 52	6 20	3 23
28	Wednesday	1638, Wm Kieft, gov. ; 1805, Jefferson co. er. [1828, canal op'd.	5 50	6 21	3 58
29	Thursday.	1797, Mohawks relin. all claim to land in this State ; 1799, grad.	5 48	6 22	4 26
30	Friday.	1792, Inland Lock Nav. Co. inc ; 1802, G'esee co er. [abol slav.	5 47	6 23	4 53
31	Saturday.	1817, Slavery to be abolished in ten y'rs. [1826 Chemung co. e.	5 45	6 24	5 14

Full moon, ... 2d, 9h. 21.0m. M. | New moon, ... 16th, 9h. 57.0m. M.
Last quarter, ... 5th, 4h. 28.0m. A. | First quarter, ... 24th, 0. 0.49m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	G	1829, Hudson R. open. [Erie co. e; 1823 1st paper in Sy'cuse	5 43	6 25	5 37
2	Monday.	1698, Earl of Bellamont, gov.; 1784, Wash'n co. erected; 1821,	5 41	6 26	6 42
3	Tuesday.	1775, The Colonial Legislature holds its last Session; 1829,	5 40	6 27	7 49
4	Wednesday	1786, Columbia co erected; 1836, riv. open. [N. Y. Saf Fund	5 38	6 29	8 58
5	Thursday.	[established.	5 36	6 30	10 8
6	Friday.	1795, Schoharie co. erected.	5 34	6 31	11 21
7	Saturday.	1774, C. Colden lt.gov.; 1785 1st pap'r in Hudson; 1806 Allega-	5 33	6 32	morn.
8	G	1808, Cortland co. erected. [ny co. er; 1817, Tompkins co. er.	5 31	6 33	0 32
9	Monday.	1795, Act passed for the encouragement of Common Schools.	5 30	6 34	1 35
10	Tuesday.	1710, Gerardus Beekman, president.	5 28	6 36	2 28
11	Wednesday	1823, Wayne co. erected. [co. erected; 1848, new code.	5 26	6 37	3 12
12	Thursday.	1695, Votes of N. Y. Assembly first printed; 1816, Hamilton	5 24	6 38	3 47
13	Friday.	1787, Board of Regents established; 1825, Syracuse village inc.	5 23	6 39	4 16
14	Saturday.	1832, Erie R. R. inc. [Lt. Gov.	5 21	6 40	4 40
15	G	1728, John Montgomerie. gov; 1783. Andrew Elliot, King's	5 20	6 41	sets.
16	Monday	1812, Hugh White, founder of Whitestown, d.	5 18	6 42	6 59
17	Tuesday.	1784, Universal religious equality enacted by a special law.	5 16	6 43	8 10
18	Wednesday	1630, Manors created; 1838, General Banking Law.	5 15	6 44	9 23
19	Thursday.	1833, Canal navigation commenced.	5 13	6 45	10 32
20	Friday.	1743, Fr. Seigniories on L. Champlain; 1777, 1st State Consti-	5 12	6 47	11 36
21	Saturday.	1818, State Library estab'd. [tution; 1812, Gov. G. Clinton d.	5 10	6 48	morn.
22	G	1730, Public library founded in N. Y.	5 8	6 49	0 33
23	Monday.	1823, Del & Hudson Canal Co. inc.; 1838, 1st steamer from	5 7	6 50	1 20
24	Tuesday.	1841, Canal opened. [England arrived at N. Y.	5 5	7 1	1 58
25	Wednesday	1832, 1833, Canal opened.	5 4	7 2	2 29
26	Thursday.	1831, Imprisonment for debt abolished.	5 2	7 3	2 56
27	Friday.	1832, 1836, 1840, L. Erie open.	5 1	7 4	3 19
28	Saturday.	[fed. const.; 1827, Ruf. King d.	5 0	7 6	3 39
29	G	1788, Election for representatives to a conv'n to consider the	4 59	7 7	3 59
30	Monday.	1758, German Flats att'ked by Fr. Ind's; 1789, Wash'tn inau'd	4 57	7 8	4 19

Full moon, ... 1st, 10h. 55.5m. A.
Last quarter, ... 8th, 9h. 53.7m. A.
New moon, ... 15th, 9h. 5.1m. A.
First quarter, ... 23d, 6h. 54.0m. A.
Full moon, ... 31st, 9h. 39.7m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Tuesday.	1817, Trustees first elected for the village of Rochester.	4 56	6 59	rises.
2	Wednesday	1837, Great commercial embarrassment throughout the State.	4 54	7 0	7 56
3	Thursday.	1702, Lord Cornbury, Governor.	4 53	7 1	9 8
4	Friday.	1626, Peter Minuit, Governor.	4 51	7 2	10 21
5	Saturday.	1830, Lake Erie open	4 50	7 3	11 29
6	G	1709, Peter Schuyler, President; 1814, Oswego taken by Br'sh.	4 49	7 4	morn.
7	Monday.	1849, General Worth died.	4 48	7 6	0 26
8	Tuesday.	1777, Council of safety appointed; 1830, 1st paper at Hemp-	4 46	7 7	1 12
9	Wednesday	1709, Richard Ingoldesby, Lt. Gov. [stead, L. I	4 45	7 8	1 49
10	Thursday.	1775, Ticonderoga taken by the Am.; 1791 1st newspaper in	4 44	7 9	2 20
11	Friday.	1647, Peter Stuyvesant, Gov. [Suffolk co.; 1837, New York	4 43	7 10	2 44
12	Saturday.	1781, Fort Schuyler burnt. [banks stop sp. payment; 1849,	4 42	7 11	3 8
13	G	1806, Broome co. organized. [Astor Opera House riot.	4 41	7 12	3 30
14	Monday.	1731, Boundary between N. Y. and Conn. finally settled; 1826	4 40	7 13	3 53
15	Tuesday.	1814, Br. attack Pulteneyville, Wayne co. [Sing-Sing pri. com.	4 39	7 14	sets.
16	Wednesday	1691, Leisler & Milborne hanged; 1801, Gov. Seward b.; 1838,	4 38	7 15	8 14
17	Thursday.	1829, John Jay died. [banks pay specie.	4 37	7 16	9 22
18	Friday.	1773, Boundary between N. Y. & Mass. agreed on; 1850, fire	4 36	7 17	10 22
19	Saturday.	1701, John Nanfan, Lt. Gov.; 1780, the dark day. [at Corning	4 35	7 18	11 13
20	G		4 34	7 19	11 55
21	Monday.	1780, Johnstown burnt by the Tories.	4 33	7 20	morn.
22	Tuesday.	1775, New York Provincial Congress meets.	4 32	7 21	0 30
23	Wednesday	1668, Francis Lovelace, Gov.; 1752, Bradford the 1st N. York	4 31	7 22	0 58
24	Thursday.	1777, Sag Harbor attacked by the Am. [printer died; 1850,	4 30	7 23	1 22
25	Friday.	[Grinnell's discov'y ships sail from N. Y.	4 30	7 24	1 42
26	Saturday.	1836, 42 Railroad Cos. incorpo'd. [in search of Sir J. Franklin.	4 29	7 25	2 1
27	G		4 29	7 26	2 21
28	Monday.	1818, The Walk-in-the-Water (1st steamer on L. Erie,) launch-	4 28	7 27	2 42
29	Tuesday.	1813, British attack Sackett's Harbor. [ed at Black Rock.	4 27	7 27	3 4
30	Wednesday	1749, French settle at Oswegatchie; 1814, British defeated at	4 27	7 28	rises.
31	Thursday.	1658, Kingston founded. [Sandy creek.	4 26	7 29	8 5

SIXTH MONTH.] JUNE, 1855. [HATH 30 DAYS.

Last quarter, ... 7th, 2h. 40.1m. M. | First quarter, ... 22d, 11h. 44.2m. M.
New moon, ... 14th, 9h. 20.6m. M. | Full moon, ... 29th, 6h. 5.8m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Friday.	1846, Constitutional Convention meets; 1847, St'm'r Wash-	4 26	7 30	9 17
2	Saturday.	[ington sails from N. Y.	4 25	7 30	10 19
3	G	1689, Leisler's Revolution; 1757, James De Lancey Lt. Gov.;	4 25	7 31	11 10
4	Monday.	1829, Steam frig. Fulton blown up, 26 killed. [1792, Route be-	4 24	7 32	11 50
5	Tuesday.	[tween Penn. and the Genesee country explored.	4 24	7 33	morn.
6	Wednesday	1707, Rev. Mr. McKenzie prosecuted for preaching without	4 24	7 33	0 23
7	Thursday.	1629, Charter to Patroons; 1663, 2d Esopus war. [license.	4 23	7 34	0 50
8	Friday	1709, Bills of credit, or paper money first authorized by law.	4 23	7 35	1 14
9	Saturday.	1625, First white child born in Brooklyn; 1756, War between	4 23	7 35	1 35
10	G	[France and England proclaimed.	4 22	7 36	1 57
11	Monday.	1825, Governor Tompkins died.	4 22	7 36	2 21
12	Tuesday.	1812, Putnam co. erected.	4 22	7 37	2 50
13	Wednesday	1710, Second immigration of Palatines.	4 22	7 37	sets.
14	Thursday.	1710, Robert Hunter, governor.	4 22	7 38	8 10
15	Friday.		4 22	7 38	9 6
16	Saturday.	1832, Cholera at Whitehall.	4 22	7 38	9 52
17	G	1788, Convention at Po'keepsie to consider the fed. constit'n.	4 22	7 39	10 29
18	Monday.	1764, Lighthouse at Sandyhook in operation for the first time.	4 22	7 39	10 59
19	Tuesday.	1754, Colonial Congress at Albany; 1778, Legislature opens at	4 23	7 39	11 24
20	Wednesday	[Po'keepsie.	4 23	7 40	11 47
21	Thursday.	1759, Fort George erected at the head of Lake George.	4 23	7 40	morn.
22	Friday.	1848, Free Soil Convention at Utica.	4 23	7 40	0 7
23	Saturday.		4 23	7 40	0 25
24	G		4 24	7 40	0 44
25	Monday.	1762, Robert Monckton, governor.	4 24	7 40	1 5
26	Tuesday.	1703, Act vacating extravagant grants of land confirmed; 1799	4 24	7 40	1 30
27	Wednesday	1832, Cholera at N. Y. [first newspaper at Brooklyn.	4 25	7 40	2 0
28	Thursday.	1775, Wm Tryon, gov.; 1785, Treaty of Fort Herkimer be-	4 25	7 40	2 40
29	Friday.	[tween the Oneidas, Tuscaroras and N. Y	4 25	7 40	rises.
30	Saturday.	1802, Tr'y of Buffalo C'k. Senecas sell th'r land w. G'esee riv.	4 26	7 40	9 23

SEVENTH MONTH.] JULY, 1855. [HATH 31 DAYS.

Last quarter, ... 6th, 8h. 20.5m. M. | First quarter, ... 22d, 2h. 43.6m. M.
New moon, ... 13th, 7h. 53.3m. A. | Full moon, ... 29th, 1h . 13.8m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	G	1731, Rip Van Dam, president; 1820, 1st canal toll received.	4 26	7 40	9 48
2	Monday.		4 27	7 40	10 23
3	Tuesday.	1756, Bradstreet defeats a body of Fr. and Indians near Oswego	4 27	7 40	10 53
4	Wednesday	1776, INDEPENDENCE declared; 1817, ground broke for Erie	4 28	7 40	11 18
5	Thursday.	[canal; 1827, slavery extinct in N. Y.	4 29	7 40	11 41
6	Friday.	1777, Am's. evacuate Ticonderoga; 1789, 13th ses. of Legisla-	4 29	7 40	morn.
7	Saturday.	[ture at Albany.	4 30	7 39	0 3
8	G	1758, Abercrombie def'd at Ticonderoga; 1777, battle Ft. Anne.	4 30	7 39	0 26
9	Monday.	1771, W. Tryon, Gov.; 1776, N. Y. approves Dec. of Independ.	4 31	7 38	0 53
10	Tuesday.	1776, N. Y. dec. an indep'nt State; 1834, abolition riots at N.Y.	4 32	7 38	1 24
11	Wednesday	1656, French settle at Onondaga; 1774, Sir Wm Johnson d;	4 33	7 38	2 1
12	Thursday.	1804, Alexander Hamilton d. [1782, 1st meeting of 6th ses Leg.	4 33	7 37	2 45
13	Friday.	1687, Denonville def. Senecas. [at Poughkeepsie; 1813, Black	4 34	7 37	sets.
14	Saturday.	1834, E. C. Genet, died. [Rock taken; 1848, Canal Bank,	4 35	7 36	8 28
15	G	[Albany, burst	4 36	7 35	9 1
16	Monday.	1779, Stony Point taken; 1833, cor. stone of N.Y. Univer'y laid.	4 36	7 35	9 27
17	Tuesday.		4 37	7 34	9 50
18	Wednesday	[gt. fire at N Y., 302 buildings burnt; 1850, a violent gale.	4 38	7 34	10 10
19	Thursday.	1701, The 5 nations sell their hunting ground to England; 1845,	4 39	7 33	10 29
20	Friday.	1759, Gen. Prideaux killed; 1779, Minisink plund. and burnt	4 40	7 32	10 48
21	Saturday.	1719, Peter Schuyler, president [by Indians; 1798, 1st paper in	4 41	7 31	11 8
22	G	1686, Albany incorp'd; 1779, battle of Minisink. [Cayuga co.	4 42	7 30	11 30
23	Monday.	1691, Richard Ingoldesby, Commander in Chief.	4 43	7 29	11 57
24	Tuesday.	1759, Battle of Niagara. [elects del. to Conti. Congress.	4 44	7 29	morn.
25	Wednesday	1759, Fort Niagara reduced by Sir Wm. Johnson; 1774, N. Y.	4 45	7 28	0 31
26	Thursday.	1687, Ft. Niagara built by the Fr.; 1783, N.Y. adopts fed. con.	4 46	7 27	1 16
27	Friday.	1661, Schenectady pur'd from Inds; 1756, war proc. at Albany.	4 47	7 26	2 13
28	Saturday.	1851, Solar eclipse, visible in N. Y. State	4 48	7 25	rises.
29	G	1848, Niagara falls suspension bridge completed.	4 49	7 24	8 19
30	Monday.	1609, Battle between Champlain and Indians in Essex co.; 1760	4 50	7 23	8 52
31	Tuesday.	1813, Plattsburgh taken. [Lt. Gov. Delancey died.	4 51	7 21	9 19

Last quarter, ... 4th, 4h. 13.8m. A. | First quarter, ... 20th, 3h. 27.5m. A.
New moon, ... 12th, 1h. 46.2m. A. | Full moon, ... 27th, 8h. 14.2m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Wednesday	1727, Oswego summoned by the Fr.; 1732, Wm. Cosby Gov.;	4 52	7 20	9 43
2	Thursday.	1780, Canajoharie laid waste. [1759, Crown Pt. aband. by Fr.	4 53	7 19	10 6
3	Friday.	1777, St. Leger invests Ft. Stanwix; 1778, Dest've fire at N.Y.;	4 54	7 17	10 28
4	Saturday.	1696, Frontenac inv. the Onondaga co. [1821 1st paper at Lyons	4 55	7 16	10 54
5	G	1658, Great sickness; harvest in some places uncut thro' ina-	4 56	7 15	11 25
6	Monday.	1777, Battle of Oriskany. [bility to reap it.	4 57	7 14	12 0
7	Tuesday.	1679, The ship Griffin sails from Niagara riv. to the Up. lakes.	4 58	7 12	morn.
8	Wednesday	[Wm. Henry; 1841, Sl. b. Erie burnt	4 59	7 11	0 43
9	Thursday	1673, (N. S.) N. Y. reduced by the Dutch; 1757, Fall of Ft.	5 0	7 10	1 32
10	Friday.	1760, Oswegatchie taken by the Brit.; 1848, Buffalo platform	5 1	7 8	2 28
11	Saturday.	[erected.	5 2	7 7	3 30
12	G	1673, Anthony Colve, gov.; 1830, 1st R R. in this State com.	5 3	7 6	sets.
13	Monday.	1831, Alb. & Schenectady R. R. opened	5 4	7 4	7 55
14	Tuesday.	1756, Oswego taken by the Fr.; 1788, 1st newspaper in Goshen,	5 5	7 3	8 15
15	Wednesday	[Orange co.	5 6	7 1	8 34
16	Thursday.	1654, Onondaga salt springs discovered.	5 7	7 0	8 53
17	Friday.	1848, Great fire at Albany.	5 8	6 58	9 12
18	Saturday.	1840, State street bridge, Albany, falls; over 20 lives lost.	5 9	6 57	9 33
19	G	1761, Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.	5 11	6 55	9 58
20	Monday.	1841, Dreadful explosion at Syracuse; 26 lives destroyed.	5 12	6 54	10 28
21	Tuesday.	1843, Destructive fire at Sackett's Harbor.	5 13	6 52	11 5
22	Wednesday	1776, Br. land on L Island; 1777, siege of Ft. Stanwix raised.	5 14	6 51	11 54
23	Thursday.	1756, 1st stone of Columbia coll. laid; 1818, 1st st'r for Detroit.	5 15	6 49	morn.
24	Friday.	1756, 80 Acadians arr. from Georgia; 1779. 3d sess. of Legis-	5 16	6 48	0 58
25	Saturday.	[lature at Poughkeepsie	5 17	6 46	2 14
26	G	1836, Buff. and Niag. R. R. opened. [Wright d. Æt. 52.	5 18	6 44	rises.
27	Monday.	1683, Th's Dongan, gov.; 1776, battle of L. Island; 1847, Silas	5 19	6 43	7 16
28	Tuesday.	1754, Hoosick burnt; 1850. mon't to Silas Wright completed.	5 20	6 41	7 42
29	Wednesday	1779, Sullivan defeats the Indians at Elmira.	5 21	6 39	8 6
30	Thursday.	1692, Benjamin Fletcher, gov.	5 22	6 38	8 29
31	Friday.		5 23	6 36	8 52

Last quarter, ... 3d, 8h. 16.9m. M. | First quarter, ... 19th, 1h. 54.2m. M.
New moon, ... 11th, 5h. 45.7m. M. | Full moon, ... 25th, 4h. 18.2m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Saturday.	1731, Ft. at Crown Pt. erected by the Fr.; 1818, Auburn State	5 24	6 34	9 26
2	G	1701, Court of Chanc. est.; 1743, Geo. Clinton, gov [pris. op'd	5 25	6 33	9 57
3	Monday.	1755, Sir Ch's Hardy, gov.; Lake George so called at Geo. III.	5 26	6 31	10 39
4	Tuesday.	1609, Hudson riv. disc'd.; 1800, Cayuga bridge finished.	5 27	6 29	11 27
5	Wednesday	1655, Stuyvesant sails against the Swedes; 1684, De la Barre's	5 28	6 28	morn.
6	Thursday.	1839, Destructive fire at N. Y. [treaty at Hungry Bay; 1819,	5 29	6 26	0 22
7	Friday.	[st'r Phenix b'nt on L. Cham.	5 30	6 24	1 23
8	Saturday.	1664, N. Y. surrend. to the Eng.; R. Nicolls, gov.; 1755, bat	5 32	6 23	2 26
9	G	1779, Gen. Sullivan lays waste the Sen. country. [L. George.	5 33	6 21	3 28
10	Monday.	1779, Ind. village at Canandaigua bt.; 1816, Jour. fr. N Y. to	5 34	6 19	sets
11	Tuesday.	1814, Bat. Plattsburgh; 1826, Morgan ab'd; [Buff. in 4 days.	5 35	6 17	6 39
12	Wednesday	1769, Cad. Colden, lt. gov.; 1788, Onondagas sell lands to state.	5 36	6 16	6 58
13	Thursday.	1683, 1st elec'n of representatives ord.; 1763 Cad. Colden. lt. g.	5 37	6 14	7 17
14	Friday.	1726, Five Nations surren. Beaver hunting grounds to Geo. I.	5 38	6 12	7 37
15	Saturday.	1655, Ind. make a foray on N. Amsterdam; 1776, Wash'n eva-	5 39	6 10	7 59
16	G	1833, Boundary betw'n N. Y. and N. J. settled. [cuates N. Y.	5 40	6 9	8 26
17	Monday.	1720, Wm. Burnet, Gov.	5 41	6 7	9 1
18	Tuesday.	1838, Solar eclipse.	5 42	6 5	9 45
19	Wednesday	1777, Battle of Stillwater.	5 43	6 3	10 41
20	Thursday.		5 44	6 2	11 50
21	Friday	1609, Hudson at Albany; 1659, 1st Esopus war; 1776, Colden d.	5 45	6 0	morn.
22	Saturday.	1776, Capt. N. Hale ex.; 1788, the Oneidas cede all their lands	5 47	5 58	1 7
23	G	1709, Newburgh settled; 1780, Andre capt'd; [to the state.	5 48	5 56	2 29
24	Monday.	1664, Fort Orange surrendered to the English. [paper in Alb'y.	5 49	5 54	3 52
25	Tuesday.	1655, Stuyvesant reduces the Delaware river; 1815, 1st daily	5 50	5 52	rises.
26	Wednesday	1755, Ft. Edward built; 1832, N. Y. University organized.	5 51	5 51	6 29
27	Thursday.	1848, Michael Hoffman died; 1849, Owego burnt.	5 52	5 49	6 54
28	Friday.	1849, Astor Opera House rioters convicted.	5 53	5 47	7 21
29	Saturday.		5 54	5 45	7 53
30	G	1797, First stage from Rome to Geneva.	5 55	5 44	8 33

TENTH MONTH.] OCTOBER, 1855. [HATH 31 DAYS.

Last quarter, ... 2d, 5h. 57.8m. A. | First quarter, ... 18th, 10h. 31.1m. M.
New moon, ... 10th, 10h. 17.7m. A. | Full moon, ... 25th, 2h. 19.7m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Monday.	1755, Ft. Wm. Henry ordered built; 1807, 1st steamboat to Al-	5 56	5 42	9 19
2	Tuesday.	1780, Andre executed. [bany; 1849. Hudson R. R. R.	5 57	5 40	10 12
3	Wednesday	1811, 1st newspaper at Buffalo. [opened to Peekskill; 1850,	5 58	5 38	11 13
4	Thursday.	[Whitehall & Rut. R.R. op'd.	6 0	5 37	morn.
5	Friday.	1733, Zenger's Weekly Journal, (2d paper at N. Y.,) appears.	6 1	5 35	0 15
6	Saturday.	1777, Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken by the British.	6 2	5 34	1 17
7	G	1765, First Congress of Am. Colonies meets at N. Y.; 1777, bat-	6 3	5 32	2 20
8	Monday.	1755, Fr. commence a fort at Ticonderoga. [tle Bemis Heights.	6 4	5 30	3 21
9	Tuesday.	1688, Francis Nicholson, Com. in Chief; 1727, earthquake.	6 5	5 28	4 22
10	Wednesday	1615, Battle between Champlain and the Iroquois in W. N. Y.	6 6	5 27	sets.
11	Thursday.	1776, Naval engagement between Am. and Br. on L. Cham'n.	6 7	5 25	5 43
12	Friday.	1753, Js. de Lancey, lt. gov.; 1784, 1st meet. 8th ses. Leg. at N.Y.	6 9	5 24	6 4
13	Saturday.	1777, Kingston burnt by the Br; 1778, Legis're meets at Po'k'ie.	6 10	5 22	6 30
14	G	1736, Council in its Legisl. capacity meets without the Gov.;	6 11	5 20	7 2
15	Monday.	[1842, Croton water works completed,	6 12	5 18	7 42
16	Tuesday.	1725, First newspaper in New York. [1777, Burgoyne sur'rs.	6 13	5 17	8 33
17	Wednesday	1666, Fr. invade the Mohawk valley; 1683, 1st Leg. As. meets.	6 15	5 15	9 38
18	Thursday.	1764, N. Y. Ass'y appoints a com. to cor. with other N.'A. Col.	6 16	5 14	10 50
19	Friday.	1770. Earl Dunmore, Gov.; 1780, engagement at Palatine	6 17	5 12	morn.
20	Saturday.	[Bridge, Col. Brown killed.	6 18	5 11	0 8
21	G		6 20	5 9	1 27
22	Monday.	1784, Treaty of Ft. Stanwix between the Six Nations and U.S.	6 21	5 8	2 46
23	Tuesday.	1819, Erie canal navigated from Utica to Rome.	6 22	5 6	4 3
24	Wednesday	1686, Po'keepsie patent.	6 23	5 5	rises.
25	Thursday.	1826, 1st daily paper at Rochester. [Harlem R. R. compl'd.	6 24	5 3	5 18
26	Friday.	1825, Erie canal completed; 1st boat leaves Buffalo; 1837,	6 25	5 2	5 49
27	Saturday.	1722, 3d immigration of Palatines; 1801, State Con. amended.	6 26	5 0	6 25
28	G	1776, Battle of White Plains; 1788, 1st court at Plattsburgh.	6 28	4 59	7 9
29	Monday.	1727, Earthquake.	6 29	4 58	8 0
30	Tuesday.	1736, Geo. Clarke, Lt. Gov.	6 30	4 57	8 59
31	Wednesday		6 32	4 55	10 3

Last quarter,..... 1st, 0h. 9.6m. A. | First quarter,..... 16th, 6h. 5.1m. A.
New moon,..... 9th, 2h. 23.8m. A. | Full moon,..... 23d, 2h. 43.5m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Thursday.	1683, Alb'y, Dutchess, Kings, N. Y. Orange, Queens, Suffolk,	6 33	4 54	11 6
2	Friday.	1825, 1st bt. fr. Buff. ar. at Alb. [Rich'd, Ulst. Westch. cos. er.	6 34	4 53	morn.
3	Saturday.	1771, 1st newspaper, Albany; 1846 New constitution adopted.	6 35	4 51	0 9
4	G	1825, 1st bt. fr Buff. at N. Y. [maj. 25,005.	6 36	4 50	1 12
5	Monday.	1816, Governeur Morris died; 1850, Free schools sustained,	6 38	4 49	2 14
6	Tuesday.	1774, Boundary between N. Y. and N. J. partially settled;	6 40	4 48	3 16
7	Wednesday	1835, Erie R. R. commenced. [1792, 16th sess leg. mt. at N. Y.	6 41	4 47	4 19
8	Thursday.	1784, A plan for inland navigation on the Mohawk river pro-	6 42	4 45	5 28
9	Friday.	[posed to the Legislature.	6 43	4 44	sets.
10	Saturday.	1674, E. Andross, gov.; 1821, State constitution remodeled.	6 44	4 43	5 2
11	G	1778, Massacre at Cherry Valley; 1794, treaty of Canandaigua;	6 45	4 42	5 41
12	Monday.	1757, German Flats burnt by the Fr. [1824, Orleans co. er'd.	6 46	4 41	6 30
13	Tuesday.	1765, Sir Henry Moore, gov.; 1838, Patriots cross from Og-	6 48	4 40	7 30
14	Wednesday	1827, Thomas Addis Emmett died. [densburgh.	6 49	4 39	8 41
15	Thursday.	1828, Cayuga & Seneca Canal completed.	6 50	4 39	9 58
16	Friday.	1745, Saratoga burnt and inhabitants massacred by the Fr.;	6 52	4 38	11 13
17	Saturday.	1819, Fire at Schenectady. [1776, Fort Washington sur.	6 53	4 37	morn.
18	G	1755, Earthquake; 1776, Fort Lee evac. by the Americans.	6 54	4 36	0 29
19	Monday.		6 55	4 35	1 45
20	Tuesday.		6 56	4 34	2 59
21	Wednesday	1812, Fort Niagara bombarded.	6 58	4 34	4 15
22	Thursday.	1769, Wm. Smith, historian, died.	6 59	4 33	5 32
23	Friday.	1776, Rivington's press at N. Y. destroyed.	7 0	4 33	rises.
24	Saturday.	1819, Champlain canal declared to be in a navigable state.	7 1	4 32	4 59
25	G	1783, N. Y. evacuated by the British.	7 3	4 31	5 48
26	Monday.	1817, 1st newspaper in Wayne county established.	7 4	4 31	6 44
27	Tuesday.	1846, Steamer Atlantic wrecked.	7 5	4 31	7 47
28	Wednesday	1795, Baron Steuben died.	7 6	4 30	8 51
29	Thursday.	1783, perceptible earthquake at N. Y.	7 7	4 30	9 56
30	Friday.	1766, a vessel burnt at Navy Island; 1834, solar eclipse.	7 8	4 29	10 59

Last quarter,..... 1st, 9h. 3.6m. M. | Full moon,..... 23d, 5h. 31.3m. M.
New moon,..... 9th, 5h. 10.1m. M. | Last quarter,..... 31st, 6h. 56.6m. M.
First quarter,..... 16th, 1h. 48.7m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Saturday.	1745, John Jay born ; 1831, Erie canal closed.	7 9	4 29	morn.
2	G		7 10	4 28	0 2
3	Monday.	1804, Waterford and Lansingb'gh bridge opened ; 1834, S. De	7 11	4 28	1 3
4	Tuesday.	1824, Canal clos. [Witt, d ; 1840, canal closed; 1845, river cl'd.	7 13	4 28	2 4
5	Wednesday	1783, Washington takes leave of the army ; 1825, 1849, canal	7 14	4 28	3 7
6	Thursday.	1782, Van Buren born. [closed.	7 15	4 28	4 14
7	Friday	1836, Hudson river closed.	7 16	4 28	5 23
8	Saturday.		7 17	4 28	sets.
9	G	1680, Comet appears at Albany at 2 o'clock, p. m.	7 17	4 28	4 23
10	Monday.	1672, Monthly post established between N. Y. & Boston.	7 18	4 28	5 20
11	Tuesday.	1788, 12th ses. Leg. at Alb'y ; 1848, Sar. & Wash. R R. ope'd.	7 19	4 28	6 29
12	Wednesday	1833, 1834, canal closed ; 1849, iron workers' conv'n at Albany.	7 20	4 28	7 44
13	Thursday.	1825, Hudson river closed.	7 21	4 28	9 2
14	Friday.	1837, 1846, Hudson river closed	7 22	4 28	10 20
15	Saturday.	1824, Boat from Albany arrived at Utica ; 1834, Hudson riv. c'd	7 22	4 29	11 36
16	G	1768, Gov. Moore proposes the removal of obst'ns to naviga'n	7 23	4 29	morn.
17	Monday.	1743, N Y. Septennial bill pas'd; 1813, Embargo. [of Mohawk r.	7 24	4 29	0 49
18	Tuesday.	1708, Lord Lovelace, Gov ; 1813, Lewiston burnt.	7 25	4 29	2 3
19	Wednesday	1813, Fort Niagara surprised by the Br. ; 1841, Hudson r. clo.	7 25	4 30	3 17
20	Thursday.	1828, Canal closed.	7 26	4 30	4 30
21	Friday.	1832, Canal and river closed.	7 26	4 31	5 43
22	Saturday.		7 27	4 31	rises.
23	G	1825, Dr. Hosack d.; 1823, river closed ; 1850, severe snow st'm.	7 27	4 32	4 31
24	Monday.	1826, Hudson river closed.	7 27	4 32	5 32
25	Tuesday.	CHRISTMAS ; 1830, 1847, river closed.	7 28	4 33	6 36
26	Wednesday	1849, Hudson river closed.	7 28	4 34	7 40
27	Thursday.	1820, First newspaper in Queens about this date ; 1848, Hud-	7 29	4 34	8 45
28	Friday.	1839, Terrific gale along the coast and lakes. [son r. closed.	7 29	4 35	9 47
29	Saturday.	1837, Steamboat Caroline destroyed.	7 29	4 36	10 50
30	G	1813, Buffalo burnt by the British. [to Po'keepsie.	7 29	4 36	11 51
31	Monday.	1775, Montgomery killed ; 1849, Hudson R Railroad opened,	7 30	4 37	morn.

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

United States.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America. Preamble.

ARTICLE I.—*Section* 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives. Of the legislative power.

Section 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. Of the house of representatives.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen. Ib.

Of the house of representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New-York, six; New-Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North-Carolina, five; South-Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

Ib.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Ib.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

Of the senate.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Ib.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by

resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen. Of the senate.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. Ib.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States. Ib.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Ib.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. Ib.

Section 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. Manner of electing members.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Congress to assemble annually.

Section 5.

Powers.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Ib.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Ib.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Ib.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

Compensation, &c., of members.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Ib.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Manner of passing bills, &c.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Ib.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. Ib.

Section 8.

The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but Powers of Congress.

Powers of Congress.

all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy:

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of

the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress: Powers of Congress.

16. To execute exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person. Limitation of the powers of Congress.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a

Limitation of the powers of Congress.

regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.

Limitation of the powers of the individual states.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

Ib.

2. No state shall without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—*Section* 1.

Executive power.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Manner of electing.

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors

equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Manner of electing.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list; the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Who eligible.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of

this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

When the president's powers devolve on vice-president.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

President's compensation.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

Oath.

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States: and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2.

Powers and duties.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall

nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. Powers and duties.

3. The president shall have power to fill any vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.

1. He shall from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States. Ib.

Section 4.

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. Officers removed.

ARTICLE III.—*Section* 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their ser- Of the judiciary.

vices a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

Of the judiciary.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of supreme court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

Of trials for crimes.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

Of treason.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason

shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—*Section* 1.

State acts.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2.

Privileges of citizens.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

Fugitives from justice to be delivered up.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

Runaways to be delivered up.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

New states

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union: but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

Territorial and other property.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section 4.

Guarantee of protection, &c.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature can not be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application to the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

Supreme law of the land.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. Oath. No religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states. (1 vol. Laws of U. S., page 72.)

The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8th Wendell's Reports, p. 100,) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789.

The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction and abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Free exercise of religion.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof: or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press

or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Right to bear arms.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. No soldier to be billeted, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. Unreasonable searches prohibited.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. Criminal proceedings.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted Mode of trial.

with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Right of trial by jury.

In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Bail, fines.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Rights not enumerated

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Powers reserved.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 73, as article 11.]

ARTICLE XI.

Limitation of the judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

[The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the Laws of the United States as article 12.]

ARTICLE XII.

Election of president.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

Vice-president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the

purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

[In the edition of the Laws of the U. S., before referred to, there is an amendment printed as article 13, prohibiting citizens from accepting titles of nobility or honor, presents, offices, &c., from foreign nations. But, by a message of the president of the United States, of the 4th of February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, it appears that this amendment had been ratified only by 12 states, and therefore had not been adopted. See vol. iv. of the printed papers of the 1st session of the 15th Congress, No. 76.]

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

State of New-York,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 3, 1846.

WE THE PEOPLE of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, DO ESTABLISH this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges, secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by jury.

Section 2. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Religious liberty.

Section 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Writ of habeas corpus.

Section 4. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Bail, fines.

Section 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Grand jury.

Section 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Private property.

Section 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.

Private roads.

Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road, and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited.

Freedom of speech and of the press

Section 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be

passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Two-third bills.

Section 9. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

Right of petition

Section 10. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government or any department thereof, nor shall any divorce be granted, otherwise than by due judicial proceedings, nor shall any lottery hereafter be authorized or any sale of lottery tickets allowed within this State.

Divorces.

Lotteries.

Right of property in lands.

Section 11. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

Escheats.

Feudal tenures abolished.

Section 12. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished, saving, however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

Allodial tenure.

Section 13. All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners according to the nature of their respective estates.

Certain leases invalid.

Section 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Fines and quarter sales abolished.

Section 15. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter to be made, shall be void.

Sale of lands.

Section 16. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature.

Old colony laws and acts of the legislature.

Section 17. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the Convention of the State of New-York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered, and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated; and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as to the said commissioners shall seem practicable and expedient. And the said commissioners shall specify such alterations and amendments therein as they shall deem proper, and they shall at all times make reports of their proceedings to the Legislature, when called upon to do so; and the Legislature shall pass laws regulating the tenure of office, the filling of vacancies therein, and the compensation of the said commissioners; and shall also provide for the publication of the said code, prior to its being presented to the Legislature for adoption.

Common law.

Commissioners to be appointed.

Their duties.

Section 18. All grants of land within this State, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority, or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by this State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

Grants of land since 1775.

Prior grants.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

Qualification of voters.

Freehold required for man of color.

Section 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be

Persons excluded from

right of suffrage.

convicted of bribery, of larceny or of any infamous crime; and for depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

Certain employments not to affect residence of voters.

Section 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any alms house, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Laws to be passed.

Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Election to be by ballot.

Section 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

ARTICLE III.

Legislative power.

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

Senate, number of.

Assembly, number of.

Section 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members, and the Senators shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be annually elected.

State divided into 32 senatorial districts.

Section 3. The State shall be divided into thirty-two districts, to be called Senate Districts, each of which shall choose one Senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to thirty-two inclusive.

No. 1.

District number one (1) shall consist of the counties of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens.

No. 2.

District number two (2) shall consist of the county of Kings.

No. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

District number three (3) number four (4) number five (5) and number six (6) shall consist of the city and county of New York; and the board of supervisors of said city and county shall, on or before the first day of

Board of supervisors of

May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, divide the said city and county into the number of senate districts to which it is entitled, as near as may be of an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and consisting of convenient and contiguous territory; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The board of supervisors, when they shall have completed such division, shall cause certificates thereof, stating the number and boundaries of each district, and the population thereof, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and of the clerk of the said city and county.

the city of New York to divide the county into 4 senate districts.

Certificate, &c., to be filed.

District number seven (7) shall consist of the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland. No. 7.

District number eight (8) shall consist of the counties of Dutchess and Columbia. No. 8.

District number nine (9) shall consist of the counties of Orange and Sullivan. No. 9.

District number ten (10) shall consist of the counties of Ulster and Greene. No. 10.

District number eleven (11) shall consist of the counties of Albany and Schenectady. No. 11.

District number twelve (12) shall consist of the county of Rensselaer. No. 12.

District number thirteen (13) shall consist of the counties of Washington and Saratoga. No. 13.

District number fourteen (14) shall consist of the counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton. No. 14.

District number fifteen (15) shall consist of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin. No. 15.

District number sixteen (16) shall consist of the counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery. No. 16.

District number seventeen (17) shall consist of the counties of Schoharie and Delaware. No. 17.

District number eighteen (18) shall consist of the counties of Otsego and Chenango. No. 18.

District number nineteen (19) shall consist of the county of Oneida. No. 19.

No. 20. District number twenty (20) shall consist of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

No. 21. District number twenty-one (21) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

No. 22. District number twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county of Onondaga.

No. 23. District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.

No. 24. District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

No. 25. District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates.

No. 26. District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Chemung.

No. 27. District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the county of Monroe.

No. 28. District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara.

No. 29. District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the counties of Ontario and Livingston.

No. 30. District number thirty (30) shall consist of the counties of Allegany and Wyoming.

No. 31. District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the county of Erie.

No. 32. District number thirty-two (32) shall consist of the counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

Census to be taken in 1855 and every ten years.

Section 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district, except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Senate districts how altered.

Members of Assembly, how apportioned and chosen.

Section 5. The members of assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and shall be chosen by single districts.

Boards of supervisors in certain counties to divide the same into assembly districts.

The several boards of supervisors in such counties of this State, as are now entitled to more than one member of assembly, shall assemble on the first Tuesday of January next, and divide their respective counties into assembly districts equal to the number of members of assembly to which such counties are now severally entitled by law, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State, and the clerks of their respective counties, a description of such assembly districts, specifying the number of each district and the population thereof, according to the last preceding State enumeration, as near as can be ascertained.

Description of assembly districts to be filed.

Content of assembly districts.

Each assembly district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory; but no town shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts.

Legislature to re-apportion members of assembly.

The Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, shall re-apportion the members of assembly among the several counties of this State, in manner aforesaid, and the boards of supervisors in such counties as may be entitled, under such re-apportionment, to more than one member, shall assemble at such time as the Legislature making such re-apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into assembly districts, in the manner herein directed; and the apportionment and districts so to be made, shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be taken under the provisions of the preceding section.

Each county entitled to one member.

Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of the assembly, and no new county shall be hereafter erected, unless its population shall entitle it to a member.

Hamilton county.

The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, be entitled to a member.

Pay of members.

Section 6. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars for per diem allowance, except in proceedings for impeachment. The limitation as to the aggregate compensation shall not take effect until the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route. The speaker of the assembly shall, in virtue of his office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of his per diem allowance as a member.

Additional compensation to speaker.

No member to receive an appointment.

Section 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member, for any such office or appointment, shall be void.

Persons disqualified from being members.

Section 8. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the Legislature. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Time of election fixed.

Section 9. The elections of Senators and Members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Section 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary president, when the Lieutenant-Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as Governor. Powers of each house

Section 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days. Journals to be kept.

Section 12. For any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place. No member to be questioned, &c.

Section 13. Any bills may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other. Bills may originate in either house.

Section 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be, "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. Enacting clause of bills.

Section 15. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal. Assent of a majority of all the members required, &c.

Section 16. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. Restriction as to private and local bills.

Section 17. The Legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State, such further powers of local legislation and administration, as they shall from time to time prescribe. Local legislation conferred on boards of supervisors.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a Executive power how vested.

Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term.

Requisite qualifications of governor.

Section 2. No person except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been five years next preceding his election, a resident within this State.

Time and manner of electing governor and lieutenant-governor.

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall, forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

Duties and power of governor.

Section 4. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

His compensation.

He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished after his election and during his continuance in office.

Pardoning power vested in the governor.

Section 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulation as may be provided by law relative to the manner

of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Powers of governor to devolve on lieutenant-governor.

Section 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation or absence from the State, the power and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the State

Requisite qualifications of lieutenant-governor.

To be president of the Senate, and to act as governor in certain cases

Section 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy be filled, or the disability shall cease.

Compensation of lieutenant-governor in certain cases.

Section 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, while acting as such, receive a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Bills to be presented to the governor for signature.

Section 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objec-

tions to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

If returned by him with objections how disposed of.

Bills to be returned within ten days.

ARTICLE V.

State officers how elected and terms of office.

Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General, shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold their offices for two years. Each of the officers in this Article named (except the Speaker of the Assembly), shall at stated times, during his continuance in office, receive for his services, a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected: nor shall he receive, to his use, any fees or perquisites of office, or other compensation.

State engineer and surveyor, how chosen and term of office.

Section 2. A State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold his office two years, but no person shall be elected to said office who is not a practical engineer.

Canal commissioners how chosen and terms of office.

Section 3. Three Canal Commissioners shall be chosen at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Commissioners of the

Canal Fund shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January, next after such election, and determine by lot which of said Commissioners shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually, thereafter, one Canal Commissioner, who shall hold his office for three years.

Inspectors of state prisons how elected and terms of office.

Section 4. Three Inspectors of State Prisons, shall be elected at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January next succeeding such election, and determine by lot which of said Inspectors shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually thereafter, one Inspector of State Prisons, who shall hold his office for three years; said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein. All vacancies in the office of such Inspector shall be filled by the Governor, till the next election.

Com'rs of the land office.

Section 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be the Commissioners of the Land-Office.

Com'rs of the canal fund.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, shall be the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Canal board.

The Canal Board shall consist of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners.

Powers and duties of the boards and officers named in this article.

Section 6. The powers and duties of the respective boards, and of the several officers in this article mentioned, shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

Treasurer may be sus-

Section 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement

pended by governor.

of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office, during such suspension of the Treasurer.

Certain offices abolished.

Section 8. All offices for the weighing, gaging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandize, produce, manufacture or commodity, whatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained, shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

Assembly to impeach.

Court of impeachment.

Section 1. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by the vote of the majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments, shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, and punishment according to law.

Court of appeals.

Section 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals composed of eight judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the State for eight years, and four selected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. Provision shall be made by law, for designating one of the number elected, as chief judge, and for selecting such Justices of the Supreme Court, from time to time, and for so classifying those elected, that one shall be elected every second year.

Supreme court.

Section 3. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity.

State to be divided into districts.

Section 4. The State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, of which the city of New-York shall be one; the others to be bounded by county lines and to be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. There shall be four Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and as many more in the district composed of the city of New-York, as may from time to time be authorized by law, but not to exceed in the whole such number in proportion to its population, as shall be in conformity with the number of such judges in the residue of the State in proportion to its population. They shall be classified so that one of the justices of each district shall go out of office at the end of every two years. After the expiration of their terms under such classification, the term of their office shall be eight years.

Number of justices of sup. court in each.

Justices of sup. court to be classified.

Jurisdiction, &c., may be altered.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have the same powers to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity, as they have heretofore possessed.

Presiding judge to be designated.

Who may hold general and special terms, and circuit courts, &c.

Section 6. Provision may be made by law for designating from time to time, one or more of the said justices, who is not a judge of the court of appeals, to preside at the general terms of the said court to be held in the several districts. Any three or more of the said justices, of whom one of the said justices so designated, shall always be one, may hold such general terms. And any one or more of the justices may hold special

terms and circuit courts, and any one of them may preside in courts of oyer and terminer in any county.

Compensation to judicial officers.

Section 7. The judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court shall severally receive at stated times for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

Judges of court of appeals, &c., to hold no other office.

Section 8. They shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for either of them, for any elective office (except that of justice of the supreme court, or judge of the court of appeals), given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. They shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office. Any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State.

Counsellors and attorneys.

Classification of justices, and terms of court to be provided for by law.

Section 9. The classification of the justices of the supreme court; the times and place of holding the terms of the court of appeals, and of the general and special terms of the supreme court within the several districts, and the circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Testimony in equity cases.

Section 10. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law.

Removal of certain judicial officers.

Section 11. Justices of the supreme court and judges of the court of appeals, may be removed by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly and a majority of all the members elected to the Senate, concur therein. All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of, shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being

heard in his defence. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Manner of electing judges of courts of appeals & justices of sup. court.

Section 12. The judges of the court of appeals shall be elected by the electors of the State, and the justices of the supreme court by the electors of the several judicial districts, at such times as may be prescribed by law.

Power of governor to fill certain vacancies.

Section 13. In case the office of any judge of the court of appeals, or justice of the supreme court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor, until it shall be supplied at the next general election of judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

Judges of county courts, how chosen and term of office.

Section 14. There shall be elected in each of the counties of this State, except the city and county of New-York, one county judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county court, and perform the duties of the office of surrogate. The county court shall have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe; but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases.

Power county judges.

The county judge, with two justices of the peace to be designated according to law, may hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

His salary.

The county judge shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the board of supervisors, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during his continuance in office. The justices of the peace, for services in courts of sessions, shall be paid a per diem allowance out of the county treasury.

When two may be elected.

In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to perform the duties of the office of surrogate.

Equity jurisdiction.

The Legislature may confer equity jurisdiction in special cases upon the county judge.

Inferior local courts.

Inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the Legislature in cities; and such courts, except for the cities of New-York and Buffalo, shall have an uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

Two local judicial officers may be elected in each county.

Section 15. The Legislature may, on application of the board of supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of county judge and of surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as may be provided by law.

Judical districts to be reorganized.

Section 16. The Legislature may reorganize the judicial districts at the first session after the return of every enumeration under this Constitution, in the manner provided for in the fourth section of this Article, and at no other time; and they may, at such session, increase or diminish the number of districts, but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district at any one time. Each district shall have four justices of the Supreme Court; but no diminution of the districts shall have the effect to remove a judge from office.

Justices of the peace how elected.

Section 17. The electors of the several towns, shall, at their annual town meeting, and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in their defence by such county, city or state courts as may be prescribed by law, for causes to be assigned in the order of removal.

Certain judicial officers in cities and villages how elected.

Section 18. All judicial officers of cities and villages, and all such judicial officers as may be created therein

by law, shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

County clerks to be clerks of sup. court.

Section 19. Clerks of the several counties of this State shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. A clerk for the Court of Appeals, to be ex-officio clerk of the Supreme Court, and to keep his office at the seat of government, shall be chosen by the electors of the State; he shall hold his office for three years, and his compensation shall be fixed by law and paid out of the public Treasury.

Clerk for the court of appeals, how chosen and term of office.

No judicial officer except &c., to rec. any fees.

Section 20. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office.

Certain judgments and decrees may be removed to court of appeals.

Section 21. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any local inferior court of record of original civil jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

Publication of laws.

Section 22. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient. And all laws, and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Tribunals of conciliation.

Section 23. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law, but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto, in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Commissioners to revise, &c., the rules, &c., of courts of record.

Section 24. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the courts of record of this State, and to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time.

Organization of courts of appeal.

Section 25. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the organization of the Court of Appeals, and for transferring to it the business pending in the Court for the Correction of Errors, and for the allowance of writs of error and appeals to the Court of Appeals, from the judgments and decrees of the present Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and of the Courts that may be organized under this Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.

Canal debt.

Section 1. After paying the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year out of

Sinking fund

the revenues of the State canals, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-

$1,300,000.

six, the sum of one million and three hundred thousand dollars, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and from that time the sum

$1,700,000.

of one million and seven hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the canal debt, as it existed at the time first aforesaid, and including three hundred thousand dollars then to be borrowed, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to that purpose.

General Fund debt.

Section 2. After complying with the provisions of the first section of this article, there shall be appropriated

Sinking fund $350,000.

and set apart out of the surplus revenues of the State canals, in each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, until the time when a sufficient sum shall have been appropriated and set apart, under the said first section, to pay the interest and extinguish the entire principal of the canal debt; and after that period, then the sum

$1,500,000.

of one million and five hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt

called the general fund debt, including the debt for loans of the State credit to railroad companies which have failed to pay the interest thereon, and also the contingent debt on State stocks loaned to incorporated companies which have hitherto paid the interest thereon, whenever and as far as any part thereof may become a charge on the Treasury or General Fund, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said last mentioned sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to the purpose aforesaid; and if the payment of any part of the moneys to the said sinking fund shall at any time be deferred, by reason of the priority recognized in the first section of this article, the sum so deferred, with quarterly interest thereon, at the then current rate, shall be paid to the last mentioned sinking fund, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding said canal debt.

$20,000 of the surplus Canal revenues annually appropriated to General Fund, and the remainder to specific public works.

Section 3. After paying the said expenses of superintendence and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be paid out of the surplus revenues of the canals, to the Treasury of the State, on or before the thirtieth day of September, in each year, for the use and benefit of the General Fund, such sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the State; and the remainder of the revenues of the said canals shall, in each fiscal year, be applied, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, until the said canals shall be completed.

Certain deficiencies in the revenues of the State not exceeding $250,000,

If at any time after the period of eight years from the adoption of this Constitution, the revenues of the State, unappropriated by this article, shall not be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government, without continuing or laying a direct tax, the Legislature may, at its discretion, supply the deficiency, in whole or in part, from the surplus revenues of the canals, after complying with the provisions of the

annually to be supplied from the revenues of the Canals.

first two sections of this article, for paying the interest and extinguishing the principal of the Canal and General Fund debt; but the sum thus appropriated from the surplus revenues of the canals shall not exceed annually three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, provided for by this section for the expenses of the government, until the General Fund debt shall be extinguished, or until the Erie Canal Enlargement and Genesee Valley and Black River Canals shall be completed, and after that debt shall be paid, or the said canals shall be completed, then the sum of six hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be annually appropriated to defray the expenses of the government.

Loans to incorporated companies not to be released or compromised.

Section 4. The claims of the State against any incorporated company to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the stock of the State loaned or advanced to such company, shall be fairly enforced, and not released or compromised; and the moneys arising from such claims shall be set apart and applied as part of the sinking fund provided in the second section of this article. But the time limited for the fulfilment of any condition of any release or compromise heretofore made or provided for, may be extended by law.

Legislature shall by equitable taxes increase the revenues of the sinking funds in certain cases.

Section 5. If the Sinking Funds, or either of them provided in this article, shall prove insufficient to enable the State, on the credit of such fund, to procure the means to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable, the Legislature shall, by equitable taxes, so increase the revenues of the said funds as to make them, respectively, sufficient perfectly to preserve the public faith. Every contribution or advance to the canals, or their debt, from any source, other than their direct revenues, shall, with quarterly interest, at the rates then current, be repaid into the Treasury, for the use of the State, out of the canal revenues as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt.

Section 6. The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management, forever. State canals.

Section 7. The Legislature shall never sell or dispose of the salt springs, belonging to this State. The lands contiguous thereto, and which may be necessary and convenient for the use of the salt springs, may be sold by authority of law and under the direction of the commissioners of the land office, for the purpose of investing the moneys arising therefrom in other lands alike convenient; but by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of these lands shall not be diminished. Salt Springs.

Section 8. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum. Appropriation bills.

Section 9. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation. State credit not to be loaned.

Section 10. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time, exceed one million of dollars; and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever. Power to contract debts limited.

Section 11. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of Debts to repel invasion, &c., may be contracted.

such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Limitation of the Legislative power in the creation of debts.

Section 12. Except the debts specified in the tenth and eleventh sections of this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof.

No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, at such election.

On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"

The Legislature may at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted, in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision herein before specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.

The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability, shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the repayment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever.

No such law shall be submitted to be voted on, with-

in three months after its passage, or at any general election, when any other law, or any bill, or any amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to be voted for or against.

Section 13. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object. Manner of passing bills, imposing a tax.

Section 14. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of every act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust-money, or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house, shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein. Ib.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases wherein the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time, or repealed. Corporations how created.

Section 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law. Debts of corporations.

Section 3. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons. "Corporations" defined.

Charters for banking purposes.

Section 4. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Specie payments.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Registry of bills or notes.

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Individual responsibility of stockholders.

Section 7. The stock holders in every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind, contracted after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Insolvency of banks, preference.

Section 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments, and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations.

ARTICLE IX.

Common School, Literature, and United States Deposite Funds

Section 1. The capital of the Common School Fund; the capital of the Literature Fund; and the capital of the United States Deposite Fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenues of the said Common

School Fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenues of the said Literature Fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenues of the United States Deposite Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund.

ARTICLE X.

Sheriffs, clerks of counties, register and clerk of N. Y. coroners and district attorneys.

Section 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York, coroners and district attorneys, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff.

Governor may remove.

The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Officers how chosen or appointed.

Section 2. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all other officers whose office may hereafter be

created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.

Duration of office.

Section 3. When the duration of any office is not provided by this Constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

Time of election.

Section 4. The time of electing all officers named in this article, shall be prescribed by law.

Vacancies in office, how filled.

Section 5. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment, longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

Political year.

Section 6. The political year and legislative term, shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall every year assemble on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Removal from office.

Section 7. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

When office deemed vacant.

Section 8. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XI.

Militia.

Section 1. The militia of this State shall, at all times hereafter, be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service; but all such inhabitants of this State, of any religious denomination whatever, as from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom, upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

Manner of choosing or

Section 2. Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: Captains, subalterns and non-commis-

sioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; brigadier-generals and brigade inspectors by the field officers of their respective brigades; major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint the staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions. appointing militia officers.

Section 3. The Governor shall nominate, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all major-generals, and the commissary-general. The adjutant-general and other chiefs of staff departments, and the aids-de-camp of the commander-in-chief, shall be appointed by the Governor, and their commissions shall expire with the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The Commissary-general shall hold his office for two years. He shall give security for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, in such manner and amount as shall be prescribed by law. Officers to be appointed by Governor and Senate. Commissary General.

Section 4. The Legislature shall, by law, direct the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the Governor. Election of militia officers.

Section 5. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-martial, pursuant to law. The present officers of the militia shall hold their commissions subject to removal as before provided. Officers how commissioned.

Section 6. In case the mode of election and appointment of militia officers hereby directed, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may abolish the same, and provide by law for their appointment and removal, if two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein. Election of militia officers may be abolished.

ARTICLE XII.

Oath of office prescribed.

Section 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

ARTICLE XIII.

Amendments.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly: and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the Legislature so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

Future Conventions, how called.

Section 2. At the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such time as the Legislature may by law provide, the question "Shall

there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

Election.

Section 1. The first election of Senators and Members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Term of office of senators and members of assembly.

The Senators and Members of Assembly who may be in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall hold their offices until and including the thirty-first day of December following, and no longer.

First election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, when.

Section 2. The first election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December of that year.

State officers and others to remain in office, till 31st Dec., 1847.

Section 3. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, District Attorney, Surveyor-General, Canal Commissioners and Inspectors of State Prisons, in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and no longer.

First election of judicial officers, when.

Section 4. The first election of Judges and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and County Judges, shall take place at such time between the first Tuesday of April and the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-

seven, as may be prescribed by law. The said courts shall respectively enter upon their duties, on the first Monday of July, next thereafter; but the term of office of said judges, clerk and justices as declared by this Constitution, shall be deemed to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Jurisdiction of suits.

Section 5. On the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the present supreme court and court of chancery, and all suits and proceedings originally commenced and then pending in any court of common pleas, (except in the city and county of New-York,) shall become vested in the supreme court hereby established. Proceedings pending in courts of common pleas and in suits originally commenced in justices' courts, shall be transferred to the county courts provided for in this Constitution, in such manner and form and under such regulations as shall be provided by law. The courts of oyer and terminer hereby established shall, in their respective counties, have jurisdiction, on and after the day last mentioned, of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of oyer and terminer, and also of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of general sessions of the peace, except in the city of New-York, and except in cases of which the courts of sessions hereby established may lawfully take cognizance; and of such indictments and proceedings as the courts of sessions hereby established shall have jurisdiction on and after the day last mentioned.

Chancellor and supreme court.

Section 6. The chancellor and the present supreme court shall, respectively, have power to hear and determine any of such suits and proceedings ready on the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for hearing or decision, and shall, for their services therein, be entitled to their present rates of compensation, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or until all such suits and proceedings shall be sooner heard and determined.

Masters in chancery may continue to exercise the functions of their offices in the court of chancery, so long as the chancellor shall continue to exercise the functions of his office under the provisions of this Constitution. And the supreme court hereby established, shall also have power to hear and determine such of said suits and proceedings as may be prescribed by law. Masters in chancery.

Section 7. In case any vacancy shall occur in the office of chancellor or justice of the present supreme court, previously to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the Governor may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a proper person to fill such vacancy. Any judge of the court of appeals or justice of the supreme court, elected under this Constitution, may receive and hold such appointment. Vacancy in office of Chancellor, or Justice of Supreme Court, how filled.

Section 8. The offices of chancellor, justices of the existing supreme court, circuit judge, vice-chancellor, assistant vice-chancellor, judge of the existing county courts of each county, supreme court commissioner, master in chancery, examiner in chancery, and surrogate, (except as herein otherwise provided,) are abolished from and after the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (1847). Offices abolished.

Section 9. The chancellor, the justices of the present supreme court, and the circuit judges are hereby declared to be severally eligible to any office at the first election under this Constitution. Chancellor and Justices of present supreme court eligible.

Section 10. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, (including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York,) and justices of the peace and coroners, in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively elected. Officers to hold until expiration of term.

Section 11. Judicial officers in office when this Constitution shall take effect, may continue to receive such fees and perquisites of office as are now authorized by law, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, notwithstanding the provisions Judicial officers may receive fees.

of the twentieth section of the sixth article of this Constitution.

Local courts to remain until, &c.

Section 12. All local courts established in any city or village, including the superior court, common pleas, sessions and surrogate's courts of the city and county of New-York, shall remain until otherwise directed by the Legislature, with their present powers and jurisdiction; and the judges of such courts and any clerks thereof in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms of office, or until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

Constitution goes into operation.

Section 13. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Done, in Convention, at the Capitol in the City of Albany, the ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-first.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN TRACY, *President*,
and Delegate from the County of Chenango

James F. Starbuck,
H. W. Strong,
Fr. Seger,
} *Secretaries.*

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Legislature in 1853, referred to the Legislature of 1854, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of that Legislature, submitted to the people, and approved and ratified at an election held on the 14th day of February, 1854.]

Substitute for Section Three of Article Seven, the following:

After paying the said expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the canals, as a sinking fund, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within eighteen years, of any loan made under this section; and if the said sinking fund shall not be sufficient to redeem any part of the principal at the stipulated times of payment, or to pay any part of the interest of such loans as stipulated, the means to satisfy any such deficiency shall be procured on the credit of the said sinking fund. After complying with the foregoing provisions, there shall be paid annually out of said revenues, into the treasury of the state, two hundred thousand dollars, to defray the necessary expenses of government. The remainder shall, in each fiscal year, be applied to meet appropriations for the enlargement and completion of the canals mentioned in this section, until the said canals shall be completed. In each fiscal year thereafter the remainder shall be dis-

posed of in such manner as the Legislature may direct; but shall at no time be anticipated or pledged for more than one year in advance. The Legislature shall annually, during the next four years, appropriate to the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca canals, and to the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley canals, and for the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain canal, whenever from dilapidation or decay it shall be necessary to rebuild them, a sum not exceeding two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The remainder of the revenues of the canals, for the current fiscal year in which such appropriation is made, shall be applied to meet such appropriation; and if the same shall be deemed insufficient, the Legislature shall, at the same session, provide for the deficiency by loan. The Legislature shall also borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, to refund to the holders of the canal revenue certificates issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the treasury thereon; but no interest, to accrue after July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be paid on such certificates. The provisions of section twelve of this article, requiring every law for borrowing money to be submitted to the people, shall not apply to the loans authorized by this section. No part of the revenues of the canals, or of the funds borrowed under this section, shall be paid or applied upon or in consequence of any alleged contract made under chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, except to pay for work done or materials furnished prior to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two The rates of toll on persons and property transported on the canals shall not be reduced below those for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, except

by the canal board with the concurrence of the Legislature. All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the person who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance.

INDEX

TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[The references in the Index are to the Article and Section of the Constitution.]

	Art.	Sec.
Academies—support of,	9	1
Actions or suits—not to be affected,	1	18
by or against corporations	8	3
Adjournment—neither house to adjourn without consent of the other,	3	11
Adjutant-General—appointment and tenure of office,	11	3
Agricultural Land—certain leases or grants to be void,	1	14
Alienation of Lands—restraints upon, to be void,	1	15
Amendments to Bills—may be made in either house,	3	13
to the Constitution—[see Constitution,]	13	1
Appeals, Court of—[see Court of Appeals,]	6	2
Appropriation Laws—to be passed within two years,	7	8
to specify distinctly sum appropriated,	7	8
bills, how to be passed,	7	14
Assembly—number of members,	3	2
number when and how apportioned,	3	5
districts, how and when formed when reorganized,	3	5
compensation of members,	3	6
members not to receive State civil appointments,	3	7
accepting U. S. office, vacates seat of member,	3	8
election to be held in November,	3	9
to judge of qualifications, elections, &c.,	3	10
to choose its own officers	3	10
to keep a journal and publish the same,	3	11
to sit with open doors, except, &c.,	3	11

	Art.	Sec.
Assembly—not to adjourn without consent of the Senate,	3	11
members not to be questioned elsewhere for words said in debate,	3	12
majority of, necessary to pass bills,	3	15
has the power of impeachment,	6	1
first election of members,	14	1
Assistant Vice-Chancellor—office abolished,	14	8
Attorney-General—election and tenure of office,	5	1
compensation, not to receive fees,	5	1
Commissioner of the Land Office,	5	5
Commissioner of the Canal Fund,	5	5
member of the Canal Board,	5	5
when incumbent to go out of office,	14	3
Attorney, District—[see District Attorney.]	10	1
Ayes and Noes—on final passage of bills,	3	15
to be entered on journal,	3	15
on bills returned by Governor with objections,	4	9
on removal of judicial officers,	6	11
on certain bills to create debt,	7	12
on tax and appropriation bills,	7	14
on amendments to the Constitution,	13	1
Bail—excessive, not to be required,	1	5
Ballot—elections to be by, except for town officers,	2	5
Banking—no special charter for, to be granted,	8	4
suspension of specie payments not to be sanctioned,	8	5
stockholders to be individually liable,	8	7
bill-holders preferred in cases of insolvency,	8	8
Bank Notes or Bills—to be registered, and security given,	8	6
to be first paid, in cases of insolvency,	8	8
Black River Canal—to be completed,	7	3
not to be sold or leased,	7	6
Betting on elections—persons may be excluded from voting,	2	2
Bills—laws to be passed by,	3	14
private and local, title of,	3	14
enacting clause of,	3	15
question on final passage,	3	15
returned from Governor with objections,	4	9
to create debt,	7	12
Bills for—tax and appropriations, three-fifths quorum,	7	14
Bribery—persons guilty of,	2	2
Borrowing money—State may borrow for deficit in sinking fund,	7	5
not exceeding $1,000,000,	7	10
to repel invasion,	7	11
with assent of the people,	7	12
cities and villages to be restricted in,	8	9
Buffalo City Courts—how created,	6	14
judges of, to be elected,	6	18
how removed, if of record,	6	11
if not of record,	6	17
Canals—revenues, [see Revenues of Canals.]		
to be completed,	7	3
not to be sold, leased or disposed of,	7	6

	Art.	Sec.
Canal Commissioners—election and tenure of office,	5	3
term of office to be designated by lot,	5	3
members of Canal Board,	5	5
present, when to go out of office,	14	3
Canal Fund Commissioners—[see Commissioners of the Canal Fund.]		
Canal Board—of whom it shall consist,	5	5
its powers and duties	5	6
Chancellor—office of, abolished,	14	8
to hear causes till July, 1848,	14	6
eligible at first election	14	9
vacancy in office, supplied by Governor and Senate,	14	7
Chancery—[see Court of Chancery.]		
Census of the State—when to be taken,	3	4
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—election and tenure of,	6	19
compensation,	6	19
office to be at seat of government,	6	19
first election of,	14	4
Clerk of the Supreme Court—county clerks to be,	6	19
Clerks of Counties—[see County Clerks.]		
Clerk and Register of N. Y. City—election and tenure,	10	1
how removed, to be heard in defence,	10	1
time of election,	10	4
vacancy how filled,	10	5
to hold unexpired terms,	14	10
Credit of the State—not to be loaned,	7	9
of cities and villages to be restricted,	8	9
Citizens—not be disfranchised, unless by law,	1	1
not to answer for crimes, except on indictments, &c.,	1	6
not to be twice put in jeopardy for same offence,	1	6
Cities—may be created by special act,	8	1
to be restricted in their powers,	8	9
officers of, to be elected or appointed,	10	2
City Courts—[see Courts in Cities.]		
Crime—no one to answer except on presentments, &c.,	1	6
Criminal cases—no one to be witness against himself,	1	6
Circuit Courts—any justice of supreme court may hold,	6	6
terms of,	6	9
Circuit Judge—office of, abolished,	14	8
eligible to office at first election,	14	9
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals,	6	2
Chief Justice of Supreme Court—how to be designated,	6	6
to preside at general terms,	6	6
Code—commissioners to reduce laws into,	1	17
Colonial Acts—the law of this State,	1	17
Colored Persons—what, entitled to vote,	2	1
certain, not to be taxed,	2	1
Common Law—part of the law of this State,	1	17
Common School Fund—capital inviolate,	9	1
income how applied,	9	1
Common Pleas Courts—business transferred,	14	5
judges of, abolished,	14	8
Comptroller—election of, and tenure of office,	5	1

	Art.	Sec.
Comptroller—compensation, not to receive fees,	5	1
commissioner of the Land Office,	5	5
commissioner of the Canal Fund,	5	5
member of the Canal Board,	5	5
when present incumbent to go out of office,	14	3
Commissioners, Canal—[see Canal Commissioners.]		
Commissioners of the Canal Fund—who shall be,	5	5
to determine by lot the terms of Canal Commissioners,	5	3
powers and duties,	5	6
Commissioners of the Land Office—who shall be,	5	5
powers and duties,	5	6
may sell land contiguous to the Salt Springs,	7	7
Commissioners to form code and report to the Legislature,	1	17
vacancies how supplied, and compensation,	1	17
to simplify pleadings and practice,	6	24
of Supreme Court—office abolished,	14	8
Commissary-General—appointment and tenure of office,	11	3
to give security,	11	3
Compensation—of members of the Legislature,	3	6
of the Governor,	4	4
of the Lieutenant-Governor,	4	8
of Judges of Court of Appeals and Justices of Sup. Court,	6	7
of County Judge,	6	14
Conciliation—tribunals of, may be established,	6	23
not to render judgment except, &c.,	6	23
Conscience—liberty of, not to excuse acts of licentiousness,	1	3
persons exempt from military duty,	11	1
Constitution, how amended,	13	1
majority of each house necessary to propose amendments to,	13	1
amendments to be published before election of Senators,	13	1
majority of each house of next Legislature must agree to amendments,	13	1
amendments to be approved by a majority of electors voting,	13	1
when to take effect,	14	14
Convention to revise the Constitution—when question to be submitted,	13	2
majority of electors voting at the election, necessary,	13	2
delegates to be elected,	13	2
Congress—members of, ineligible to the Legislature,	3	8
Corporations—to be formed under general laws,	8	1
by special act in certain cases,	8	1
general laws may be altered,	8	1
dues from, how secured,	8	2
defined—to sue and be sued in all courts,	8	3
for banking, not to be created by special act,	8	4
bank notes to be registered and secured,	8	6
stockholders in banks individually liable,	8	7
bank notes to be first paid,	8	8
restrictions on municipal,	8	9
Corporate rights or charters not affected,	1	18
Coroners—election and tenure of office,	10	1
Governor may remove, after hearing defence,	10	1
time of election,	10	4

	Art.	Sec.
Coroners—to hold unexpired term,	14	10
County—not to be divided in forming Senate districts, except, &c.	3	4
each county to have member of Assembly, except Hamilton,	3	5
supervisors may have power of local legislation,	3	17
not to be liable for acts of sheriff,	10	1
officers to be elected or appointed according to law,	10	2
County Clerks—to be Clerk of Supreme Court,	6	19
election, tenure of office and how removed,	10	1
time of election,	10	4
vacancies how filled,	10	5
to hold unexpired terms,	14	10
County Judge—election and tenure,	6	14
to hold county court and perform duties of surrogate,	6	14
County Judge—jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts,	6	14
jurisdiction in causes arising in special cases,	6	14
with two justices, to hold court of sessions,	6	14
to receive a salary,	6	14
may have equity jurisdiction conferred on,	6	14
two officers may be created,	6	15
how removed,	6	11
first election of,	14	4
Counsel—party accused entitled to,	1	6
Court for the trial of impeachments—members of,	6	1
to be sworn before trial,	6	1
two-thirds present necessary to convict,	6	1
judgment,	6	1
Court of Appeals—to have eight judges,	6	2
four to be elected and classified,	6	2
four to be selected from Supreme Court,	6	2
Chief Judge, how designated,	6	2
time and place of holding terms,	6	2
writs of error and appeals to,	6	25
Court, Supreme—of law and equity,	6	3
State to be divided into eight districts,	6	4
four justices in each,	6	4
one or more chief justice to be designated,	6	6
general terms held by three,	6	6
special terms held by one,	6	6
time and place of holding terms,	6	9
who may practice in,	6	8
when to enter upon duties,	14	4
Court, Supreme, old—writs of error from, to Court of Appeals,	6	25
to hear causes till July, 1848,	14	6
vacancy to be filled,	14	7
Court of Oyer and Terminer—Justice of Supreme Court to preside,	6	6
terms of,	6	9
business, when transferred,	14	5
Courts of Sessions—by whom held,	6	14
Courts in Cities—civil and criminal, may be established,	6	14
uniform except in New-York and Buffalo,	6	14
judges to be elected,	6	17
decision may be removed to Court of Appeals,	6	21

	Art.	Sec.
Courts in Cities, Civil and Crim.—judges how removed, if of record,	6	11
not of record,	6	17
Court for the Correction of Errors—business pending to be transferred,	6	25
Court of Chancery—Appeals to Court of Appeals,	6	25
to decide causes till July, 1848,	14	6
business to be transferred,	14	5
Masters in Chancery to act,	14	6
Courts of General Sessions—business transferred,	14	5
Culling—officers for, abolished,	5	8
Debate, Legislative—freedom of, secured,	3	12
Debts—obligation of, not to be impaired,	1	18
due the State from corporations, to be enforced,	7	4
due the State, time of payment may be extended,	7	4
Debt—revenues of canal to pay yearly $1,300,000,	7	1
" " " 1,700,000,	7	1
" " " 350,000,	7	2
" " " 1,500,000,	7	2
to supply deficit in Sinking Fund,	7	5
not to exceed $1,000,000,	7	10
money borrowed, how to be used	7	10
to repel invasion, repress insurrection, &c.,	7	11
Debt—money borrowed, how to be used	7	11
not to create other, without providing for payment,	7	12
nor without being approved by the people,	7	12
law for, how to be passed, and question on,	7	12
may be repealed in part,	7	12
tax for debt incurred, not repealable,	7	12
act to be submitted after three months,	7	12
but not at a general election,	7	12
cities and villages to be restricted in creating,	8	9
Decisions—judicial, to be published,	6	22
publication free,	6	22
Districts, Senate,	3	3
how and when altered,	3	4
Districts, Assembly—how and when altered,	3	5
Districts, Judicial—[see Judicial Districts of Supreme Court.]		
District Attorneys—election and tenure of office	10	1
Governor may remove, to be heard in defence,	10	1
time of election,	10	4
incumbent, when to go out of office,	14	3
Divorce not to be granted without judicial proceedings,	1	10
Duration of office, when not fixed by law,	10	3
Elections—to be by ballot,	2	3
of Members of the Legislature, when held,	3	9
of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor,	4	3
Secretary of State, and other State Officers,	5	1
of sheriffs, &c.,	10	1
judges, justices of Supreme Court, &c.,	14	4
Electors—qualifications of,	2	1
guilty of bribery, larceny, betting, &c., may be deprived of right of voting,	2	3
what constitutes residence of,	2	3

	Art.	Sec.
Enumeration of inhabitants—when taken,	3	4
Engineer—[see State Engineer and Surveyor.]		
Errors, Court for the Correction of—business to be transferred,	6	25
Erie Canal—enlargement to be completed,	7	3
not to be sold, leased, &c.,	7	6
Escheat to the people,	1	11
Executive power vested in Governor,	4	1
Examiner in Chancery—office abolished,	14	8
Fees—Secretary of State not to receive, to his use,	5	1
Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, do.	5	1
no judicial officer to receive fees, except justice of the peace,	6	20
certain judicial officers may receive, till July, 1847,	14	11
Feudal tenures—abolished,	1	12
Freedom of speech and press secured,	1	8
debate in Legislature secured,	3	12
religion,	1	3
Fines—excessive, not to be imposed,	1	5
and quarter sales to be void,	1	15
Fund, Sinking—[see Sinking Fund.]		
[See Common School, Literature, United States Deposite.]		
Funds—no money paid from, without appropriation,	7	8
General Sessions—courts of, business transferred,	14	5
Genesee Valley Canal—to be completed,	7	3
not to be sold or leased,	7	6
Government expenses—from canal revenues, $200,000,	7	3
" " " 350,000,	7	3
" " " 672,500,	7	3
Governor—executive power vested in, and term of office,	4	1
who eligible,	4	2
when and how elected,	4	3
Commander-in-Chief, &c.,	4	4
to communicate by message,	4	4
to convene Legislature, or Senate only,	4	4
to execute laws, compensation,	4	4
to grant reprieves, pardons, &c.,	4	5
to suspend execution in cases of treason,	4	5
to report pardons and reprieves yearly,	4	5
when out of State, at head of military force,	4	6
not to appoint Members of the Legislature to office,	3	7
to sign bills if he approve,	4	9
if disapproved, to be returned with objections,	4	9
to determine by lot the terms of inspectors of State Prison,	5	4
to fill vacancy in office,	5	4
may suspend Treasurer, &c.	5	7
may appoint another to perform duties,	5	7
to remove judicial officers, with consent of Senate,	6	11
to fill vacancy in office of judge of Court of Appeals,	6	13
to fill vacancy in office of justice of Supreme Court,	6	13
may remove sheriff, county clerk, district attorney, and coroner,	10	1
may appoint, with consent of Senate, Major-Generals and Commissary-General,	11	3

	Art.	Sec.
Governor—to nominate Chancellor and Justice of Supreme Court, ..	14	7
first election of,	14	2
Grants—certain, with rents reserved, void,	1	14
from King of Great Britain,	1	18
Guaging—office for, abolished,	5	8
Habeas Corpus—not to be suspended, except, &c.,	1	4
Hamilton County—to elect members with Fulton,	3	5
Impeachment—Assembly has the power of,	6	1
judgment on conviction,	6	1
persons convicted, liable to indictment,	6	1
[See Court for the trial of.]		
Indictment—not to be tried without,	1	6
persons convicted on impeachment, liable to,	6	1
Indians—purchases of land from, void,	1	16
Infamous crime—not to answer for, unless on presentment, &c.,	1	6
persons guilty, may be deprived of right to vote,	2	2
Inspectors of State Prison—election and tenure of office,	5	4
terms to be determined by lot,	5	4
to have charge of State Prison,	5	4
to appoint all officers therein,	5	4
vacancies to be filled by Governor,	5	4
when incumbents go out of office,	14	3
Inspections—all offices for, abolished, and not to be created,	5	8
Invasions, &c.,—debt may be created for,	7	11
money raised, how used,	7	11
Jeopardy—not to be twice put in, for same offence,	1	6
Journals—of each house to be kept and published, except, &c.,	3	11
yeas and nays to be entered in,	3	15
objections of Governor to be entered on,	4	9
Judges of the Court of Appeals—who to be and tenure of office,	6	2
election of four, and selection of four,	6	2
compensation,	6	7
election of,	6	12
to hold no other office or trust,	6	8
members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments,	6	1
votes given for, void,	6	8
not to appoint to office,	6	8
may be removed by joint resolution,	6	11
to be heard in defence,	6	11
vacancy in office to be filled by Governor,	6	13
election for residue of term,	6	13
not to receive fees,	6	20
first election of,	14	4
Judge of County Court—election and tenure of office,	6	14
to hold county court and act as surrogate,	6	14
jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts,	6	14
jurisdiction in special cases,	6	14
with two justices, to hold court of sessions,	6	14
compensation,	6	14
equity jurisdiction may be conferred on,	6	14
two officers may be created,	6	15
how removed,	6	11

	Art.	Sec.
Judge of County Court—first election of,	14	4
Judge of the old County Court—office of, abolished,	14	8
Judgments of inferior courts in cities—may be removed to Court of Appeals,	6	21
Judicial officers—first election of,	14	4
when impeached not to act,	6	1
certain, may be removed by Governor and Senate,	6	11
may be removed by joint resolution,	6	11
to be heard in defence,	6	11
in cities and villages to be elected,	6	18
not to receive fees,	6	20
those now in office may receive fees,	14	11
Judicial districts—of Supreme Court,	6	4
when reorganized,	6	16
may be increased or diminished,	6	16
each to have four justices,	6	16
decreased, not to effect removal of justices,	6	16
Jurisdiction of courts—when to be transferred,	14	5
of the Court for the Correction of Errors,	6	25
of law and equity, and proceedings, may be altered,	6	5
Jury—right of trial by, secured; when waived,	1	2
to assess value of property,	1	7
in libel cases to determine law and fact,	1	8
Justices of the Supreme Court—number and tenure of office,	6	4
to be elected and classified,	6	4
how elected,	6	12
one or more chief justices,	6	6
compensation,	6	7
to hold no other office or trust,	6	8
votes given for, void,	6	8
not to appoint to office,	6	8
classification,	6	9
removal by concurrent resolution,	6	11
vacancy to be filled by Governor,	6	13
election for residue of term,	6	13
not to receive fees,	6	20
first election of,	14	4
Justices of the Old Supreme Court—office of, abolished,	14	8
to act till July, 1848,	14	6
eligible at first election,	14	9
Justices of the Peace—Members of Court of Sessions,	6	14
compensation as such,	6	14
election and tenure of office,	6	17
election to fill vacancy,	6	17
number and classification regulated,	6	17
how removed,	6	17
to hold unexpired terms,	14	10
King of Great Britain—grants of lands by,	1	18
Land—ultimate property in,	1	11
all to be allodial,	1	13
certain leases over 12 years void,	1	14
purchases from Indians void, unless, &c.,	1	16

	Art.	Sec.
Land Office—Commissioners of,	5	5
Laws to be enacted by bill only,	3	14
to be enforced by Governor,	4	4
certain, to be submitted to the people,	7	12
mode of enacting—[see Bills.]		
Law and Equity—Supreme Court of,	6	5
jurisdiction and proceedings in, may be altered,	6	5
who may practice,	6	8
Lawyers—who may be,	6	8
Life and Liberty—not to be deprived of, without, &c.,	1	6
Liberty of conscience—not to justify acts of licentiousness, &c.,	1	3
Libel—truth to be given in evidence,	1	8
law and fact to be determined by the jury,	1	8
Literature Fund inviolate, and revenues how applied,	9	1
Liability of corporators and stockholders,	8	2
in banking business,	8	7
Lieutenant-Governor—election and tenure of office,	4	1
qualifications and eligibility,	4	7
President of the Senate, and casting vote,	4	7
compensation of,	4	8
Commissioner of the Land Office,	5	5
Commissioner of the Canal Fund,	5	5
member of the Canal Board,	5	5
member of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments,	6	1
not to sit on trial of Governor,	6	1
first election of,	14	2
Legislature—what constitutes,	3	1
compensation of members of,	3	6
members not to receive civil appointments,	3	7
when elected,	3	9
majority constitutes a quorum,	3	10
each House to determine its own rules,	3	10
each House to choose its own officers,	3	10
each House to judge of elections, &c.,	3	10
each House to keep a journal, &c.,	3	11
each House to keep open doors,	3	11
each House not to adjourn without consent,	3	11
freedom of debate in, secured,	3	12
may confer powers of local legislation,	3	17
to elect Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in certain cases,	4	3
extra session of, how called,	4	4
may alter jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity,	6	5
to provide for publication of laws and decisions,	6	22
to organize Court of Appeals,	6	25
to create corporations by general laws,	8	1
to provide for organization of cities and villages,	8	9
to restrict the powers of cities and villages,	8	9
to provide for filling vacancies in office,	10	5
legislative term, when to commence,	10	6
when to assemble,	10	6
to provide for removal of officers,	10	7
to declare what constitutes vacancy,	10	8

	Art.	Sec.
Legislature—to fix time for electing militia officers,	11	4
may change mode of choosing officers,	11	6
to provide for delegates to convention,	13	2
Local Bills—to embrace but one subject,	3	16
subject to be expressed in title,	3	16
Local Legislation—may be conferred on supervisors,	3	17
Lotteries prohibited,	1	10
Majority of each House necessary to form a quorum,	3	10
to pass bills,	3	15
Master in Chancery—office of, abolished,	14	8
to act until July, 1848,	14	6
Message—Governor to communicate by, to the Legislature,	4	4
objections to bill,	4	9
Measures and weights—standard of, how supplied,	5	8
Measuring—office for abolished, and not to be created,	5	8
Militia—Governor commander-in-chief of,	4	5
to be armed and disciplined,	11	1
exemptions on religious scruples,	11	1
officers of, how chosen,	11	2
major-generals and commissary-general of, how appointed,	11	3
adjutant-general and chiefs of staff departments, how appointed,	11	3
time of choosing militia officers,	11	4
officers, how commissioned,	11	5
officers, how removed,	11	5
legislature may change mode of choosing officers,	11	6
Money—not to be paid without appropriation, in two years,	7	8
when borrowed, how used,	7	10
do. do.	7	11
do. do.	7	12
Municipal corporations—may be created by special acts,	8	1
Legislature to provide for organization of,	8	9
Legislature to restrict powers of taxation, debt, &c.,	8	9
New-York City—Senate districts in,	3	3
Supreme Court judicial district,	6	4
may have more than four justices of Supreme Court,	6	4
to have city courts,	6	14
courts in, to continue until altered,	14	12
Superior court continued until altered,	14	12
Oath of office—form of, no other test required,	12	1
Offices for weighing, inspecting, &c., abolished,	5	8
not to extend to office for protecting health, &c.,	5	8
Officers—county, how to be elected or appointed,	10	2
city and town, how to be elected or appointed,	10	2
other, elected or appointed as law shall direct,	10	2
removal of other than judicial, local or legislative,	10	7
militia, how chosen,	11	2
major-generals, &c.,	11	3
oath of,	12	1
tenure of, when not fixed by law or Constitution,	10	3
Over and Terminer—[see court of.]		
Pardons and commutations, &c.,	4	5

	Art.	Sec.
Pardons and commutations—laws may be passed regulating mode of applying for,	4	5
Governor to report yearly,	4	5
Practice of courts to be simplified,	6	24
Petition—right of, not to be abridged,	1	10
President of the Senate—Lieut. Governor, casting vote,	4	7
pro tem., when chosen,	3	10
when to act as Governor,	4	7
Personal liability of stockholders and corporators, &c.,	8	2
in banking corporations,	8	7
Pleadings to be revised and simplified,	6	24
Political year, when to begin,	10	6
Property—not to be taken without process of law,	1	6
without just compensation,	1	6
value to be ascertained by jury or commissioners,	1	7
by jury for private road,	1	7
public, taken for local or private purposes requires two-thirds,	1	9
ultimate, in lands, possessed by the State,	1	11
rights of, not affected	1	18
Private road—may be opened,	1	7
damages to be found by jury,	1	7
Private or local Bills—to embrace but one subject,	3	16
title of, to state the subject,	3	16
Punishment—cruel or unusual not to be inflicted,	1	5
Public money or property taken for local or private purposes requires two-thirds,	1	9
not to be paid without appropriation in two years	7	8
Qualification of Members and Election—each House to determine,	3	10
Quarter sales—to be void,	1	15
Question on bill to borrow money—how put,	7	12
Quorum—majority of each house,	3	10
three-fifths of each house required,	7	14
Register in New-York—[see clerk and register of New-York city.]		
Religion, freedom in, secured,	1	3
Removal—of Judges of the Court of Appeals,	6	11
of Justices of the Supreme Court,	6	11
decrease of districts not to effect,	6	16
of justices of the peace,	6	17
of judges of inferior courts, if not of record,	6	17
do. do. if of record,	6	14
of officers, other than judicial, local or legislative,	10	7
Rent and Services—certain, saved and protected,	1	12
Reports of decisions to be published,	6	22
Resolutions, certain—law of the State,	1	17
Residence—of electors what shall be,	2	3
of person eligible to the office of Governor,	4	2
Reprieves—and pardons for offences,	4	5
mode of applying for, may be regulated by law,	4	5
to be communicated to the Legislature yearly,	4	5
Revenues of Canals—to pay superintendence and repairs,	7	1
to pay $1,300,000 on canal debt yearly,	7	1
to pay $1,700,000 on canal debt yearly,	7	1

	Art.	Sec.
Revenues of Canals—to pay $350,000 on general fund debt,	7	2
to pay $1,500,000 on general fund debt,	7	2
to repay deficiency in sinking fund,	7	5
to pay $200,000 to expenses of government,	7	3
to pay $350,000 to expenses of government,	7	3
to pay $672,500 to expenses of government,	7	3
Rules—each House to determine its own,	3	10
Salt Springs—not to be sold,	7	7
lands contiguous, may be sold	7	7
State—not to loan its credit,	7	9
may create $1,000,000 debt,	7	10
State Engineer and Surveyor—election and tenure of office,	5	2
to be practical engineer,	5	2
commissioner of land office,	5	5
member of Canal Board,	5	5
Statutes—certain, law of this State,	1	17
to be published, publication free	6	22
State Prisons—[see Inspectors of State Prisons.]	5	4
Secretary of Legislative proceedings—when allowed,	3	11
Secretary of State—election and tenure of office,	5	1
compensation, not to receive fees,	5	1
commissioner of the land office,	5	5
of the canal fund,	5	5
member of the Canal Board,	5	5
incumbent when to go out of office,	14	3
Senate—number of Senators,	3	2
districts,	3	3
when and how altered, not to divide counties in forming,	3	4
compensation,	3	6
not to receive civil appointments,	3	7
accepting U. S. office vacates seat of,	3	8
majority to constitute a quorum,	3	10
to determine its own rules, and judge of elections, &c.,	3	10
to keep and publish journal, and open doors,	3	11
not to adjourn without consent of Assembly,	3	11
freedom of debate secured,	3	11
majority requisite to pass bills,	3	15
question on bills to be taken by ayes and nays,	3	15
extra session may be convened,	4	7
president of, and president pro tem.,	4	4
members of the court for the trial of impeachments,	6	1
majority to remove judge of court of appeals, &c.,	6	11
may remove judicial officers on recommendation of Governor,	6	11
may remove militia officers on recommendation of Governor,	11	5
may appoint on nomination of the Governor,	11	3
first election of Senators, &c.,	14	1
incumbents when to go out of office,	14	1
Sessions, Court of—by whom held,	6	14
Speaker of the Assembly—commissioner of the land office,	5	5
compensation of,	3	6
Speech—freedom of, secured,	1	8
in legislative debate,	3	12

	Art.	Sec.
Specie payments of banks, not to be suspended,	8	5
of bank bills to be secured,	8	6
Sheriffs—election and tenure of office,	10	1
vacancy in office of,	10	5
to hold no other office, and ineligible for next term,	10	1
to renew security, and in default, office vacant,	10	1
county not to be responsible for acts of,	10	1
Governor may remove, and to be heard in defence,	10	1
time of election of,	10	4
incumbent to hold unexpired term,	14	10
Sinking Fund—$1,300,000 from canal revenues yearly,	7	1
$1,700,000 from canal revenues yearly,	7	1
$350,000 from canal revenues yearly,	7	2
$1,500,000 from canal revenues yearly,	7	2
if deferred, interest to be computed on,	7	2
dues from incorporated companies, part of,	7	4
money may be borrowed on credit of,	7	5
money to be repaid from canal revenues,	7	5
School Fund—capital inviolate, and revenues how applied,	9	1
Suffrage—rights of,	2	1
who may be deprived of,	2	2
proofs of, how ascertained,	2	4
Suits—certain not affected,	1	18
Supervisors of counties to make Assembly districts,	3	5
of New-York city to make Senate districts,	3	3
boards of, may have power of local legislation,	3	17
may apply for election of officers to act as surrogate, &c.	6	15
Supreme Court of Law and Equity. [See Court, Supreme, old.] [See Supreme Court, old.]		
Supreme Court Commissioner—office of abolished,	14	8
Surrogate—county judge to perform duties of,	6	14
separate office in certain counties,	6	14
in case of inability or vacancy,	6	15
how removed,	6	11
old office of, abolished,	14	8
Surveyor, State. [See Engineer and Surveyor.]		
Surveyor-General—when to go out of office,	14	3
Taxation—certain colored persons exempt from,	2	1
cities and villages to be restricted in power of,	8	9
Tax direct—to support expense of government,	7	3
to supply deficiency in Sinking Fund,	7	5
to be repaid from canal revenues,	7	5
law to state distinctly object of,	7	13
bill for, to be passed by ayes and nays,	7	14
three-fifths to make a quorum,	7	14
Travel of Members of the Legislature—compensation for,	3	6
Testimony in equity cases—how taken,	6	10
Treason—Governor may suspend execution of sentence,	4	5
Legislature may pardon,	4	5
Treasurer—election and tenure of office of,	5	1
compensation of, not to receive fees,	5	1
Commissioner of the Land Office,	5	5

	Art.	Sec.
Treasurer—should be commissioner of Canal Fund,	5	5
member of the Canal Board,	5	5
may be suspended by Governor and vacancy supplied,	5	7
incumbent when to go out of office,	14	3
Treasury—no money to be paid from, without appropriation,	7	8
Title of Bills—local and private,	3	16
Tribunals of conciliation, and powers,	6	23
Town officers to be elected or appointed,	10	2
Three-fifths necessary for quorum,	7	14
Two-thirds of all elected to pass certain bills,	1	9
of all present on bill returned by Governor,	4	9
of all present to change mode of electing militia officers, &c.,	11	6
of all elected to remove judge or justice of Supreme Court,	6	11
United States officers—judicial or military not to hold seat in Legislature,	3	8
Deposit Fund—income of, how applied,	9	1
Vacancy in office of Treasurer,	5	7
Judge of Court of Appeals and Justice of Supreme Court,	6	13
County Judge in certain cases,	6	15
Justice of the Peace,	6	17
Sheriffs, &c., and how filled till next political year,	10	5
Legislature to declare what constitutes,	10	8
provide for supplying,	10	5
of present Chancellor and Justices of Supreme Court,	14	7
Veto of the Governor,	4	9
Vice-Chancellor—office of, abolished,	14	8
Villages may be created by special acts,	8	1
judicial officers in, to be elected,	6	18
to be restricted in powers of taxation,	8	9
officers in, to be elected or appointed,	10	2
Courts in, to continue until altered,	14	12
Votes—certain, for Members of the Legislature, void,	3	7
for Judges of the Court of Appeals,	6	8
Supreme Court,	6	8
Weighing—all offices for, abolished,	5	8
Weights and Measures—standards of, how supplied,	5	8
Witness—not incompetent on account of religious belief,	1	3
not to be unreasonably detained,	1	5
not to testify against himself in criminal cases,	1	6
Writs of error to the Court of Appeals,	6	25
Year—political and Legislative term,	10	6
Yeas and nays—[see ayes and nays.]		

MANUAL

OF

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,

BY

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of Administration and those who acted with the majority in the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority: and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power."

So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapon by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding, which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses,

which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities.—2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.—2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—*Constitution of the United States, Article* 1, *Section* 1.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art.* 1, *Sec.* 6.

For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States.—Art. I., Sec. 4, 7, 8, 9.—Art. II., Sec. 1, 2.—Art. III., Sec. 3.—Art. IV., Sec. 1, 3, 5.—And all the Amendments.

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGED.

The privileges of the members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st, That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for any thing said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d, Neither a member himself, his wife,* or his servants, [*familiares sui,*] for any matter

* Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.

of their own, may be* arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit; 3d, Nor be detained under execution, though levied before the time of privilege; 4th, Nor impleaded, cited or subpœnaed in any court; 5th, Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th, Nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th, Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time, covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law."—1 *Blackstone*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House."—Const. U. S. Art. I., Sec. 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground:—1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*, 2 Stra. 989.—2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion. 1 Bl. 166. 2 Stra. 990; or by Habeas Corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 Stra. 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. —Orders of the House of Com. 1550, Feb. 20.—3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass, for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest.—4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will of course be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.

* Elsynge, 217—1 Hats. 31—1 Grey's Deb. 133.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *eundo, morando et re deundo,* the House of Commons themselves, decided that "a convenient time was to be understood."—1580—1 *Hats.* 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it.—2 *Stra.* 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpœna ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place.

When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 47,700 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In Dec. 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted, a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The Editor of the Aurora having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every Court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and delibera-

tion; and that we must therefore have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and Courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the Courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws, adopted in each State by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from questions elsewhere for what is said in the House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law: that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, &c.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as of the member; as, should one house, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offence is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only ex re nata, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizens as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizens, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he can not vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.* 107, 108.—*D'Ewes*, 642, *col.*

2; 653, *col.* 1.—*Pet. Miscel. Parl.* 119—*Lex. Parl. c.* 23—2 *Hats.* 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record.—*Lex. Parl.* 23, 4—*Inst.* 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned, or sent for in custody of the sergeant.—1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House.—3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 6—*S. P. protest of Commons to James* I. 1621—2 *Rapin, No.* 54, *p.* 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a Parliamentary course, 1 *Rush*, 663.—For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty.—*Com. p.*

If an offence be committed by a member in the House of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course.—*Lex. Parl.* 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself.—2 *Nalson*, 450—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, &c.—*Scob.* 72—*Lex. Parl. c.* 22.

It is a breach of order, for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 *Hats.* 175, 176—5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in Parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact, and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, &c,

to take any man from his service in the House; and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth.—*Decision of the Commons on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted of felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction. For it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime.—23 *El.* 1580—*D'Ewes* 283, *col.* 1—*Lex. Parl.* 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper.—2 *Hats.* 259. Of which see many examples—2 *Hats.* 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest.—1 *Blackst.* 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual Parliamentary manner.—2 *Hats.* 252—4 *Inst.* 15—*Seld. Jud.* 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses, his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege.—2 *Nalson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c., to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of the King, on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members.—2 *Hats.* 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 4.

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 5.

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exeed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one Representative.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 2.

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution, in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1787 (*a*)	1790 (*b*)	1800 (*c*)	1810 (*d*)	1820 (*e*)	1830 (*f*)
Maine, (*g*)	0	0	0	0	7	8
New-Hampshire,	3	4	5	6	6	5
Massachusetts,	8	14	17	20	13	12
Rhode-Island,	1	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,	5	7	7	7	6	6
Vermont,	0	2	4	6	5	5
New-York,	6	10	17	27	34	40
New-Jersey,	4	5	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania,	8	13	18	23	26	28
Delaware,	1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland,	6	8	9	9	9	8
Virginia,	10	19	22	28	22	21
North-Carolina,	5	10	12	13	13	13
South-Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	9
Georgia,	3	2	4	6	7	9
Kentucky,	0	2	6	10	12	13
Tennessee, (*h*)	0	0	3	6	9	13
Ohio, (*j*)	0	0	0	6	14	19
Louisiana, (*k*)	0	0	0	0	3	3
Indiana, (*l*)	0	0	0	0	3	7
Mississippi, (*m*)	0	0	0	0	1	2
Illinois, (*n*)	0	0	0	0	1	3
Alabama, (*o*)	0	0	0	0	3	5
Missouri, (*p*)	0	0	0	0	0	2
Michigan, (*q*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas (*r*)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*a*) As per Constitution.
(*b*) As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000, first census.
(*c*) As per act of January, 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,000, second census.
(*d*) As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000, third census.
(*e*) As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000, fourth census.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I, *Sec.* 2.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.—*Const. U S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 6.

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may decide.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 5.

In general, the chair is not to be taken until a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken, and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended.—2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

(*f*) As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700, fifth census.

(*g*) Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed a part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

(*h*) Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one Representative.

(*j*)	"	"	April 30, 1802,	"
(*k*)	"	"	April 8, 1812,	"
(*l*)	"	"	December 11, 1816,	"
(*m*)	"	"	December 10, 1817,	"
(*n*)	"	"	December 3, 1818,	"
(*o*)	"	"	December 14, 1819,	"
(*p*)	"	"	March 2, 1821,	"
(*q*)	"	"	January 26, 1837,	"
(*r*)	"	"	January 15, 1837,	"

The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.—*Rules of the Senate*, 1.

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard.—*Ord. H. of C.* 92.

They rise, that their persons may be recognized; the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence; but in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time.—2 *Hats.* 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.—*Rule* 8.

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro-tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 2.

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question, the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objections, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk.—2 *Hats.* 168. As are also questions of adjournment.—6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week, without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de die in diem for 14 days.—1 *Chand.* 331, 335.

In the Senate, a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.—*Vide Rule* 23.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro-tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.* 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.* Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, Mar. 9—1659, Jan. 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, Feb. 18.
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

} Not merely pro-tempore, 1 *Chand.* 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen—31 *H.* VI.—3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.—2 *Hats.* 161.—4 *Inst.*—8 *Lex. Parl.* 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro-tempore appointed.—*Grey*, 186—5 *Grey*, 134—*Vide Rule Sen.* 23.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—*Const. U. S., Art.* II., *Sec.* 3.

A joint address from both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the

two Speakers only. An Address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker—9 *Grey*, 473, 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301, or by such particular members as are of the Privy Council.—2 *Hats.* 276.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.*

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.—4 *Inst.* 11, 12—*Scob.* 7—1 *Grey*, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise.—*D' Ewes*, 630, *col.* 1—4 *Parl. Hist.* 440—2 *Hats.* 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House.—*Rushw. part* 3, *vol.* 2, 74—3 *Grey*, 401—*Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House.—9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member proved to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him.—9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House.—2 *Nals.* 319. *Vide Rules H. R.* 102.

It appears, that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances.—7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338—1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not.—6 *Grey*, 129—7 *Grey*, 123, 229, 321.

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* Mode of appointing committees.—*Vide Senate Rules*, 33, 34. *Rules H. R.* 7.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 *Hats.* 127. *Vide Rules H. R.* 123, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases—*Scob.* 49. *Vide Rules H. R.* 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question.—*Scob.* 36—3 *Grey*, 301—*Vide Rules H. R.* 118. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair, and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table.—*Scob.* 36. *Vide Rules H. R.* 118. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question rises; the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only

expedient to suppress disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 *Grey*, 139.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee.—3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when the House will again resolve itself into a committee.—*Scob.* 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House, which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report: but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or, "On Monday," &c.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, &c.—*Scob.* 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House.—*Scob.* 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolution of House of Com-*

mons, 1 *Carl.* 1, 1625—*Rush. Lex. Parl.* 115—1 *Grey*, 16, 22, 92—8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be introduced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, 2 *Hats.* 102, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank.—3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question, answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved, or put, or debated, while they are there.—2 *Hats.* 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.* 106, 107—8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody.—3 *Hats.* 52.

A member in his place gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar.—*Jour. H. of C., Jan.* 22, 1744, 5.

Either house may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of Criminal Judicature, they may order attendance; unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There it is to be a request.—3 *Hats.* 17—9 *Grey*, 306, 406—10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills; and on such points of law only as the House shall direct.—19 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject.—*Hakew*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of others, having a priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted upon, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committee, and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.
2. After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.
5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and if not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.

5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they are reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 19 *to* 27, *inclusive.*

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up; we do one thing at a time, follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business, gradatim, as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time, when no question is before the House. Such are, original motions, and reports on bills. Such are, bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So, messages from the other House, respecting amendments to bills, are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings: punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const.* 1, 5.

In Parliament, "instances make order," *per Speaker Onslow*, 2 *Hats.* 144; but what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament: *by Prynne*, 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS RESPECTING PAPERS.

The clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table, or out of his custody.—2 *Hats.* 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having, at a committee of the whole, amended a mistake in a bill, without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded.—1 *Chand.* 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved, that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members, "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other, to my knowledge, have taken away, or do at this present, conceal a bill entitled," &c.—5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into it.—*Town. col.* 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place.—*Scob.* 6—3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.* 6—*D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1—2 *Hats.* 77—4 *Grey*, 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 *Hats.* 75, 77—1 *Grey*, 195.

In Senate, every member when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place; and when he has finished, shall sit down.—*Rule* 3.

When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.—*Rule H. R.* 28.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put; but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him.—4 *Grey*, 390—5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down, and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision; in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?"—2 *Hats.* 76—*Scob.* 7—*D'Ewes*, 434, *col.* 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases*, the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first.—*Rule* 5.

No man can speak more than once to the same bill, on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading.—*Co.* 12, 116—*Hakew.* 148—*Scob.* 58—2 *Hats.* 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3—*Arcan. Parl.* 17.

The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words:—No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.—*Rule* 4.

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—*Rule H. R.* 32.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 357, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats.* 73, in some material part of his speech, *ib.* 75; or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not travelling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew.* 29; or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—*Mem. Hakew.* 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard.—*Town. col.* 205—*Hale. Parl.* 133—*Mem. in Hakew.* 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously.—*Scob.* 31, 33—2 *Hats.* 166, 168—*Hale. Parl.* 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it.—2 *Hats.* 169, 170—*Rushw. p.* 3, *v.* 1, *fol.* 42. But while a proposition is under consideration, it is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House.—9 *Grey*, 308.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c.—*Mem*

in Hakew.—3 *Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.* 31—*Hale. Parl.* 133—2 *Hats.* 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress.—*Ord. Com.* 1604, *Apr.* 19.

When a member shall be called to order by the President, or a Senator, he shall sit down; and every question out of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate, and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.—*Rule* 6.

While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, while a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling, or ballots are counting.—*Rule H. R.* 34.

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey*, 332—*Scob.* 8—*D'Ewes*, 332, *col.* 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col.* 205—*Mem. in Hakew.* 31; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the House, *Scob.* 6; or to walk up and down it; or to take books or paper from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats.* 177.

Nevertheless, if a member finds it is not the intention of the House to hear him, and that, by conversation or any other noise, they endeavor to drown his voice, it is the most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says any thing worth their hearing.—2 *Hats.* 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offence committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats.* 166, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82—3 *Grey*, 8, 128—4 *Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places, not to prosecute any quarrel, 3 *Grey*, 128, 293—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the House, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do.—9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech.—5 *Grey*, 356—6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes. But if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.—2 *Hats.* 199—4 *Grey*, 170—6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down any time the same day.—2 *Hats.* 196—*Mem. in Hakew.* 71—3 *Grey*, 48—9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee, must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion.—6 *Grey*, 46.

The rule of the Senate says, If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge.—*Rule* 7.

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order.—*Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3—2 *Hats.* 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to misunderstanding between the two Houses. —8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment; because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed, which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—3 *Hats.* 51.

No member may be present when a bill, or any business concerning himself, is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws.—2 *Hats.* 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in debate, there the matter must be stated, that is, the question must be moved, himself heard, and then to withdraw.—2 *Hats.* 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principles of the social compact, which denies to

any man to be a judge in his own case, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.—2 *Hats.* 119, 121—6 *Grey*, 368.

No man is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in; or removing, until he be sit down in his place.—*Scob.* 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents.—2 *Hats.* 118.

In the Senate of the United States, every question of order is to be decided by the President, without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.—*Rule* 6.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate: if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed: if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the House; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.—*Rule H. R.* 29.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House.—3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants at-arms, assigned for that purpose.—*Mod. ten. Parl.* 23.

By the rule of the Senate, on motion made and seconded, to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the door shall remain shut.—*Rule* 18.

No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatever within the doors of the Senate chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.—*Rule* 19.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on any thing is, where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any member has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay

can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present.—2 *Hats.* 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.* 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on any particular day, there a question is to be put when it is called for, Whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full—(*which in Senate is at noon*).

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day.—3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption from further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution, that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House.—3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order, may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a Habeas Corpus.—*Raym.* 120—*Jacobs, L. D., by Ruffhead—Parliament*, 1 *Lev.* 165, *Pritchard's case.*

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rule of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases, legislative, executive, or judiciary, submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer.—1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.* 87—*L. Parl. c.* 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign, and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But

a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned.—6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.—*Rule* 24.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.—*Rule H. R.* 55.

Regularly a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, Whether it shall be received? But a cry from the house of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debate, until it is seconded.—*Scob.* 21.

The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.—*Rule* 9.

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information.—2 *Hats.* 82.

The Rule of the Senate is, When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated.—*Rule* 10.

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.—*Rules H. R.* 38.

Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.—*Rules H. R.* 39.

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, can be made by one member while another is speaking? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he depart from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House, against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands it is by an "order." But facts, principles, their own opinions, and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair. But on appeal to the Senate, (i. e. a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled.—*Journ. Sen. June* 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.—*Rule* 26.

Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for; such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed.—*Rule H. R.* 108.

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.—*Rule* 25.

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the committee, and one or more in addition.—*Hakew.* 132—*Scob.* 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation; or the Speaker may refuse it.—*Scob.* 31—1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time?—*Hakew.* 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—6 *Grey*, 286; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D'Ewes*, 335, *col.* 1.—3 *Hats.* 198. (*Vide Rules H. R.* 109.)

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day.—*Hakew.* 143. It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker rising, states to the House the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, and that the question will be, Whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other

House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? And before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it.—*Hakew.* 143, 146.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? or, that it may be referred to a special committee.—*Vide Rule* 27.

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of the whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exception to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy, would not amend it.—*Hakew.* 146—*Town. col.* 208—*D'Ewes,* 634, *col.* 2—*Scob.* 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey,* 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it—6 *Grey,* 373. It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 6, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself.—*Scob.* 48.

No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.—*Rule* 27.

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—*Rules H. R.* 110.

In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then by one

ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature, may, on motion, be referred to such committee.—*Rule* 34.

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee. —*Town. col.* 138. But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases, the House has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, sitting the House. *Scob.* 48, (*Vide Rules H. R.* 102.)

A committee meets when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey*, 370. But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's method of passing bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and must sit below them.—*Elsynge*, 12—*Scob.* 49.

The committee have full power over the bill, or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject.—8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob.* 49, pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole.—3 *Hats.* 276. But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is re-

served to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part.—2 *Hats.* 90. In numerous assemblies, this restraint is, doubtless, important.

But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in Parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble, till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble.—*Scob.* 50—7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received; because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left, it is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolu-

tion, is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forwards for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

When a committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be.—2 *Hats.* 289, 292—*Scob.* 53—2 *Hats.* 290—8 *Scob.* 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves.—1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words that are to be inserted or omitted, *Scob.* 50; and where, by reference to the page, line and word of the bill.—*Scob.* 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House, that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he, or any other may move that it may be now received. But the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations, and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk, without the coherence: whereupon the papers lie upon the table, till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report.—*Scob.* 52—*Hakew.* 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power.—*Scob.* 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them.—4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.—*Hakew.* 151. If a report be committed before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 *Hats.* 131, *note.*

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the recommitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill.—3 *Hats.* 131; or so much of a paper to one, and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper, originating with a committee, is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim.*—5 *Grey*, 366—6 *Grey*, 368—8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360—1 *Tarbuck's deb.* 125—3 *Hats.* 348—no question needs be put on the whole report.—5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question: and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Elsynge's Mem.* 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported with-

out amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether the bill shall be read the third time?

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on the motion and question, the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, and in Parliament, are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

The 28th rule of the Senate says, "All the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in a committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice-President, or President pro-tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called, shall, during such time, have the power of a President pro-tempore.

The proceedings of the Senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed, without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports, "that the House, acting as in committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment: which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read the third time?

After progress in amending a bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands in *statu quo*.

How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House, are the following: 1. In a committee, every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any

matter to another committee. 4. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion, is to move that the committee rise: and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order, in the House or in the gallery.—9 *Grey*, 113; it can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish.

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as the committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by Yea and Nay as the House does. 7th. It receives messages from the President, and the other House. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question, it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether it shall be read a third time? if it came from the other House. Or, if originating with themselves, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put a question. The clerk stands while he reads.

But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed. An irregular and dangerous practice; because, in this way, the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House; as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the secre-

tary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors, which can never again be corrected.*

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other periods, are with disjointed efforts; because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill, ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this, that is to say, on the question, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and lastly, Whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest; because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents; and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass?

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back, and not within the bill.—*Hakew.* 250.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the

* This difficulty has since been obviated by the following Rule of the Senate: "The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment, or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put."

table, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to, a question must be put.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read; on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time; and therefore is not refused, but where that is intended. —2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative.—*Feb.* 28, 1793.

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late, only the titles; unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it.—2 *Hats.* 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order

they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.—*Rule* 11.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection.—*Rules H. R.* 41.

It is no possession of a bill, unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl.* 274—*Elsynge Mem.* 85—*Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule, that the question first moved and seconded, shall be first put.—*Scob.* 21, 22—2 *Hats.* 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others; for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take the place of all other questions, except for adjournment. That is to say, the question which is the subject of an order, is made a privileged one *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the orders of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House, for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question—"Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read, and proceeded on in the course in which they stand.—2 *Hats.* 83. For priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these, there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of question, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question: 2. To postpone indefinitely: 3.

To adjourn to a definite day: 4. To lie on the table: 5. To commit: 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved, which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing, for that time, the motion and its discussion.—3 *Hats.* 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely.—3 *Hats.* 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit sine die is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the House.—2 *Hats.* 81. And those who have spoken before, may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed.—2 *Hats.* 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used, by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice, comparatively, with that of Parliament, stands thus:

For the Parliamentary,	The Senate uses,
Postm't. indefinitely,	—Postm't. to a day beyond the session.
Adjournment,	—Postm't. to a day within the session.
Lying on the table,	Postponement indefinite.
	Lying on the table.

In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its Parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved, first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1. Prev. Qu. and Postpone } Commit } Amend }
2. Postpone and Prev. Qu. } Commit } Amend }
3. Commit and Prev. Qu. } Postpone } Amend }
4. Amend. and Prev. Qu. } Postpone } Commit }

In the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, and the 1st member of the 4th class, the rule "first moved, first put," takes place.

In the 1st class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar. For it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it. For if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit. And if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question, will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended, shall be examined hereafter.

2d class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment. But if decided negatively, that it shall not be postponed, the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The 3d class is subject to the same observations as the 2d.

The 4th class—Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed: and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because in truth it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express—"On a motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put."—*Scob.* 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both were moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original pri mary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting the previous question on it. This is not allowed: because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment.—2 *Hats.* 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question; 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the 8th rule of the Senate says, that when a main question is be-

fore the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question; which is the Parliamentary doctrine; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received: 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question? Answer: The previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the 9th Rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?" *i. e.* at this instant. And as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion. That is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instruction to inquire,' &c. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after an amendment to the amendment. The same result may be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.—*Rule* 35.

*In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th Rule of the Senate,** contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time.—5 *Grey*, 179—2 *Hats.* 8, 83—3 *Hats.* 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but as alternate or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, *term* of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case, where the question must begin *a minimo*. The object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet if we should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority.—3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question."—1 *Grey*, 365.

Another exception to the rule of priority is, when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question, before a vote is taken on striking out, or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions, which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question, must be decided before that question.—2 *Hats.* 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of.—2 *Hats.* 88.

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* In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.—*Rule* 13.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one.—2 *Hats.* 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being, that a motion made and seconded is in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and consequently may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak any thing further to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakew.* 28—4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.—*Rule* 9.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604.—2 *Hats.* 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114—3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form: "Shall the main question be put?" A determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only. Formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over; 4 *Grey*, 43; but now for that day and no longer.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which

might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases: but in these, it is an embarrassing procedure: its uses would be as well answered by other more simple Parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded?—2 *Hatsell*, 88, says, If the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair, (by which he means, stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the Chair.

In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put; with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous questions, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But as the rule is, that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by

moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti;* to wit, Which is the most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put amended? or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment.—*Scob.* 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House; but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order. For, were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.—2 *Hats.* 79; 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted, by way of amendment on the words "Be it enacted," &c.—1 *Grey,* 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved as an amendment to this amendment to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill.—2 *Hats.* 80, 9. The Parliamentary question is always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill?

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can, by amendments, before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If, on the question, it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards; because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend, by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out; next those to be inserted; and lastly the whole passage, as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—2 *Hats.* 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words, and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same word and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible; because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole

motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B. In which case, those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition. For then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does any thing forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February, some amendments proposed to the Constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a

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* In a case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance, doubtingly, the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way; and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought, that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer. For till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion has been to amend, by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof, "the first of June." It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it; the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So, if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House, with blanks. These may be filled up by the other, by way of amendments, returned to the first, as such, and passed.—3 *Hats.* 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as on the question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void

the election of the Knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each Knight.—2 *Hats.* 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question they may be divided and put one by one.—9 *Grey* 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 *Hats.* 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert."

1798. May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the provisos, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistence. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend, 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conforming

himself," &c. It was objected, that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions, must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule, that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half the question, both affirmative and negative, still remains to be put.—See *Executive Journ., June* 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, Whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? So that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew. The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House; and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way: so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement or commitment,) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House; the rule being,

that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading.—*Hakew.* 141; *Scob.* 42, and a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question.—4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.* 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leave no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other.—4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House, to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does this result from this vote of disagreement; or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are, 1st. To agree: 2d. Disagree: 3d. Recede: 4th. Insist: 5th. Adhere.

1st. To agree.
2d. To disagree.

} Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed; *e. g.* if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

3d. To recede. } You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist. } You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently, the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before the question, may rise and speak before the negative be put. Because it is no full question till the negative part be put.—*Scob.* 23—*Hats.* 73.

But in small matters, and which are of course such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House, where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.—*Scob.* 22—2 *Hats.* 87—5 *Grey*, 129—9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full.—*Hakew.* 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed. Because this would be to pass on two readings on the same day. At the third reading, the

clerk reads the bill, and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be, Whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage.—*Hakew.* 136, 137, 153—*Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim; only instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted, &c.," he states that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, &c., the second section enacts," &c.

But in the Senate of the United States, both of these formalities are dispensed with, the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk; and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading, is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. —*Hakew.* 156; thus, 27 *El.* 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second; but is declared not usual.—*D'Ewes*, 127, *col.* 2, 414, *col.* 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill, and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times.—*Elsynge's Memorials*, 59—6 *Grey*, 335—1 *Blacks.* 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.* 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House.—*Town. col.* 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great, and almost invincible reluctance, that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasions erasures or interlineations. Sometimes the proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased.—9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks: for if filled up

before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading, the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to, at this time, than on any of the former readings.—*Hakew.* 153.

The debate on the question, Whether it should be read a third time? has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage, is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage; by saying, "Gentlemen, all who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye," and after the answer of ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion say no."—*Hakew.* 154.

After the bill has passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point.—*Hakew.* 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the Judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if, before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—*Scob.* 24—2 *Hats.* 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preserva-

tion of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush. p.* 3, *fol.* 62—*Socb.* 43, 52—*Co.* 12, 116—*D'Ewes*, 105, *col.* 1—*Mem. in Hakew.* 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received,*	Ayes.	
Read,		
Lie on the table,	Noes.	
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table,		
Referred to a committee, or farther proceeding,	Ayes.	
Bill, that it be brought in,	Ayes.	
Read 1st or 2d time,		
Engrossed, or read 3d time,		
Proceeding on every other stage,		
Committed,		
To a committee of the whole,	Noes.	
To a select committee,	Ayes.	
Report of a bill to lie on the table,	Noes.	
Be *now* read,	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence,	50 P. J. 251.	
Amendments be read a 2d time,	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time,	Ayes.	334
For receiving a clause,		
With amendments be engrossed,		
That a bill be now read a third time,	Noes.	398
Receive a rider,	Ayes.	260
Pass,		159
Be printed,		
Committees. That A. take the chair,	Noes.	
To agree to a whole or any part of the report,		
That the House do *now* resolve into a committee,		291
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee,		
That he issue warrant for a new visit,		
Member. That none be absent without leave,		

* Notes. 9 Grey, 365.

Witness. That he be further examined,	Ayes. 344
Previous questions,	Noes.
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum, / Amendments. That words stand part of,	Ayes.
Lords. That their amendment be read a 2d time,	Ayes.
Messengers be received, / Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock,	Ayes.
If after 2 o'clock,	Noes.
Adjournment till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock,	Ayes.
If after 4 o'clock,	Noes.
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution.)	Ayes.
Over the 30th January,	Noes.
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being a sitting day,	Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative, and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House, and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth, as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made.—2 *Hats.* 145. Note.

But in both houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the President or Speaker. They then sit, and the noes rise, and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill, disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."

By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

When it is proposed to take a vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states, that "The question is whether, *e. g.* the bill shall pass? That it is proposed, that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states, that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President, and notes affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other.—*Scob.* 24. As it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put.—2 *Hats.* 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative, as well as the affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari. possu.* It is true, also, when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put. But if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments by which the debate may be opened again, and the question greatly deferred. And, as some who have answered aye, may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then the member entering may by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of the question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 26.—2 *Hats.* 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order, during the division, the Speaker is to decide, peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours.—2 *Hats.* 143.

The voice of the majority decides. For the *lex majoris partis*,

is the law of all councils, elections, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakew.* 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante:*" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority.—*Towns. col.* 134.

But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice-President decides, when the House is divided.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 2.

When, from counting the House, on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day.—2 *Hats.* 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member, having said Yea, may afterwards sit and change his opinion? A precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and it is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof: but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.—*Rule* 20.

1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider the question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amend-

ment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading. That is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment, except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So also may it be recommitted.

The rule permitting the reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it has passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration: as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled, unless a sense that a right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding."*

In Parliament, a question once carried, cannot be questioned again at the same session; but must stand as the judgment of the House.—*Towns. col.* 67—*Mem. in Hakew.* 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session.—*Hakew.* 158—6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same questions in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion.—*Towns. col.* 26—2 *Hats.* 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill begun in one House, sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back.—*Ib.* 92—3 *Hats.* 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title.—*Hakew.* 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if any thing has been omitted or ill-expressed, 3 *Hats.* 278; or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a

* This defect is remedied by Rule 20, cited above, which has been adopted since the original edition of this work was published.

clerk in engrossing a bill of reply.—2 *Hats.* 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo.*—2 *Hats.* 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way.—6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether.—2 *Hats.* 92, 98. Thus, when the address on the preliminaries of peace, 1782, had been lost by a majority of one; on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again, and carried; as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form.—2 *Hats.* 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed, to continue an act of the same session; or to enlarge the time limited for its execution.—2 *Hats* 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

All bills passed in Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.—*Rule* 33.

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table.—2 *Hats.* 97.

When bills passed in one House, and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, as usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated.—3 *Hats.* 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.* the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments The regu-

lar progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either, renders it necessary for the other side to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall.—10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would be endless.—3 *Hats.* 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then, [1679] newly introduced into Parliamentary usage, by the Lords.—7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications, which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey*, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey*, 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement.—*Elsynge*, 23, 27—9 *Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from or insist on, its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by engrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. —9 *Grey*, 353—10 *Grey*, 240. In Senate, March, 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money

bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments, and urged, that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irredeemable in any other way.—3 *Hats.* 256, 266, 270, 271. But the Lords refused and the bill was lost.—1 *Chand.* 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.* 311. So the Commons resolve that it is unparliamentary to strike out at a conference any thing in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand.* 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House, takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment; that being only in the second and not the third degree. For as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit; an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so when on a bill from the originating House, the other at its 2d reading, makes an amendment; on the 3d reading, this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—*Hats.* 71.—1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered.—3 *Grey*, 144. The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver in like manner, written answers to those reasons.—3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them.—3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss *viva voce*, and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a Parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals.—6 *Grey*, 220—3 *Hats.* 280. (*Vide Joint Rules*, 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be.—*Jour. Senate, May* 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—3 *Hats.* 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding. For, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade."—3 *Hats.* 226. So the Commons say "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate."—10 *Grey*, 147. And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more Parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 *Hats.* 269; and we do in fact see instances of conference, or free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing. —3 *Hats.* 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.* 280, 299, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.* 270. And in all cases of

conference asked after a vote of disagreement, &c., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—2 *Hats.* 271, 317, 323, 354.—10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference.—3 *Hats.* 270—9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked.—1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to.—*Ord. H. Com.* 89—1 *Grey*, 425—7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offence or default of a member of the other House—6 *Grey*, 181—1 *Chand.* 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey*, 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation.—10 *Grey*, 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey*, 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly, an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference.—7 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387—7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarbuck's Deb.* 278—10 *Grey*, 293—1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.—8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked, after the first reading of a bill.—1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the House are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting.—3 *Hats.* 15. They are received during a debate, without adjourning the debate.—3 *Hats.* 22.

In Senate messengers are introduced in any state of business, except—1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are calling. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.—*Rule* 46.

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in a committee, when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into a committee, without a question or interruption.—4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the Members, but by the Speaker, for the House.—*Grey*, 253, 474.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their messages, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message.—4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bill in his hand and acquaints the House, "that the other House have by their messengers, sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read.—*Hakew.* 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the House to which it is sent.—3 *Hats.* 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub-silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black.* 133.

But in Congress the rejection is noticed by message to the House in which the bill originated.—*Joint Rules*, 12.

A question is never asked by the one House, of the other, by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message.—3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it.—3 *Hats.* 25—5

Grey, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communications between the Speakers, or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one House, was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time.—2 *Hats.* 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill, and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 *Hats.* 243. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament.—2 *Hats.* 242.

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. (*Vide Joint Rules*, 6.) When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all of a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. —9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed by the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. The secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee of enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9.) If he approves, he signs and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to

reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I, *Sec.* 7.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I, *Sec.* 7.

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I, 5, 3.

The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the House, shall be entered on the journals, as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journals.—*Rule* 32.

The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.—*Rule* 31.

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible, the second.—2 *Hats.* 83.

So also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there

may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world, in the form in which they are made.—2 *Hats.* 85.

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., 5, 3.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons, was October 30, 1685.—1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.* 110, 111—*Lex. Parl.* 114, 115—*Jour. H. C. Mar.* 17, 1592—*Hale. Parl.* 105. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliamentary.—6 *H.* 8 *c.* 16—*Inst.* 23, 34; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—4 *Inst.* 15. As record, they are open to every person; and a printed note of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 *Hats.* 261—3 *Hats.* 27, 30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a misentry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House.—2 *Hats.* 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning, each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom or prudence of either House to comply with his requisition or not, as they see fitting.—2 *Hats.* 332—1 *Blackstone*, 186—5 *Grey*, 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day.—I. 5. But neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—I. 5. The President may, on extraordinary occasion, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.—*Const.* II., 3.

A motion to adjourn simply, cannot be amended as by adding, "To a particular day." But must be put simply, "That this House do now adjourn?" and, if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "That at its rising, it will adjourn to a particular day;" and then the House is adjourned to that day.—2 *Hats.* 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, &c., it adjourns during pleasure.—2 *Hats.* 305. Or for a quarter of an hour.—5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it.—5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation, or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain in *statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.* 165—*Lex. Parl. c.* 2—1 *Ro. Rep.* 29—4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28—*Hutt.* 61—1 *Mod.* 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliaments—Blackst.* 186. Their whole

session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses or either of them."—*Art.* I., *Sec.* 1. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the Constitution which says, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."—I. 4—this must begin a new session. For even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases, it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker, to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form, "Resolved, by the Senate, and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the —— day of ——."

When it was said above, that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued of course to the next session.—*Raym.* 120, 381—*Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the Senate of the United States.*

* It was held in the case of Hastings, that a *dissolution* did not work the discontinuance of an impeachment.

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.—*Const. U. S., Art.* II., *Sec.* 2.

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be, by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall by their resolution take off the injunction of secrecy.—*Rule* 38.

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. Ware *vs.* Hylton.—3 *Dallas' Rep.* 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien.—*Vattel, b.* 1, *c.* 19, *sec.* 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe,* 457—2 *Smollett,* 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined in two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends, has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation, party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity *res inter alios acta.*—2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated.—3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way.—4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from en-

tangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exemption is denied as unfounded. For example, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the Legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France, in 1798.

It has been the usage of the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiations. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the Convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations with the Envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole or any part, shall be received.

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article," or propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be required to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.—*Rule* 37.

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.—*Rule* 42.

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S., Art.* II., *Sec.* 4.

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S., Art.* III., *Sec.* 2.

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England, on the same subject.

JURISDICTION.

The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.* 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on complaint of the Commons.—*Id.* 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the King, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a Jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent.—*Id.* 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to

the inferior court.—8 *Grey's Deb.* 325, 6, 7—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576. 3 *Seld.* 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Black.* 257—3 *Seld.* 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

ACCUSATION.

The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice.—2 *Woodd.* 597—6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution, containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the Peers will take order for his appearance.—*Sachev. Trial*, 325—2 *Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616—6 *Grey*, 324.

PROCESS.

If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return, they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99.

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the Commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus by the usage of Parliament in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—*Sach. Tr.* 325—*Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. —*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer.—*T. Ray*, 1 *Rushw.* 268—*Fost.* 232—1 *Clar.*

Hist. of the Reb. 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney.—1 *Seld. Jud.* 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer.—*Seld. Jud.* 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort, *judicium parium suorum*—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 102.—5.

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 *Rush.* 274—2 *Rush.* 1374—12 *Parl. Hist.* 442—3 *Lord's Jour.* 13 *Nov.* 1643—2 *Woodd.* 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Woodd.* 618—2 *St. Tr.* 735.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c., *Seld. Jud.* 114—8 *Grey's Deb.* 233—*Sach. Tr.* 15—*Jour. H. of Commons,* 6 *March,* 1640, 1.

WITNESSES.

The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee, in their discretion, shall demand.—*Seld. Jud.* 120, 123.

JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.* 2, a jury was empannelled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on a complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—*Seld. Jud.* 163. It must have also been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but

not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.* 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empannelled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empannelled.—*Id.* 124. The Lord Berkley, 6, *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of, *L.* 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua.* He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.* 125. In one, 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of Seldon is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact." 2 *Hale, P. C.* 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House: or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs.—*Rushw. Tr. of Straff.* 37—*Com. Journ.* 4 *Feb.* 1709, 10—2 *Wood.* 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs, and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital—*Id.* 58, 159, as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—*Seld. Jud.* 167—2 *Wood.* 612.

JUDGMENT.

Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither admit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem.*—*Seld. Jud.* 168, 169, 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremonies, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents.—6 *Sta. Tr.* 14—2 *Wood.* 611. The Chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward, formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld. Jud.* 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.* 144.—1 *Wood.* 613. In misdemeanors, the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment.—*Seld. Jud.* 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.* 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors.—*Seld. Jud.* 136.

CONTINUANCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Par liament; but may be resumed by the new Parliament.—*T. Ray,* 383—5 *Com. Jour.* 23 *Dec.* 1790.—*Lord's Jour. May* 16, 1791—2 *Wood.* 618.

INDEX

TO

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

Absence, not allowed without leave, ... 103
provision in case of, ... 103
Address, how presented, ... 104, 105
Adhere, question discussed, ... 144
effect of a vote to, ... 145
should be two conferences before vote to, ... 154
Adjournment, motion for, cannot be amended, ... 162
rules and regulations in respect to, ... 161, 162
a question is removed by, ... 143
of the session, all unfinished business falls, ... 162
of the session, modes and manner discussed, ... 162
to be declared by the Speaker, ... 162
for more than three days by concurrent votes, ... 162
provision for disagreement respecting, ... 162
effect of, on business pending, ... 162
Amendment to Bills—See *also Bills*, ... 124, 125
proceedings in relation to, ... 124, 125
how to be reported, ... 125
fall on recommitment, ... 125
in the third degree not admissible, ... 134, 154
discussion of the nature and coherence of, ... 133, 138
Speaker cannot refuse to receive because inconsistent, ... 138
may totally change the subject, ... 138
if House refuse to strike out a paragraph it cannot be amended, .. 139
a new bill may be engrafted on another, ... 138
mode of proceeding on amendments between the Houses, ... 155, 156
made in committee of the whole, falls by reference, ... 126
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted may be put, ... 138
may be amended, *prior* to adoption but not *after*, ... 140
(proposed,) by *striking out*, and lost, the paragraphs proposed to be stricken out cannot be amended, ... 139
not identical or equivalent to one lost, may be proposed, ... 139
by insertion, how far liable to further amendment, ... 140
Apportionment of representatives, table of, ... 101

Appropriation, made by resolution, ... 119
Arrest, definition of privilege from, ... 95 96
terminates with the session, ... 117
Assault and Affrays in the House, how settled, ... 114
Assent to bills, by the executive, regulations respecting, ... 159
Ayes and Noes, how questions are determined by, ... 148
no member to vote if not present. 150
Bills, engrossed, must not be looked into, ... 111
to be fairly written, or speaker may refuse them, ... 120
amendments fall, if recommitted, ... 125
a particular clause may be recommitted, ... 125
amendments, how proceeded with, ... 125
amendments fall if referred to committee, ... 126
proceedings on second reading, ... 127, 128
time for attacking or opposing, ... 128, 147
what constitutes possession, ... 130
one bill may be engrafted on another, ... 138, 140
one House may pass with blanks and be filled in the other, ... 141
on third reading, forms observed, ... 145, 146
on third reading may be committed, ... 146
on third reading, amended by *riders*, ... 146
on third reading, blanks filled, ... 146
cannot be altered after passage, ... 147
new, concerning their introduction, ... 120
to receive three readings, &c., ... 120
how brought in on notice and leave, ... 120
forms in introducing, ... 130
not amended at first reading, ... 120
proceedings on the second reading, ... 120, 127, 129
how and to whom committed, ... 121
shall be read twice before commitment, ... 121
not to be referred to avowed opponents, ... 121
referred, may be delivered to any of the committee. 121
amendments between the Houses, mode of proceeding, ... 153 154
by whom to be taken from House to House, ... 158
may be specially commended to notice of the other House, ... 158
rejected, course to be pursued, ... 158
if one House neglects a bill, the other may remind of it, ... 158
how to be enrolled, signed and presented to President, ... 159
amendments cannot be receded from or insisted on, by the amending House, with a further amendment, ... 154
amendment to an amendment has precedence over a motion to agree or disagree, ... 155
amendments to amendments, how far admissible, ... 155
proceedings upon in committee of the whole, &c., ... 126
titles, when made, ... 151
reconsideration, when and how the question may be moved, ... 151, 152
reconsideration, at what time to be moved, ... 151
reconsideration, effect of a vote for, ... 151

Bills, (rejected) relating to their being brought in during the same session, ... 152
originating in one House, rejected in the other, may be renewed in the rejecting House, ... 152
expedient for remedying omissions in, ... 152
mode of proceeding, when founded on facts requiring explanation, ... 152
effect of a vote to insist or adhere, ... 154
conferences upon, at what stages, and by whom asked, ... 155
papers relating to, to be left with the conferees of the House *acceding* to the conference, ... 157
enrolling, ... 159
proceedings when disapproved, ... 159
not returned in ten days, to be laws, unless an adjournment intervene, ... 160
Blanks, longest time, largest sum first put, ... 135
bills may be passed with, and be filled in other House, ... 141
may be filled in engrossed bills, ... 146
construction of the rule of filling, ... 140
Breach of Peace, mode of proceeding on charge of, ... 99
Bribery, (Randall and Whitney's case,) breach of privilege, ... 96
Business, order of, in Senate, ... 109, 110
a settled order in its arrangement useful, ... 109
Call of the House, proceedings in case of, ... 103
Challenge, breach of privilege, ... 96
Chairman, of committee elected, ... 105
of committee of the whole, may be elected, ... 106
Change of Vote, right to, ... 151
Clerk, puts questions before the election of Speaker, ... 104
to read standing, ... 127
numbers the sections, ... 141
may correct his errors, ... 141
Committees, cannot inquire concerning their members, ... 105
must not sit when House is in Session, ... 105
may elect chairman, ... 105
manner of proceeding in, ... 122
cannot reconsider or alter their own votes, ... 124
how they report amendments, ... 124
cannot sit in the recess after Congress has expired, ... 163
a member *elect*, though not returned, may be appointed on, ... 97
standing, ... 105
forms and proceedings in, ... 105, 122
joint, how they act, ... 105
who shall compose, ... 121
how appointed in Senate, ... 121
time and place of meeting, ... 122
majority of, to constitute a quorum, ... 122
members of the House may be present at their sittings, ... 122
their power over a bill, ... 125

Committees, have entire control over a report re committed, ... 126
dissolved by a report, ... 126
how revived, ... 126
may be discharged from instructions, ... 152
when they may sit during recess, ... 163
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in committee of the whole, ... 126
Committee of the Whole, great matters usually referred to, ... 106
may elect their chairman, ... 106
Speaker may resume chair if in great disorder, ... 106
manner of doing business in, in Senate, ... 126
proceedings in, ... 106, 122, 126
irregularly dissolved, ... 107
cannot adjourn 107
report proceedings, ... 107
subjects which have passed through may be referred to special committees, ... 127
particulars which attach to, ... 126
Communications, confidential, to be kept secret, ... 164
Common fame, a ground for proceeding, ... 107
Conferences, common to have two before vote to adhere, ... 155
cannot alter any thing on which the Houses have agreed, ... 156
discussion of the nature and occasion of, ... 156
report of, cannot be amended or altered, ... 156
papers left with conferees of House agreeing to, ... 157
when, by which House, and what stages to be asked, ... 156
Co-existing questions, discussed, ... 143
Counsel may be heard on private bills and law points, ... 109
Count of the House may be called, ... 103
(*See Division of the House.*)
Covered, when members are not to be, ... 111
Debate, no one to speak impertinently, superfluously, or tediously, ... 112
not cut off, till both sides of the question be put, ... 143
forms and proprieties to be observed, ... 111, 112, 113
The Speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order, ... 112
proceedings of the House not to be censured, ... 112
personalities to be prohibited, ... 112
motives not to be arraigned, ... 113
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the Speaker, ... 113, 116
disorderly words not to be noticed until the member has finished, ... 114
disorderly words when taken down, ... 114
proceedings of the House not to be noticed in, ... 114
members concerned or implicated by the subject of, ought to withdraw, ... 115
Decorum, points of, (*See Debate.*) 114, 115
Defamatory publications, breach of privilege, ... 97
Disorder in Committee of Whole, Speaker to resume chair if great, . 107

Disorder, members creating, proceedings,..... 114
Disorderly words, how and when taken down,..... 114
Division of the House, practice in ascertaining,..... 137
of questions discussed,..... 141, 142
Doors, rule respecting their being closed,..... 116
ought not to be shut, to be kept by persons appointed,..... 116
Duel, challenge to, breach of privilege,..... 96
Elections, time, place, and manner of holding,..... 100
of members to be judged by each House,..... 100
Engrossed Bills, not to be looked into,..... 111
Errors, cannot be corrected in committee of the whole,..... 110
various modes of correcting,..... 111
Clerk may correct his own,..... 158
Equivalent questions, discussed,..... 144
Felony, mode of proceeding on charge of,..... 98, 99
Gallery, clearing of,..... 116
committee of the whole cannot punish for disorder in,..... 127
Hats, when to be taken off,..... 116
House, division of, how ascertained,..... 147, 148
of Representatives—See *Representatives*.
Impeachment, sketch of the law of Parliament respecting,..... 156
Inquiry, or accusation, common fame a ground for,..... 107
Insist, question discussed,..... 153, 154
effect of vote to,..... 154
Journal, shall be kept by each House,..... 160
of each House to be published,..... 160
shall show every vote,..... 160
to contain a brief statement of every petition, paper, &c., presented,..... 160
titles of bills and parts affected by amendments, to be inserted on,..... 160
what questions shall be entered on,..... 160
a record, in law,..... 161
subject to examination..... 161
direction as to making up,..... 160, 161
either House may notice or inspect journal of the other,..... 161
how it may be amended,..... 161
King, not to be spoken of irreverently, &c.,..... 115
Largest sum, question first put,..... 135
Lie on the table, call up at any time matters that,..... 131
Longest time, question first put,..... 135
Majority, decides on general questions,..... 151
Members and officers of one House not amenable to the other,..... 115
must vote when question is put,..... 150
not to vote unless present when question was put,..... 150
Memorial—See *Petition*.
Messages cannot be received in committee,..... 106
nature of,..... 157
Executive to be made to both Houses at the same time,..... 159

Messages, to be received, ... 158
forms in receiving, ... 158
errors in delivery may be corrected, ... 158
bills not acted on, the subject of, ... 158
Minority, protected by adherence to Rules, ... 93
Mistakes—See *Errors*.
Motion not to be put or debated until seconded, ... 118
to be put in writing if desired, ... 119
to be read for information 119
to adjourn, not in order when a member has the floor, ... 119
privileged, what shall be, ... 129
removed from before House by adjournment, &c., ... 130
See *Questions*.
Newspaper publications, defamatory, breach of privilege, ... 96
Officers, of either House, forms of nomination or election, ... 103
of one House not amenable to the other, ... 115
Onslow, Mr., his opinion of importance of rules, ... 93
Order, violated by Speaker, by not putting question, ... 98
"instances make" order, ... 110
respecting papers—See *Papers*, ... 110
in debate—See *Debate*, ... 111
questions of, may be adjourned, ... 116
decision of the Speaker, on points of, may be controlled, ... 116
a member may insist on the execution of a subsisting, ... 116
committee of the whole cannot punish breach of, ... 127
if points arise while question is putting, Speaker to decide promptly, ... 130
of business, property of, ... 109, 110
for the Senate 109
of the day, how and when to be called up, ... 117
of the day, may be discharged at any time, ... 117
cannot be moved while member is speaking, ... 119
take precedence of all questions, ... 130
of the House, determined with the session 117
question of, to supersede a question depending, ... 135
and resolution, distinction between, ... 119
special, rules upon subjects of, ... 117, 130
Opposition to bills, proper time to make 128, 147
Papers and Journals, not to be removed from the clerk's table, ... 110
rules respecting their preservation, ... 111
reading of, how far they may be called for, ... 128, 129
referred, usually read by title, ... 129
to be left with conferees of the House, according to conference, ... 157
Parliament, each House may adjourn independently of the other, ... 161
Petition and Remonstrance, distinction, ... 117
to be presented by a member, its form, &c., ... 118
to be subscribed or written by petitioner, ... 117
must go to committee through the House, ... 105

Petition and Remonstrance, question as to receiving,..... 117, 118
Postpone Indefinitely, effect of a question to,..... 131
beyond session, effect of,..... 131, 132
Preamble, last considered,..... 123
President of the Senate, provided by the Constitution,..... 103
may appoint chairman,..... 106
President of the Senate, pro tempore, to be chosen in the absence of the Vice-President, ... 103
at what time his office shall determine,..... 104
of the United States, forms in presenting bills to,..... 159
Previous Question, its intention and effect,..... 136
can an amendment be moved to M. Q.,..... 136
cannot be put in committee, ... 136
effect of,..... 131
discussed,..... 132, 133, 134
Priority and Precedence { *of motions*, discussions of,..... 130, 135
Privilege of Parliament has gradually increased,..... 94
Privilege of members of Parliament,..... 94, 96, 99
of Senators and Representatives, ... 95
of Senators, constructive extent,..... 96
of the two Houses, cases of the alleged breach of,..... 96
of members commence by virtue of election,..... 97
of members must be ascertained at the peril of the party violating, ... 98
of members, the privileges of the House,..... 98
a member cannot waive breach of,..... 98
is violated by Speaker not putting a question which is in order,.. 98
of one House in relation to the other, or in relation to a co-ordinate branch of the Government,..... 99
breach of, party summoned or sent for,..... 98
breach of, by members, punishable by House only,..... 98, 99
breach of, by the King or Executive,..... 99
members of one House cannot be summoned by the other,..... 108
neither House can exercise authority over members or officers of the other,..... 115
of a member where he is charged or interested, &c.,..... 115
question of, takes precedence of all,..... 135
Privileged Questions—See *Questions*.
Qualification of Senators,..... 100
Quarrel, in committee, must be settled in House, ... 114
members must declare they will not prosecute,..... 114
question of privilege arising from, has precedence,..... 135
Questions, general rule for putting,..... 129, 130
the propriety of certain considered,..... 130
removed from before House by adjournment, ... 143
may be debated between the count of affirmative and negative,..... 145
manner of putting,..... 147

Questions, must speak or move about while putting,..... 149
must be decided promptly, if any difficulty arise,..... 150
one House cannot question the other,..... 158
privileged, what shall be,..... 129, 135
in filling blanks,..... 135
in reference to committees,..... 134
in amending amendments, and agree or disagree,..... 155
motion to amend has precedence over motion to strike out,..... 135
of order, (incidental,) how far it shall supersede any other,..... 135
division of, how made,..... 141
what are divisible,..... 142
when divided, each point open to debate and amendment,..... 142
(*co-existing*,) what suspends, and what removes from the House, an existing question,..... 143
equivalent, what is considered,..... 144
determined by ayes and noes,..... 145
to be resumed in *statu quo*, when suspended by the want of a quorum,..... 144, 144
previous—See *Previous Questions*.
Quorum, only shall do business,..... 102
what number shall be a,..... 102
how attendance of may be compelled,..... 103
any member may desire a count for the purpose of ascertaining,. 102
not present suspend the question..... 151
Randall and Whitney, reference to case, breach of privilege,..... 102, 96
Reading of Papers, right to require,..... 128
question on, first put,..... 136
a speech, is not a right,..... 129
a report of one House not of right in the other House,..... 129
Recede, question discussed,..... 154
effect of a vote to,..... 154
Recommitment, effect of,..... 134
Reconsideration of bills, orders, instructions, &c.,..... 152
of questions requiring two-thirds, by whom may be moved,..... 151, 165
Remonstrance and Petition, distinction,..... 117
Report of Committee, how to proceed in House,..... 124
of one House, not to be read in the other,..... 130
Representatives, apportionment of, since 1789,..... 101
qualifications of..... 100
House of, whom composed,..... 100
shall choose their Speaker and other officers,..... 103
powers of, in relation to the rules and the conduct of its members,..... 103
Resolution, and Order, distinction,..... 119
to pay money, in order,..... 119
when to be presented for approval,..... 160

Riders, amend engrossed bills by,..... 146
Rules, in adherence to, important,..... 93
Rules and Orders of each House, to what cases they shall apply,..... 117
Sections, numbered by clerk,..... 141
Senate, of whom composed and how classed,..... 100
the Vice-President to be the President,..... 103
shall choose their officers, &c.,..... 103
power of, in relation to rules, and the conduct of members,..... 110
equal division, to be determined by the vote of the Vice-President,..... 149
adjournment of.—See *Adjournment*,..... 161
session of, what constitutes,..... 162
Session, what constitutes,..... 162
Speaker, manner of choosing,..... 104
absence of, from sickness, another chosen,..... 104
violates order by not putting question,..... 98
Clerk puts question, before election of,..... 104
may be removed at will of the House,..... 104
not to speak unless to order,..... 112
reads sitting, rises to put question,..... 127
cannot refuse an amendment, inconsistent,..... 138
to decide point of order that arises in putting question, promptly, and may ask advice of old members,..... 150
Special Orders—See *Orders*.
Speech, cannot be read of right,..... 129
Strike out, paragraph may be perfected before question to,..... 139
Strike out and insert, discussed,..... 140, 141
Sum, largest first put,..... 135
Tellers, to count sides of questions,..... 149
their errors rectified,..... 149
Time, longest first put,..... 135
Title, on the back,..... 128
when to be made or amended,..... 151
Transposing of sections, rule respecting,..... 141
Treason, mode of proceeding on charge of,..... 98
Treaties may be made by the President and Senate,..... 164
shall be kept secret until injunction removed..... 164
are legislative acts,..... 164
extent of power to make,..... 164
may be rescinded by an act of the Legislature,..... 165
paper to be communicated with..... 165
ratified by nominal call,..... 165
read for *information* the day received,..... 165
read for consideration on subsequent day,..... 165
proceedings upon,..... 165
reconsideration of votes upon, may be moved by one of the side prevailing,..... 165
Vote, cannot till sworn,..... 101
every member must,..... 159

Vote, must not vote if not present, ... 150
change of, ... 151
Warm words or quarrel, adjustment of, ... 106, 113, 185
Whitney and Randall, bribery case, reference to, ... 96
Withdraw, members cannot, when question is putting, ... 150
motions, rule of Parliament, ... 136
Witnesses, how summoned, examined, &c., ... 108
Yeas and Nays, may be required by one-fifth, ... 149
to be taken alphabetically, ... 149
all present shall vote unless excused, ... 150
when called and decision announced, no member allowed to vote, ... 150
how questions are determined by, ... 150
no member to vote unless present, ... 150

A LIST

OF THE

COUNTIES, TOWNS, CITIES AND WARDS

IN THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THE

CENSUS FOR 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845 & 1850.

[The Towns for which the Census of 1830, 1835, 1840 and 1845 are not given were erected since those years respectively.]

COUNTY OF ALBANY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Albany City,.....	24,238	28,109	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,.....	.....	.....	9,777	3,712	6,177
2d ward,.....	.....	.....	6,951	3,676	4,001
3d ward,.....	.....	.....	4,137	5,053	4,617
4th ward,.....	.....	.....	7,232	4,759	4,758
5th ward, ...	.....	.....	5,666	3,129	2,929
6th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	3,661	3,798
7th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	3,532	5,244
8th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	4,001	6,269
9th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	6,204	6,332
10th ward,.....	.. ...	.....	.....	4,412	6,638
			33,763	42,139	50,763

TOWNS	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Bern,	3,605	3,596	3,704	3,667	3,441
Bethlehem,	6,092	3,013	3,225	3,315	4,102
Coeymans,	2,123	2,957	3,107	2,978	3,050
Guilderland,	2,742	2,803	2,790	2,995	3,279
Knox,	2,186	2,262	2,143	2,161	2,021
New Scotland,	.....	3,030	2,914	3,288	3,459
Rensselaerville,	3,689	3,507	3,712	3,589	3,629
Watervliet,	4,965	6,961	10,146	11,209	16,675
Westerlo,	3,320	3,074	3,096	2,927	2,860
9 Towns, 10 Wards,	53,560	59,762	68,536	77,268	93,279
COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.					
Alfred,	1,416	1,903	1,637	1,625	2,679
Allen,	898	1,089	870	906	955
Almond,	1,804	2,059	1,434	1,735	1,914
Amity,	872	1,280	1,356	1,485	1,792
Andover,	596	708	864	1,070	1,476
Angelica,	998	1,502	1,261	1,329	1,592
Belfast,	743	1,035	1,648	1,417	1,679
Birdsall,	543	573	328	475	597
Bolivar,	449	752	408	517	712
Burns,	702	936	847	924	961
Caneadea,	782	1,046	1,647	1,167	1,477
Centreville,	1,195	1,426	1,504	1,436	1,445
Clarksville,	.....	252	326	443	668
Cuba,	1,059	1,478	1,761	1,585	2,243
Friendship,	1,502	1,764	1,230	1,401	1,675
Genesee,	219	470	569	659	672
Granger,	.....	.....	1,064	1,178	1,309
Grove,	1,388	1,663	625	843	1,154
Hume,	951	1,523	2,305	1,980	2,159
Independence,	877	1,189	1,398	1,679	1,701
Hew Hudson,	655	1,065	1,488	1,290	1,435
Ossian,	812	940	945	953	1,283
Rushford,	1,115	1,520	1,502	1,769	1,806
Scio,	602	2,122	1,150	1,356	1,924

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
West Almond,	.....	.....	810	875	976
Willing,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wirt,	.....	.....	1,208	1,305	1,544
27 Towns, Total,	20,178	28,295	30,185	31,402	37,828
COUNTY OF BROOME.					
Barker,	.....	1,150	1,258	1,379	1,456
Chenango,	3,716	5,441	5,475	6,602	8,734
Colesville,	2,389	2,230	2,517	2,829	3,061
Conklin,	908	1,142	1,471	1,869	2,232
Lisle,	4,393	1,413	1,558	1,657	1,680
Maine,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,843
Nanticoke,	.....	295	418	479	576
Sanford,	931	1,143	1,172	1,618	2,508
Triangle,	.....	1,669	1,692	1,749	1,728
Union,	2,122	2,415	3,166	3,519	2,143
Vestal,	948	1,124	1,253	1,017	2,054
Windsor,	2,175	2,168	2,368	2,408	2,645
12 Towns, Total,	17,582	20,198	22,348	25,808	30,660
COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.					
Allegany,	.....	809	511	621	1,037
Ashford,	631	1,201	1,462	1,376	1,658
Carrolton,	.....	.....	.....	193	515
Cold Spring,	.....	.....	673	602	591
Connewango,	1,712	1,166	1,317	1,224	1,408
Dayton,	.....	1,114	922	1,007	1,448
Ellicottville,	626	941	1,088	1,211	1,726
Farmersville,	1,005	1,164	1,294	1,462	1,554
Franklinville,	903	1,330	1,276	1,439	1,706
Freedom,	1,505	1,825	1,831	1,478	1,652
Great Valley,	647	611	843	756	1,638
Hindsdale,	919	1,543	2,937	1,910	1,302
Humphrey,	.....	.....	459	591	824
Leon,	.....	1,139	1,325	1,194	1,340

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Little Valley,	336	610	671	780	1,383
Lyndon,	271	539	628	819	1,092
Machias,	737	1,025	1,085	1,243	1,342
Mansfield,	.....	.....	.....	962	1,057
Napoli,	852	1,379	1,142	1,119	1,233
New Albion,	380	848	1,033	1,199	1,633
Olean,	561	830	638	550	899
Otto,	1,224	1,731	2,125	1,110	2,267
Perrysburgh,	2,440	1,549	1,676	1,642	1,862
Persia,	.....	898	870	1,086	1,954
Portville,	.....	.....	462	585	747
Randolph,	776	938	1,283	1,300	1,606
Rice,	.....	.....	.....	.....	906
South Valley,	.....	.....	.... .	.....	561
Yorkshire,	823	1,066	1,292	1,740	2,010
29 Towns, ...Total,	15,726	24,986	28,803	30,169	38,951
COUNTY OF CAYUGA.					
Auburn City, 4 Wards,	4,486	5,368	5,626	6,171	9,548
Aurelius,	2,768	2,771	2,644	2,504	2,831
Brutus,	1,827	1,991	2,045	3,263	3,046
Cato,	1,781	2,214	2,380	2,312	2,247
Conquest,	1,507	1,782	1,911	1,921	1,863
Fleming,	1,461	2,363	1,330	1,187	1,193
Genoa,	2,768	2,721	2,591	2,426	2,503
Ira,	2,198	2,187	2,282	1,121	2,110
Ledyard,	2,427	2,373	2,143	2,095	2,043
Locke,	3,310	1,752	1,654	1,528	1,478
Mentz,	4,144	3,986	4,215	4,288	5,239
Moravia,	.....	1,756	2,010	1,785	1,876
Niles,	.....	2,197	2,234	2,153	2,053
Owasco,	1,350	1,278	2,331	1,277	1,254
Scipio,	2,691	2,523	2,655	2,136	2,135
Sempronius,	4,705	1,280	1,304	1,314	1,266
Sennett,	2,297	2,069	2,060	2,033	2,347
Springport,	1,528	1,829	1,891	1,832	2,041

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Sterling,	1,436	2,001	2,536	2,732	2,808
Summer Hill,	.....	1,432	1,446	1,324	1,251
Venice,	2,445	2,238	2,105	2,000	2,028
Victory,	1,819	2,091	2,371	2,261	2,299
22 Towns, 4 Wards, Total,	47,947	49,202	50,364	49,663	55,459

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.

Arkwright,	926	1,293	1,418	1,295	1,283
Busti,	1,680	2,079	1,749	1,923	1,991
Carroll,	1,015	1,414	1,632	1,725	1,835
Charlotte,	886	1,208	1,428	1,428	1,718
Chautauque,	2,432	3,119	2,980	2,809	2,622
Cherry Creek,	574	933	1,141	1,100	1,311
Clymer,	567	843	800	979	1,127
Ellery,	2,001	2,396	2,252	2,134	2,104
Ellicott,	2,101	1,355	2,568	3,176	3,523
Ellington,	1,279	1,773	1,709	1,832	2,001
French Creek,	420	553	621	647	725
Gerry,	1,110	1,339	1,246	1,344	1,332
Hanover,	2,614	3,520	3,998	3,718	5,144
Harmony,	1,988	2,915	3,333	3,431	3,749
Kiantone,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mina,	1,388	798	870	882	996
Poland,	.....	916	1,082	1,015	1,174
Pomfret,	3,386	4,041	4,566	4,286	4,493
Portland,	1,771	2,181	2,136	1,966	1,905
Ripley,	1,647	2,023	2,197	1,938	1,732
Sheridan,	1,666	1,919	1,883	1,592	2,172
Sherman,	.....	830	1,100	1,131	1,292
Stockton,	1,604	1,943	2,078	1,780	1,642
Villenova,	1,126	1,453	1,655	1,531	1,536
Westfield,	2,476	3,036	3,199	2,836	3,100
24 Towns, Total,	34,657	44,869	47,641	46,548	50,507

COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Big Flats,	1,149	1,238	1,375	1,421	1,709
Catlin,	2,015	2,356	1,119	1,247	1,474
Chemung,	1,462	2,231	1,377	2,575	2,673
Elmira,	2,962	3,879	4,791	5,898	8,166
Erin,	976	1,099	1,441	1,581	1,833
Southport,	1,454	1,711	2,100	2,539	3,184
Van Etten,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veteran,	1,616	1,925	2,278	2,481	2,698
8 Towns, Total,	11,634	14,439	14,481	17,742	21,737

COUNTY OF CHENANGO.

Bainbridge,	3,040	3,010	3,324	3,081	3,338
Columbus,	1,744	1,656	1,561	1,461	1,381
Coventry,	1,576	1,603	1,681	1,795	1,677
German,	884	886	975	947	903
Greene,	2,962	4,096	3,452	3,965	3,763
Guilford,	2,634	2,703	2,828	2,787	2,600
Lincklaen,	1,425	1,014	1,249	1,172	1,196
Macdonough,	1,232	1,425	1,369	1,514	1,522
New Berlin,	2,643	2,967	3,086	2,704	2,562
North Norwich,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172
Norwich,	3,774	3,807	4,146	4,269	3,615
Otselic,	1,238	1,439	1,621	1,483	1,800
Oxford,	2,947	3,765	3,177	3,059	3,227
Pharsalia,	987	1,170	1,213	1,209	1,185
Pitcher,	1,214	1,533	1,562	1,501	1,403
Plymouth,	1,591	1,563	1,625	1,476	1,551
Preston,	1,213	1,126	1,117	1,059	1,082
Sherburne,	2,574	3,108	2,791	2,680	2,623
Smithville,	1,819	1,885	1,762	1,794	1,771
Smyrna,	1,897	2,026	2,240	1,944	1,940
20 Towns, Total,	33,404	40,762	40,779	39,900	40,311

COUNTY OF CLINTON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Au Sable,	.....	.....	3,229	3,976	4,491
Beekmantown,	2,391	2,263	2,763	3,078	3,384
Black Brook,	.....	.....	1,054	1,598	2,525
Champlain,	2,456	2,691	3,633	4,050	5,067
Chazy,	3,097	3,023	3,592	3,571	4,324
Clinton,	.....	.....	.....	833	1,437
Ellenburgh,	.....	645	1,164	902	1,504
Mooers,	1,222	1,137	1,701	2,207	3,365
Peru,	5,949	5,795	3,183	3,273	3,640
Plattsburgh,	4,913	4,226	6,397	6,095	5,618
Saranac,	316	761	1,464	1,695	2,582
Schuyler's Falls,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,110
12 Towns, Total,	19,344	20,742	28,180	31,278	40,047

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

Ancram,	1,533	1,617	1,769	1,705	1,568
Austerlitz,	2,345	2,092	2,090	1,812	1,873
Canaan,	2,064	2,042	1,957	1,973	1,941
Chatham,	3,038	3,469	3,660	3,570	3,839
Claverack,	3,538	2,840	3,053	2,934	3,208
Clermont,	1,203	1,166	1,231	1,131	1,130
Copake,	1,675	1,616	1,505	1,607	1,652
Gallatin,	1,588	1,655	1,645	1,676	1,586
Germantown,	967	979	968	991	1,023
Ghent,	2,790	2,375	2,557	2,417	2,293
Greenport,	.....	.....	1,158	1,182	1,300
Hillsdale,	2,446	1,266	3,470	2,374	2,123
Hudson city,	5,392	5,531	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,	.....	.....	2,854	2,640	6,289
2d ward,	.....	.....	2,817	3,071	
Kinderhook,	2,706	2,831	3,512	3,679	3,972
Livingston,	2,087	2,106	2,190	2,083	2,020
New Lebanon,	2,695	3,713	2,534	2,282	2,300
Stockport,	.....	2,023	1,814	1,661	1,655

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Stuyvesant,	2,331	1,736	1,779	1,718	1,766
Taghkanick,	1,650	1,589	1,674	1,424	1,540
19 Towns, 2 W'ds, Total,	39,952	40,746	44,237	41,476	43,078
COUNTY OF CORTLAND.					
Cincinnatus,	1,308	1,180	1,301	1,195	1,206
Cortlandville,	3,573	3,715	3,799	4,111	4,203
Freetown,	1,051	962	948	925	1,035
Harford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	949
Homer,	3,306	3,584	3,572	3,602	3,836
Lapeer,	.....	.....	.....	.....	822
Marathon,	895	986	1,063	1,080	1,149
Preble,	1,435	1,408	1,247	1,325	1,312
Scott,	1,452	1,504	1,332	1,368	1,290
Solon,	2,033	2,103	2,311	2,426	1,150
Taylor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232
Truxton,	3,888	3,712	3,658	3,587	3,623
Virgil,	3,912	4,291	4,501	4,541	2,410
Willet,	840	723	872	821	923
14 Towns, Total,	23,693	24,168	24,605	25,081	25,140
COUNTY OF DELAWARE.					
Andes,	1,859	2,109	2,176	2,440	2,672
Bovina,	1,346	1,415	1,403	1,436	1,316
Colchester,	1,424	1,516	1,567	1,858	2,184
Davenport,	1,780	2,052	2,054	2,143	2,305
Delhi,	2,116	2,363	2,555	2,665	2,909
Franklin,	2,775	2,951	3,024	3,007	3,087
Hamden,	1,210	1,349	1,469	1,767	1,919
Hancock,	766	895	1,027	1,208	1,798
Harpersfield,	1,936	1,741	1,696	1,569	1,604
Kortright,	2,873	2,531	2,442	2,211	2,181
Masonville,	1,145	1,278	1,420	1,383	1,550
Meredith,	1,655	1,603	1,640	1,678	1,634
Middletown,	2,383	1,487	2,608	2,695	3,005

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Roxbury,	2,214	2,856	3,004	3,121	2,853
Sidney,	1,410	1,597	1,720	1,759	1,807
Stamford,	1,597	1,747	1,681	1,715	1,708
Tompkins,	1,774	1,951	2,032	2,261	3,022
Walton,	1,672	1,754	1,844	2,074	2,271
18 Towns, Total,	32,933	34,192	35,364	36,990	39,825
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.					
Amenia,	2,387	2,138	1,179	2,076	2,229
Beekman,	1,584	1,447	1,400	1,432	1,386
Clinton,	2,130	1,919	1,830	1,816	1,795
Dover,	2,198	1,981	1,999	1,944	2,147
East Fishkill,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610
Fishkill,	2,292	9,623	10,436	10,651	9,240
Hyde Park,	2,554	2,368	2,364	2,477	2,425
La Grange,	2,044	2,928	1,851	1,384	1,941
Milan,	1,886	1,813	1,726	1,744	1,764
Northeast,	1,689	1,495	1,381	1,436	1,555
Pawling,	1,705	1,565	1,571	1,626	1,720
Pine Plains,	1,503	1,355	1,324	1,499	1,416
Pleasant Valley,	2,419	2,246	2,219	2,142	2,226
Poughkeepsie,	7,222	8,529	10,006	11,791	13,944
Poughk'sie City, 4 Wards,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redhook,	2,983	2,824	2,833	3,085	3,263
Rhinebeck,	2,938	2,624	2,759	2,989	2,816
Stanford,	3,521	2,358	2,278	2,301	2,158
Union Vale,	1,833	1,596	1,499	1,484	1,552
Washington,	3,038	2,891	2,833	2,797	2,805
19 Towns, 4 W'ds, Total,	50,926	50,704	52,488	55,124	58,992
COUNTY OF ERIE.					
Alden,	1,257	1,069	1,984	2,187	2,520
Amherst,	2,489	4,379	2,440	3,133	4,153
Aurora,	2,421	2,967	2,909	3,010	3,435
Black Rock,	.....	.....	3,605	3,883	7,508

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Boston,	1,520	1,825	1,746	1,779	1,872
Brandt,	.....	.....	1,068	987	1,028
Buffalo City,	8,653	15,661	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,	.....	.....	3,548	7,107	7,344
2d ward,	.....	.....	2,587	5,877	8,529
3d ward,	.....	.....	1,836	3,511	5,072
4th ward,	.....	.....	5,228	9,061	15,709
5th ward,	.....	.....	3,942	4,217	5,607
Chictawauga,	.....	.....	1,137	2,029	3,042
Clarence,	3,353	2,229	2,271	2,497	2,727
Colden,	464	788	1,085	1,086	1,344
Collins,	2,120	4,025	4,277	3,969	4,001
Concord,	1,294	2,658	3,004	3,132	3,242
East Hamburgh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden,	1,066	2,093	1,172	2,213	2,494
Evans,	1,185	2,638	1,822	1,859	2,182
Grand Island,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburgh,	3,348	4,126	3,734	4,252	5,219
Holland,	1,070	1,666	2,242	1,355	1,315
Lancaster,	.....	2,009	2,083	2,730	3,794
Marilla,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newstead,	1,926	2,383	2,653	2,610	2,899
North Collins,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sardinia,	1,414	1,633	1,741	1,600	1,761
Tonawanda,	.....	.....	1,250	1,634	2,072
Wales,	1,500	1,984	1,987	1,910	2,124
West Seneca,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Towns, 5 W'ds, Total,	35,710	57,594	62,251	78,635	101,093
COUNTY OF ESSEX,					
Chesterfield,	1,671	2,083	2,697	3,022	4,171
Crown Point,	2,041	2,189	2,212	2,261	2,378
Elizabethtown,	1,015	856	1,061	1,194	1,635
Essex,	1,543	1,529	1,681	1,720	2,351
Jay,	1,729	1,732	2,260	2,431	2,688

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Keene,	287	700	730	809	798
Lewis,	1,305	1,358	1,500	1,681	2,058
Minerva,	358	335	455	496	586
Moriah,	2,742	2,293	2,595	2,807	3,065
Newcomb,	62	46	74	126	277
North Elba,	.....	.....	.....	.....	210
North Hudson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	561
St. Armand,	.....	.....	.....	129	210
Schroon,	1,614	1,723	1,660	1,705	2,031
Ticonderoga,	1,996	2,080	2,168	2,309	2,669
Westport,	1,513	1,724	1,932	2,094	2,352
Willsborough,	1,316	1,253	1,667	1,424	1,932
Wilmington,	695	798	928	894	1,176
18 Towns, ...Total,	19,386	20,699	23,620	25,102	31,148

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Bangor,	1,976	1,035	1,218	1,606	2,160
Belmont,	.....	382	470	501	660
Bombay,	.....	1,357	1,446	1,667	1,963
Brandon,	316	418	536	578	590
Burke,	.....	.....	.....	1,285	2,477
Chateaugay,	2,016	2,029	2,820	1,952	3,728
Constable,	693	724	1,121	1,177	1,447
Dickinson,	446	597	1,005	1,074	1,119
Duane,	247	237	324	177	222
Fort Covington,	2,901	1,665	2,098	2,369	2,641
Franklin,	.....	.....	192	361	724
Harrietstown,	.....	.....	.....	129	181
Malone,	2,207	2,589	3,229	3,634	4,549
Moira,	791	798	964	1,013	1,340
Westville,	619	661	1,033	1,159	1,301
15 Towns, ...Total,	11,312	12,501	16,450	18,692	25,102

COUNTY OF FULTON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Bleecker,	.....	.....	346	267	511
Broadalbin,	2,657	2,721	2,728	2,358	2,474
Caroga,	.....	.....	.....	342	589
Ephratah,	1,818	2,146	2,009	2,085	2,080
Johnstown,	7,700	7,557	5,408	5,408	6,131
Mayfield,	2,614	2,908	2,615	2,397	2,429
Northampton,	1,392	1,369	1,526	1,377	1,701
Oppenheim,	3,660	3,927	2,169	2,388	2,315
Perth,	.....	.....	737	1,214	1,140
Stratford,	552	637	500	743	801
10 Towns, ...Total,	20,393	21,265	18,038	18,579	21,171

COUNTY OF GENESEE.

Alabama,	783	1,638	1,798	1,800	2,054
Alexander,	2,331	2,487	2,241	1,994	1,927
Batavia,	4,271	4,430	4,219	4,384	4,461
Bergen,	1,508	1,519	1,835	1,822	1,897
Bethany,	2,374	2,532	2,288	2,051	1,904
Byron,	1,939	1,953	1,908	1,807	1,566
Darien,	.....	1,621	2,406	2,212	2,086
Elba,	2,679	3,134	3,161	1,950	1,772
Le Roy,	3,909	4,239	4,335	3,352	3,472
Oakfield,	.....	.....	.....	1,360	1,457
Pavilion,	.....	.....	.....	1,834	1,640
Pembroke,	3,831	2,029	1,970	2,140	2,279
Stafford,	2,367	2,563	2,560	2,139	1,973
13 Towns, ...Total,	25,992	29,145	28,721	28,845	28,488

COUNTY OF GREENE.

Ashland,	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	1,290
Athens,	2,425	2,673	2,387	2,593	2,986
Cairo,	2,912	2,681	2,862	2,812	2,831
Catskill,	4,861	5,179	5,339	5,458	5,454

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Coxsackie,	3,373	3,364	3,539	3,799	3,741
Durham,	3,039	2,954	2,813	2,613	2,600
Greenville,	2,565	2,313	2,238	2,261	2,242
Halcott,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter,	1,960	2,024	2,019	2,433	1,849
Jewett,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452
Lexington,	2,548	2,598	2,813	2,902	2,263
New Baltimore,	2,370	2,395	2,206	2,347	2,381
Prattsville,	.....	1,469	1,613	2,069	1,989
Windham,	3,472	2,243	2,417	2,670	2,048
14 Towns, Total,	29,525	30,173	30,446	31,957	33,126
COUNTY OF HAMILTON.					
Arietta,	.....	.....	209	114	108
Gilman,	.....	.....	98	95	101
Hope,	718	768	711	648	789
Lake Pleasant,	266	336	296	296	305
Long Lake,	.....	.....	59	72	111
Morehouse,	.....	119	169	211	342
Wells,	340	431	365	446	532
7 Towns, Total,	1,324	1,644	1,907	1,382	2,188
COUNTY OF HERKIMER.					
Columbia,	2,181	1,983	2,130	1,126	2,001
Danube,	1,723	1,651	1,960	1,693	1,730
Fairfield,	2,265	2,062	1,836	1,663	1,646
Frankfort,	5,620	2,670	3,096	3,082	3,023
German Flats,	2,466	2,715	3,245	3,237	3,578
Herkimer,	2,486	2,710	2,369	2,379	2,600
Litchfield,	1,750	1,620	1,672	1,677	1,676
Little Falls,	2,539	3,147	3,881	4,244	4,855
Manheim,	1,937	2,095	2,095	1,872	1,902
Newport,	1,863	1,955	2,020	2,112	2,126
Norway,	1,152	1,131	1,046	1,079	1,052
Ohio,	713	698	692	763	1,051

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Russia,	2,458	2,313	2,198	2,439	2,349
Salisbury,	1,999	1,974	1,859	1,860	2,035
Schuyler,	2,074	2,153	1,798	1,824	1,696
Stark,	1,782	1,581	1,766	1,775	1,576
Warren,	2,084	2,004	2,003	1,952	1,756
Wilmurt,	.....	.....	60	89	112
Winfield,	1,778	1,739	1,652	1,559	1,481
19 Towns, Total,	35,869	36,201	37,378	37,424	38,245
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.					
Adams,	2,995	2,970	2,941	3,055	3,106
Alexandria,	1,523	2,701	3,472	2,711	3,178
Antwerp,	2,412	2,614	3,108	3,380	3,665
Brownville,	2,938	2,890	2,972	4,380	4,282
Cape Vincent,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,044
Champion,	2,342	2,490	2,206	2,146	2,085
Clayton,	.....	3,344	4,042	4,682	4,191
Ellisburgh,	5,292	5,029	5,356	5,531	5,524
Henderson,	2,428	2,270	2,478	2,345	2,239
Hounsfield,	3,415	3,558	4,143	3,917	4,136
Le Ray,	3,430	3,668	3,722	3,853	3,654
Lorraine,	1,727	1,615	1,721	1,640	1,511
Lyme,	2,872	3,816	5,467	6,018	2,919
Orleans,	3,101	2,044	3,000	3,047	3,265
Pamelia,	2,563	2,322	2,119	2,254	2,528
Philadelphia,	1,167	1,616	1,888	1,942	1,915
Rodman,	1,901	1,689	1,703	1,694	1,784
Rutland,	2,339	2,111	2,082	2,148	2,265
Theresa,	.....	.....	.....	2,109	2,342
Watertown,	4,786	4,279	5,025	5,433	7,201
Wilna,	1,602	2,053	2,583	2,714	2,993
Worth,	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
22 Towns, Total,	48,515	53,088	61,028	64,999	68,153

COUNTY OF KINGS.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Brooklyn City,*	15,395	24,529,	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,.....	.....	.....	2,148	4,622	6,062
2d ward,.....	.....	.....	5,447	5,903	9,357
3d ward,.....	.....	.....	3,834	5,936	8,749
4th ward, ...	.....	.....	5,827	8,819	11,032
5th ward, ...	.....	.....	7,415	9,419	13,682
6th ward, ...	.....	.....	4,043	10,615	11,536
7th ward, ...	.....	.....	4,521	9,958	6,371
8th ward, ...	.....	.....	944	1,369	2,585
9th ward, ...	.....	.....	1,054	1,897	3,261
10th ward, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,782
10th ward, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,421
*Bushwick,**	1,620	3,325	1,291	1,857	3,739
Flatbush,.....	1,143	1,537	2,099	2,225	3,176
Flatlands, ...	596	674	810	936	1,155
Gravesend, ...	565	695	799	898	1,064
New-Lots, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Utrecht,.....	1,217	1,287	1,283	1,863	2,129
*Williamsburgh City,** ...	.....	.....	5,094	11,338	30,780
5 Towns, 18 W'ds, Total,	20,537	32,057	47,613	78,691	138,881

COUNTY OF LEWIS.

Croghan, ...	.....	.....	.....	1,014	1,135
Denmark, ...	2,270	2,522	2,398	2,551	2,824
Diana, ...	309	449	883	793	970
Greig,.....	662	538	592	880	1,074
Harrisburgh, ...	712	803	850	986	1,367
High Market, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leyden, ...	1,502	1,687	2,438	1,941	2,253
Lowville,.....	2,334	2,097	2,047	2,167	2,377

* By the act of April 17, 1854, the city of Brooklyn is extended to embrace the city of Williamsburgh and town of Bushwick. This act took effect on the first Monday of January, 1855. The city now embraces 18 wards.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Martinsburgh, ...	2,382	2,288	2,281	2,408	2,677
Montague, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bremen, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510
Osceola, ...	.....	.....	.....	213	412
Pinckney, ...	783	796	997	966	1,208
Turin, ...	1,561	1,907	1,705	1,882	1,826
Watson, ...	909	1,163	1,707	2,763	1,138
West Turin, ...	1,534	1,843	2,042	1,624	3,793
17 Towns, ...Total,	14,958	16,093	17,849	20,218	24,564
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.					
Avon, ...	2,362	2,754	2,998	2,450	2,809
Caledonia, ...	1,618	1,677	1,985	1,750	1,804
Conesus, ...	1,690	1,690	1,654	1,579	1,418
Geneseo, ...	2,674	2,714	1,892	2,613	2,958
Groveland, ...	1,703	1,715	1,993	1,759	1,724
Leicester, ...	2,042	2,135	2,419	2,287	2,142
Lima, ...	1,764	2,227	2,186	1,158	2,433
Livonia, ...	2,665	2,659	2,719	2,695	2,627
Mount Morris, ...	2,534	2,499	2,547	4,293	4,531
North Dansville, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,377
Nunda, ...	1,291	2,031	2,614	2,528	3,128
Portage, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,478
Sparta, ...	3,777	4,507	5,811	5,944	1,372
Springwater, ...	2,253	2,567	2,832	2,761	2,670
West Sparta, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,619
York, ...	2,636	3,943	3,644	2,896	2,785
16 Towns, ...Total,	29,010	33,118	35,324	35,721	40,875
COUNTY OF MADISON.					
Brookfield, ...	4,367	3,950	3,695	3,623	3,585
Cazenovia, ...	4,344	4,647	4,153	4,675	4,812
De Ruyter, ...	1,447	1,562	1,799	1,829	1,931
Eaton, ...	3,558	3,758	3,408	3,444	3,944
Fenner, ...	2,017	1,972	1,997	1,833	1,690

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Georgetown,	1,084	1,177	1,130	1,386	1,411
Hamilton,	3,220	4,022	3,738	3,878	3,599
Lebanon,	2,249	3,337	1,794	1,867	1,709
Lenox,	5,039	5,314	5,441	5,931	7,507
Madison,	2,544	3,655	2,844	2,313	2,405
Nelson,	2,445	2,231	2,100	1,976	1,965
Smithfield,	2,636	2,750	1,699	1,629	1,669
Stockbridge,	.....	.....	2,344	2,215	2,081
Sullivan,	4,077	4,366	4,390	4,388	4,764
14 Towns, Total,	39,037	41,741	40,032	40,987	43,072
COUNTY OF MONROE.					
Brighton,	6,238	2,883	2,337	2,290	3,117
Chili,	2,010	1,951	1,174	2,043	2,247
Clarkson,	3,251	3,836	3,486	4,007	4,556
Gates,	7,772	1,447	1,728	1,822	2,005
Greece,	2,574	3,265	3,669	3,818	4,219
Henrietta,	2,310	2,215	2,085	2,219	2,513
Irondequoit,	.....	.....	1,252	1,461	2,397
Mendon,	3,057	3,404	3,435	3,243	3,353
Ogden,	2,401	2,434	2,403	2,560	2,598
Parma,	2,639	2,995	2,651	2,740	2,946
Penfield,	4,477	4,905	2,842	2,937	3,185
Perrington,	2,106	2,203	2,513	2,636	2,891
Pittsford,	1,832	1,969	1,983	1,860	2,061
Riga,	1,917	1,909	1,983	1,985	2,159
Rochester City,	.....	14,404	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,	.....	.....	2,824	3,002	3,053
2d ward,	.....	.....	4,691	2,768	3,630
3d ward,	.....	.....	4,212	3,730	4,491
4th ward,	.....	.....	3,842	2,828	3,511
5th ward,	.....	.....	4,633	2,421	3,705
6th ward,	.....	.....	.....	3,984	7,061
7th ward,	.....	.....	.....	1,861	3,336
8th ward,	.....	.....	.....	1,975	2,920
9th ward,	.....	.....	.....	2,696	4,696

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Rush,	2,101	2,027	1,929	1,798	2,015
Sweden,	2,938	3,559	3,133	3,179	3,623
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster,	.....	.....	2,235	2,311	2,446
Wheatland,	2,239	2,684	2,871	2,725	2,917
20 Towns, 9 W'ds, .. Total,	49,862	58,085	64,912	70,899	87,651
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.					
Amsterdam,	3,354	4,109	5,329	3,581	4,128
Canajoharie,	3,348	4,671	5,150	4,988	4,097
Charleston,	2,148	2,124	2,103	1,995	2,216
Florida,	2,838	2,896	5,162	3,172	3,571
Glen,	2,451	2,622	3,697	2,718	3,043
Mohawk,	.....	.....	3,106	2,752	3,091
Minden,	2,567	2,902	3,507	3,322	4,623
Palatine,	2,745	2,876	2,845	2,695	2,854
Root,	2,750	2,818	2,979	2,084	2,736
St. Johnsville,	.....	.....	1,923	1,616	1,627
10 Towns, Total,	23,202	25,108	35,801	29,643	31,986
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.					
1st ward,	11,327	10,380	10,629	12,230	19,754
2d ward,	8,202	7,549	6,408	6,962	6,655
3d ward,	9,649	10,884	11,581	11,900	10,355
4th ward,	12,705	15,439	15,770	21,000	23,250
5th ward,	17,722	18,495	19,159	20,362	22,686
6th ward,	13,447	16,827	17,199	19,343	24,699
7th ward,	15,868	21,481	22,985	25,556	32,690
8th ward,	25,084	28,570	29,173	30,900	34,612
9th ward,	22,752	20,610	24,795	30,907	40,657
10th ward,	16,438	20,926	29,993	20,993	23,316
11th ward,	14,901	26,845	17,052	27,259	43,758
12th ward,	11,901	24,437	11,678	13,378	10,451
13th ward,	12,655	17,130	18,516	22,411	28,246
14th ward,	14,370	17,306	20,230	21,103	25,196

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
15th ward,	....	13,202	17,769	19,422	22,564
16th ward,	.....	.....	22,275	40,350	52,882
17th ward,	.....	.....	18,622	27,144	43,763
18th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,546
19th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,465
20th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21st ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	203,007	270,089	312,932	371,223	515,545
COUNTY OF NIAGARA.					
Cambria,	1,712	2,070	2,100	2,224	2,366
Hartland,	1,584	2,195	2,301	2,674	3,023
Lewiston,	1,528	2,302	2,543	2,540	2,928
Lockport,	3,823	6,092	9,162	9,314	12,323
Newfane,	1,948	2,148	2,375	2,795	3,255
Niagara,	1,401	2,013	1,261	1,468	1,951
Pendleton,	577	1,069	1,098	1,285	2,166
Porter,	1,490	1,838	2,175	2,303	2,455
Royalton,	3,138	3,307	2,557	3,733	4,024
Somerset,	871	1,730	1,741	2,037	2,154
Wheatfield,	.....	.....	1,048	1,793	2,665
Wilson,	913	1,636	1,753	2,344	2,955
12 Towns, Total,	18,485	26,490	31,114	34,550	42,265
COUNTY OF ONEIDA.					
Annsville,	1,481	1,352	1,765	2,192	2,688
Augusta,	3,058	4,347	2,175	2,117	2,271
Ava,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037
Boonville,	2,746	3,012	5,519	3,653	3,306
Bridgewater,	1,608	1,449	1,418	1,351	1,315
Camden,	1,945	2,114	2,329	2,434	2,820
Deerfield,	4,182	2,536	3,120	2,347	2,287
Florence,	964	1,106	1,259	1,994	2,575

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Floyd,	1,699	1,795	1,741	1,552	1,495
Kirkland,	1,505	3,497	2,984	3,014	3,421
Lee,	2,514	2,618	2,936	2,963	3,033
Marcy,	.....	1,730	1,799	1,769	1,857
Marshall,	1,908	2,579	2,251	2,148	2,115
New Hartford,	3,599	3,909	3,819	4,043	4,847
Paris,	2,765	2,849	2,844	3,097	4,283
Remsen,	1,400	1,489	1,648	1,903	2,407
Rome,	4,360	4,505	5,680	5,955	7,918
Sangerfield,	2,272	2,242	2,251	2,272	2,371
Steuben,	2,094	2,159	1,993	1,924	1,744
Trenton,	3,221	3,220	3,178	3,543	3,540
Utica City,	3,323	10,183	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,	.....	.....	1,737	1,574	1,824
2d ward,	.....	.....	2,408	1,963	2,856
3d ward,	.....	.....	3,781	3,490	2,875
4th ward,	.....	.....	4,884	5,163	4,200
5th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,111
6th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,876
Vernon,	3,045	2,827	3,043	3,074	3,093
Verona,	3,739	4,155	4,504	4,942	5,568
Vienna,	1,766	2,172	2,530	2,867	3,393
Western,	2,419	2,502	3,488	2,523	2,516
Westmoreland,	3,303	3,140	3,105	3,072	3,291
Whitestown,	4,410	5,022	5,150	5,797	6,810
27 Towns, 6 Wards, .. Total,	71,326	77,518	85,345	84,776	99,566
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.					
Camillus,	2,518	3,006	3,957	2,976	3,106
Cicero,	1,808	2,191	2,464	2,651	2,980
Clay,	2,095	1,538	2,852	2,789	3,402
De Witt,	.....	2,716	2,802	2,876	3,302
Elbridge,	3,357	3,599	4,647	3,829	3,924
Fabius,	3,071	2,892	2,561	2,529	2,410
Geddes,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011
La Fayette,	2,560	2,592	2,600	2,527	2,532

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Lysander,	3,228	3,838	4,306	4,506	5,833
Manlius,	7,375	5,594	5,509	5,606	6,298
Marcellus,	2,626	2,456	2,727	2,649	2,759
Onondaga,	5,668	4,789	5,662	5,142	5,694
Otisco,	1,938	1,863	1,906	1,701	1,804
Pompey,	4.812	4,521	4,371	4,112	4,006
Salina,	6,929	7,793	11,012	15,804	2,142
Skaneateles,	3,812	3,575	3,981	3,827	4,080
Spafford,	2,647	2,404	1,873	1,977	1,903
Syracuse City, 1st ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,514
2d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,629
3d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,654
4th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,474
Tully,	1,640	1,618	1,663	1,621	1,559
Van Buren,	2,890	2,963	3,021	3,057	3,873
20 Towns, 4 Wards, .. Total,	58,974	60,903	67,915	70,175	85,889
COUNTY OF ONTARIO.					
Bristol,	2,952	3,005	1,953	1,801	1,733
Canadice,	1,386	1,515	1,341	1,179	1,071
Canandaigua,	5,162	5,452	5,652	5,627	6,143
East Bloomfield,	3,861	1,952	1,986	2,015	2,262
Farmington,	1,773	1,843	2,122	2,062	1,876
Gorham,	2,977	2,684	2,789	3,663	2,645
Hopewell,	2,202	2,958	1,976	2,068	1,923
Manchester,	2,811	2,685	2,912	2,657	2,940
Naples,	1,943	2,156	2,345	2,270	2,376
Phelps,	4,798	4,786	5,563	5,375	5,542
Richmond,	1,876	1,786	1,937	1,732	1,852
Seneca,	6,161	6,608	7,073	7,911	8,507
South Bristol,	.....	.....	1,375	1,211	1,129
Victor,	2,265	2,265	2,393	2,225	2,230
West Bloomfield,	.....	2,075	2,094	1,796	1,698
15 Towns, ... Total,	40,167	40,870	43,501	42,592	43,927

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Blooming Grove,	2,099	2,005	2,396	1,962	2,184
Chester,	.....	.....	.....	1,744	1,641
Cornwall,	3,486	3,289	3,919	3,854	4,471
Crawford,	2,019	2,007	2,075	2,072	1,912
Deerpark,	1,167	1,329	1,607	2,012	4,032
Goshen,	3,661	2,967	3,888	3,232	3,149
Hamptonburgh,	1,365	1,319	1,379	1,399	1,343
Minisink,	4,979	4,439	5,093	5,258	4,972
Monroe,	3,671	3,712	3,914	3,935	4,280
Montgomery,	3,887	4,016	4,100	4,020	3,933
Mount Hope,	1,535	1,484	1,565	1,600	1,512
Newburgh,	6,424	7,683	8,933	9,001	11,415
New Windsor,	2,310	2,460	2,482	2,474	2,457
Walkill,	4,056	3,714	4,268	4,968	4,942
Warwick,	5,013	4,676	5,113	4,696	4,902
Wawayanda,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Towns, Total,	45,372	45,096	50,733	52,227	57,145

COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

Barre,	4,801	5,182	5,499	5,614	6,437
Carlton,	1,168	2,080	2,242	2,471	2,809
Clarendon,	2,025	1,842	2,261	1,893	1,809
Gaines,	2,121	2,230	2,431	2,478	2,722
Kendall,	.....	.....	1,682	1,914	2,289
Murray,	3,138	3,592	2,678	2,496	2,520
Ridgeway,	1,939	3,349	3,257	3,943	4,591
Shelby,	2,043	2,440	2,697	2,663	3,082
Yates,	1,538	2,178	2,248	2,372	2,242
9 Towns, Total,	18,773	22,893	24,995	25,845	28,501

COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

Albion,	669	945	1,499	1,644	2,010
Amboy,	669	766	1,084	988	1,132

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Boylston,	388	368	481	538	661
Constantia,	1,193	1,967	1,494	1,705	2,495
Granby,	1,423	2,049	2,386	2,741	3,368
Hannibal,	1,794	2,204	1,275	2,534	2,857
Hastings,	1,494	1,828	1,989	2,113	2,920
Mexico,	2,671	3,138	3,799	3,768	4,221
New Haven,	1,410	1,551	1,735	1,707	2,015
Orwell,	501	679	809	1,016	1,106
Oswego,	2,703	4,902	4,673	6,048	2,445
Oswego City, 1st ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,507
2d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,459
3d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,918
4th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,321
Palermo,	.....	1,655	1,928	1,906	2,053
Parish,	868	1,295	1,543	1,456	1,799
Redfield,	341	412	507	510	752
Richland,	2,733	3,461	4,046	3,758	4,079
Sandy Creek,	1,839	2,100	2,431	2,257	2,456
Schroeppel,	.....	2,191	2,198	2,516	3,258
Scriba,	2,037	4,180	4,051	5,495	2,738
Volney,	3,629	2,995	3,154	3 895	5,310
West Monroe,	.....	.....	908	990	1,197
Williamstown,	606	658	830	782	1,121
22 Towns, 4 Wards, .. Total,	27,104	38,245	43,820	48,441	62,198
COUNTY OF OTSEGO.					
Burlington,	2,459	2,227	2,144	1,998	1,835
Butternuts,	3,991	4,323	4,017	4,179	1,927
Cherry Valley,	4,098	3,876	3,814	4,125	4,186
Decatur,	1,110	975	1,091	975	927
Edmeston,	2,087	2,044	1,907	1,820	1,885
Exeter,	1,690	1,462	2,423	1,487	1,526
Hartwick,	2,772	2,586	2,475	2,482	2,352
Laurens,	2,231	2,235	2,173	2,208	2,168
Maryland,	1,834	2,015	2,050	2,128	2,152

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Middlefield,	3,323	3,163	3,318	3,196	3,131
Milford,	1,968	2,112	2,975	2,385	2,227
Morris,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,155
New Lisbon,	2,232	2,008	1,909	1,872	1,773
Oneonta,	1,828	1,762	1,936	1,928	1,903
Otego,	2,136	2,123	1,919	1,922	1,792
Otsego,	4,363	4,276	4,118	4,320	3,901
Pittsfield.	1,005	1,318	1,395	1,730	1,591
Plainfield,	1,626	1,530	1,448	1,458	1,450
Richfield,	1,752	1,673	1,670	1,641	1,502
Springfield,	2,816	2,547	2,382	2,356	2,322
Unadilla,	2,313	2,415	2,271	2,505	2,463
Westford,	1,645	1,547	1,468	1,500	1,423
Worcester,	2,093	2,210	2,420	2,294	2,047
23 Towns, Total,	51,372	50,428	49,403	50,509	48,638
COUNTY OF PUTNAM.					
Carmel,	2,379	2,163	2,263	2,389	2,442
Kent,	1,928	1,661	1,830	1,720	1,557
Patterson,	1,536	1,347	1,349	1,389	1,371
Phillipstown,	4,816	4,642	3,814	4,209	5,063
Putnam Valley,	.....	.....	1,659	1,598	1,626
Southeast,	2,042	1,818	1,910	2,044	2,079
6 Towns, Total,	12,701	11,551	12,825	13,258	14,138
COUNTY OF QUEENS.					
Flushing,	2,822	3,643	4,124	3,918	5,376
Hempstead,	6,215	6,654	7,609	8,269	8,810
Jamaica,	2,376	2,885	3,782	3,883	4,247
North Hempstead,	3,062	3,360	3,891	3,897	4,291
Newtown,	2,610	3,505	5,054	5,521	7,208
Oyster Bay,	5,133	5,094	5,864	6,361	6,900
6 Towns, Total,	22,278	25,130	30,224	31,849	36,832

COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Berlin,	2,019	1,757	1,794	1,842	2,005
Brunswick,	2,575	2,679	3,051	2,855	4,146
Grafton,	1,681	1,682	2,019	1,905	2,033
Greenbush,	3,216	3,345	3,701	4,182	4,945
Hoosick,	3,582	3,325	3,540	3,576	3,724
Lansingburgh,	2,663	3,268	3,330	3,982	5,752
Nassau,	2,254	3,227	3,237	3,104	3,261
Petersburgh,	2,011	1,950	1,901	1,076	1,908
Pittstown,	3,702	3,919	3,785	3,628	3,732
Poestenkill,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,092
Sandlake,	3,761	3,840	4,305	4,291	2,558
Schaghticoke,	3,002	3,243	3,389	3,091	3,290
Schodack,	3,795	3,793	4,125	3,746	3,510
Stephentown,	2,716	2,528	2,753	2,548	2,622
Troy City,	11,605	16,950	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,	.....	.....	3,236	3,405	4,032
2d ward,	.....	.....	3,783	3,888	4,284
3d ward,	.....	.....	2,777	2,701	2,794
4th ward,	.....	.....	3,563	3,720	4,054
5th ward,	.....	.....	815	1,067	1,818
6th ward,	.....	.....	1,332	1,918	4,139
7th ward,	.....	.....	3,044	3,754	4,923
8th ward,	.....	.....	823	1,193	2,741
9th ward,*	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
10th ward,†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Towns, 10 Wards, Total,	49,472	55,515	60,303	62,338	73,363

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Castleton,	2,204	2,868	4,286	5,203	5,389
Northfield,	2,171	2,297	2,747	3,342	4,020
Southfield,	975	845	1,626	2,631	2,710
Westfield,	1,724	1,681	2,326	2,497	2,943
4 Towns, Total,	7,084	7,691	10,985	13,673	15,062

* Formed from the 6th Ward.

† Formed from the 7th Ward.

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Clarkstown,	2,298	2,176	2,539	2,797	3,111
Haverstraw,	2,306	2,865	3,348	4,806	5,885
Orangetown,	1,947	2,079	2,771	3,227	4,769
Ramapo,	2,837	2,576	3,217	2,911	3,197
4 Towns, Total,	9,388	9,696	11,874	13,741	16,962

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher,	820	929	2,118	2,218	2,548
Canton,	2,440	2,412	3,464	4,035	4,685
Colton,	.....	.....	.....	466	506
De Kalb,	1,060	1,200	1,530	1,723	2,389
Depeyster,	814	788	1,032	1,138	906
Edwards,	633	739	956	1,064	1,023
Fine,	.....	.....	.....	243	293
Fowler,	1,447	1,571	1,752	1,840	1,813
Gouverneur,	1,552	1,796	2,529	2,600	2,783
Hammond,	767	1,327	1,945	1,911	1,819
Hermon,	668	870	1,271	1,580	1,690
Hopkinton,	827	910	1,149	1,435	1,470
Lawrence,	1,097	1,241	1,835	2,055	2,209
Lisbon,	1,891	2,411	3,508	4,376	5,295
Louisville,	1,076	1,315	1,687	1,970	2,054
Macomb,	.....	.....	.....	1,113	1,197
Madrid,	3,455	4,069	4,510	4,376	4,856
Messena,	2,070	2,288	2,726	2,798	2,915
Morristown,	1,618	2,339	2,853	2,328	2,274
Norfolk,	1,309	1,373	1,132	1,544	1,753
Oswegatchie,	3,934	4,656	5,719	6,414	7,756
Parishville,	1,479	1,657	2,251	2,090	2,132
Pierrepont,	749	922	1,430	1,450	1,459
Pitcairn,	.....	.....	396	553	503
Potsdam,	3,650	3,810	4,460	4,856	5,349
Rossie,	650	722	1,553	1,386	1,471

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Russell,	659	655	1,477	1,499	1,808
Stockholm,	1,944	2,047	2,993	3,293	3,661
28 Towns, Total,	36,351	42,047	56,676	62,354	68,617
COUNTY OF SARATOGA.					
Ballston,	2,113	2,001	2,037	2,032	2,262
Charlton,	2,023	1,981	1,937	1,787	1,902
Clifton Park,	2,494	2,282	2,717	2,421	2,868
Corinth,	1,412	1,261	1,365	1,363	1,501
Day,	758	829	943	992	1,045
Edinburgh,	1,571	1,447	1,458	1,413	1,336
Galway,	2,710	2,638	2,412	2,385	2,158
Greenfield,	3,151	2,927	2,807	2,744	2,890
Hadley,	829	862	865	842	1,003
Halfmoon,	2,042	2,146	2,631	2,331	2,788
Malta,	1,517	1,386	1,459	1,324	1,349
Milton,	3,079	3,047	3,149	3,607	4,220
Moreau,	1,690	1,520	1,575	1,701	1,834
Northumberland,	1,606	1,502	1,672	1,599	1,775
Providence,	1,579	1,497	1,512	1,426	1,458
Saratoga,	2,461	2,435	2,624	2,755	3,492
Saratoga Springs,	2,204	2,438	3,384	4,276	4,650
Stillwater,	2,601	2,565	2,733	2,807	2,967
Waterford,	1,473	1,998	1,824	2,248	2,683
Wilton,	1,303	1,255	1,438	1,374	1,458
20 Towns, Total,	38,616	38,012	40,542	41,477	45,616
COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.					
Duanesburgh,	2,837	3,281	3,338	3,287	3,464
Glenville,	2,494	3,027	3,068	2,984	3,409
Niskayuna,	446	565	681	644	783
Princetown,	819	965	1,184	950	1,031
Rotterdam,	1,480	2,119	2,274	2,210	2,446
Schenectady City,	4,258	6,272	.....	.....	.....
1st ward,	.....	.....	1,420	1,318	1,511

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
2d ward,	.....	.....	1,546	2,502	1,791
3d ward,	.....	.....	1,246	1,218	1,906
4th ward,	.....	.....	2,482	2,517	3,713
6 Towns, 4 Wards, ...Total,	12,234	16,230	17,233	16,630	20,054
COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.					
Blenheim,	2,280	2,366	2,726	2,685	1,314
Broome,	3,167	3,342	2,404	2,572	2,268
Carlisle,	1,748	1,743	1,850	1,819	1,817
Cobleskill,	2,988	3,261	3,583	3,618	2,229
Conesville,	.....	.....	1,621	1,637	1,582
Esperance,	.....	.....	.....,	.....	1,428
Fulton,	1,592	1,778	2,146	2,319	2,566
Gilboa,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,024
Jefferson,	1,743	1,851	2,033	1,870	1,748
Middleburgh,	3,266	3,139	3,841	3,922	2,967
Richmondville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,666
Schoharie,	5,146	5,066	5,532	5,477	2,588
Seward,	.....	.....	2,086	2,214	2,203
Sharon,	4,247	4,363	2,520	2,387	2,632
Summit,	1,733	1,619	2,009	1,968	1,800
Wright,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,716
16 Towns, ...Total,	27,910	28,508	32,351	32,488	33,548
COUNTY OF SCHUYLER.					
Catharines,	2,064	2,261	2,424	2,611	3,070
Cayuta,	642	765	835	1,001	1,035
Dix,	.....	.....	1,990	2,335	2,953
Hector,	5,212	5,663	5,654	5,904	6,054
Orange,	2,391	2,724	1,822	1,756	2,055
Reading,	1,568	1,644	1,535	1,555	1,434
Tyrone,	1,880	2,106	2,098	2,165	1,894
7 Towns, ...Total,	13,757	15,163	16,358	17,327	18,495

COUNTY OF SENECA.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Covert,	1,791	1,615	1,744	2,398	2,253
Fayette,	3,214	3,461	3,902	3,781	3,786
Junius,	1,581	1,517	1,594	1,606	1,516
Lodi,	1,786	1,772	2,238	2,246	2,269
Ovid,	2,756	2,997	2,719	2,129	2,258
Romulus,	2,089	1,793	2,066	1,894	2,040
Seneca Falls,	2,602	3,786	4,101	3,997	4,296
Tyre,	1,482	1,527	1,507	1,304	1,356
Varick,	1,890	1,950	1,971	1,983	1,872
Waterloo,	1,837	2,209	3,026	3,634	3,795
10 Towns, Total,	21,031	22,627	24,868	24,972	25,441

COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

Addison,	944	1,388	1,919	2,432	3,721
Avoca,	.....	.....	.....	1,668	1,574
Bath,	3,387	4,100	4,796	4,976	6,185
Bradford,	.....	.....	1,545	1,715	2,010
Cameron,	924	1,224	1,349	1,189	1,701
Campbell,	.....	842	850	957	1,175
Canisteo,	620	780	941	1,170	2,030
Caton,	.....	.....	797	1,051	1,214
Cohocton,	2,711	2,855	2,985	2,656	1,993
Corning,	974	1,619	1,671	2,521	4,372
Dansville,	1,728	2,558	2,725	2,910	2,545
Erwin,	795	1,089	782	1,033	1,435
Greenwood,	852	1,140	1,138	903	1,185
Hartsville,	.....	.....	.....	759	854
Hornby,	1,572	972	1,048	1,294	1,314
Hornelsville,	1,364	1,850	2,121	1,761	2,637
Howard,	2,463	3,037	3,250	2,989	3,244
Jasper,	657	984	1,187	1,384	1,749
Lindley,	.....	.....	638	639	686
Prattsburgh,	2,399	2.557	2,442	2,503	2.786
Pultney,	1,730	1,822	1,782	1,800	1,815

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Thurston,	.....	.....	.....	576	726
Troupsburgh,	666	876	1,172	1,498	1,754
Urbana,	1,288	1,642	1,889	2,046	2,079
Wayland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,067
Wayne,	1,172	1,350	1,377	908	1,347
West Union,	.....	.....	.....	539	950
Wheeler,	1,389	1,604	1,305	1,204	1,471
Woodhull,	501	672	820	1,122	1,769
29 Towns, Total,	28,136	34,961	40,620	46,203	58,388
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.					
Brookhaven,	6,095	6,866	7,050	7,461	8,595
Easthampton,	1,668	1,819	2,076	2,155	2,122
Huntington,	5,582	5,498	6,562	6,746	7,481
Islip,	1,653	1,528	1,909	2,098	2,602
Riverhead,	2,016	2,138	2,449	2,373	2,540
Shelter Island,	330	334	379	446	386
Smithtown,	1,686	1,580	1,932	1,897	1,972
Southampton,	4,850	5,275	6,205	7,212	6,501
Southold,	2,900	3,236	3,907	4,191	4,723
9 Towns, Total,	26,780	28,274	32,469	34,579	36,922
COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.					
Bethel,	1,203	1,247	1,483	1,509	2,087
Cochecton,	438	528	622	896	1,671
Collikoon,	.....	.....	.....	605	1,981
Fallsburgh,	1,173	1,533	1,782	2,370	2,626
Forestburgh,	.....	.....	443	477	715
Fremont,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty,	1,277	1,331	1,570	1,889	2,612
Lumberland,	955	1,179	1,205	1,607	2,635
Mamakating,	3,062	3,115	3,418	3,514	4,107
Neversink,	1,258	1,380	1,681	1,965	2,281

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Rockland,	547	744	826	1,070	1,175
Thompson,	2,459	2,698	2,610	2,825	3,198
Tusten,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Towns, Total,	12,372	13,755	15,630	18,727	25,088
COUNTY OF TIOGA.					
Barton,	982	1,469	2,305	2,847	3,522
Berkshire,	1,683	964	955	878	1,049
Candor,	2,653	2,710	3,367	3,422	3,433
Newark,	1,029	1,385	1,616	1,728	1,983
Nichols,	1,283	1,641	1,986	1,924	1,905
Owego,	3,080	4,089	5,329	6,104	7,159
Richford,	.....	832	938	1,093	1,208
Spencer,	1,253	1,407	1,532	1,682	1,782
Tioga,	1,411	1,987	2,723	2,778	2,839
9 Towns, Total,	13,364	16,534	20,351	22,456	24,880
COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.					
Caroline,	2,633	2,581	2,459	2,534	2,537
Danby,	2,481	2,473	2,570	2,494	2,411
Dryden,	5,206	5,851	5,433	5,230	5,122
Enfield,	2,332	3,240	2,343	2,283	2,117
Groton,	3,597	3,512	3,618	3,353	3,343
Ithaca,	5,270	5,556	5,811	6,015	6,909
Lansing,	4,020	3,592	3,673	3,463	3,318
Newfield,	2,664	3,296	3,572	3,665	3,816
Ulysses,	3,130	3,244	2,980	3,187	3,122
9 Towns, Total,	31,333	32,345	32,459	32,264	32,695
COUNTY OF ULSTER.					
Denning,	.....	.....	.....	.....	447
Esopus,	1,770	1,626	1,927	2,656	2,900
Hurley,	1,408	1,519	2,201	1,487	2,003

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Kingston,	4,170	4,057	5,834	6,508	10,236
Lloyd,	.....	.....	.....	2,035	2,035
Marbletown,	3,223	3,269	3,812	3,143	3,839
Marlborough,	2,272	2,434	2,524	2,429	2,405
New Paltz,	5,105	5,480	5,412	2,818	2,729
Olive,	1,636	1,793	2,023	2,225	2 710
Plattekill,	2,044	2,008	2,123	2,132	1,998
Rochester,	2,420	2,665	2,674	2,688	3,174
Rosendale,	.....	.....	.....	1,802	2,418
Saugerties,	3,750	4,942	6,119	6,529	8,041
Shandaken,	966	1,263	1,464	1,981	2,307
Shawangunk,	3,681	2,690	3,885	4,011	4.036
Wawarsing,	2,738	3,734	4,044	4,932	6,459
Woodstock,	1,376	1,479	1,692	1,542	1,650
17 Towns, Total,	36,559	39,960	45,724	48,907	59,387
COUNTY OF WARREN.					
Bolton,	1,466	1,496	1,153	1,110	1,147
Caldwell,	799	640	635	725	752
Chester,	1,284	1,361	1,623	1,608	1,850
Hague,	721	769	610	617	717
Horicon,	.....	.....	663	840	1,152
Johnsburgh,	985	1,016	1,156	1,297	1,503
Luzerne,	1,362	1,387	1,287	1,380	1,300
Queensbury,	3,080	3,088	3,664	4,442	5,313
Stony Creek, Thurman,	707	987	1,210	1,342	1,590
Warrensburgh,	1,191	1,290	1,469	1,547	1,874
11 Towns, Total,	11,795	12,034	13,470	14,908	17,198
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.					
Argyle,	3,459	3,013	3,113	3,241	3,274
Cambridge,	2,319	2,105	2,004	2,175	2,593
Dresden,	475	659	697	674	674
Easton,	3,753	2,908	3,002	2,825	3,225

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Fort Ann,	3,201	3,242	3,559	3,380	3,383
Fort Edward,	1,816	1,784	1,728	1,711	2,328
Granville,	3,882	3,862	3,846	3,500	3,434
Greenwich,	3,850	3,363	3,379	3,681	3,803
Hampton,	1,069	933	872	871	899
Hartford,	2,420	2,223	2,158	2,094	2,051
Hebron,	2,685	2,469	2,498	2,359	2,548
Jackson,	1,054	1,739	1,730	1,815	2,129
Kingsbury,	2,606	2,426	2,773	2,796	3,032
Putnam,	718	731	785	783	753
Salem,	2,972	2,882	2,855	2,588	2,904
White Creek,	2,448	2,111	2,204	2,107	2,994
Whitehall,	2,888	3,076	3,810	3,954	4,726
17 Towns, Total,	42,615	39,326	41,095	40,554	44,750
COUNTY OF WAYNE.					
Arcadia,	3,744	5,999	4,982	4,979	5,145
Butler,	1,764	2,169	2,287	2,258	2,272
Galen,	3,631	3,775	4,245	4,458	4,609
Huron,	1,082	1,831	2,020	1,909	1,966
Lyons,	3,603	4,013	4,300	4,267	4,925
Macedon,	1,990	2,190	2,397	2,359	2,384
Marion,	1,982	2,043	1,903	1,869	1,839
Ontario,	1,587	1,626	1,890	1,906	2,246
Palmyra,	3,434	3,326	3,550	3,542	3,893
Rose,	1,641	1,715	2,031	2,060	2,264
Savannah,	886	1,324	1,707	1,803	1,700
Sodus,	3,528	4,079	4,493	4,565	4,598
Walworth,	1,781	1,798	1,734	1,575	1,981
Williamson,	1,788	2,017	2,147	2,139	2,380
Wolcott,	1,085	1,793	2,482	2,826	2,751
15 Towns, Total,	33,555	37,788	42,068	42,515	44,953

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Bedford,	2,570	2,735	2,822	2,725	3,207
Cortlandt,	3,840	3,994	5,592	6,738	7,758
Eastchester,	1,030	1,168	1,502	1,369	1,679
Greenburgh,	2,195	2,606	3,361	3,205	4,291
Harrison,	1,085	1,016	1,139	1,039	1,262
Lewisboro,	1,537	1,470	1,619	1,541	1,609
Mamaroneck,	838	882	1,416	780	928
Mount Pleasant,	4,932	5,757	7,308	2,962	3,323
Newcastle,	1,336	1,406	1,529	1,495	1,800
New Rochelle,	1,274	1,261	1,816	1,977	2,458
North Castle,	1,653	1,789	2,058	2,010	2,189
North Salem,	1,276	1,178	1,161	1,228	1,335
Ossining,	. ...	.....	.....	3,312	4,939
Pelham,	334	255	789	486	577
Poundridge,	1,437	1,426	1,407	1,427	1,486
Rye,	1,602	1,607	1,803	2,180	2,584
Searsdale,	317	329	225	341	342
Somers,	1,997	1,900	2,082	1,761	1,722
Westchester,	2,362	3,044	4,154	5,052	2,492
West Farms,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,436
White Plains,	759	876	1,087	1,155	1,414
Yonkers,	1,761	1,879	2,968	2,517	4,160
Yorktown,	2,141	2,212	2,819	2,278	2,273
23 Towns, ... Total,	36,456	38,790	48,687	47,578	58,264

COUNTY OF WYOMING.

Attica,	2,485	2,981	2,709	2,382	2,363
Bennington,	2,217	2,676	3,367	2,104	2,406
Castile,	2,259	2,536	2,828	2,526	2,446
China,	2,387	1,279	1,436	1,643	1,961
Covington,	2,716	3,514	2,438	1,427	1,385
Eagle,	892	1,149	1,222	1,314	1,381
Gainesville	1,820	2,057	2,367	1,897	1,760
Genesee Falls,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322

TOWNS.	POPULATION.				
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845	1850.
Java,	.....	1,972	2,332	2,331	2,245
Middlebury,	2,415	2,518	2,447	2,022	1,799
Orangeville,	1,525	1,791	1,949	1,410	1,438
Perry,	2,792	2,984	3,087	2,952	2,832
Pike,	2,016	2,179	2,181	2,172	2,003
Sheldon,	1,731	2,186	2,366	2,435	2,527
Warsaw,	2,474	2,686	2,852	2,659	2,624
Wethersfield,	1,179	1,623	1,731	1,417	1,489
16 Towns, ...Total,	28,908	32,771	35,312	30,691	31,981

COUNTY OF YATES.

Barrington,	1,854	1,937	1,869	1,783	1,550
Benton,	3,957	3,851	3,911	3,681	3,456
Italy,	1,092	1,245	1,633	1,698	1,627
Jerusalem,	2,783	2,843	2,934	2,710	2,912
Middlesex,	3,428	1,440	1,439	1,443	1,385
Milo,	3,620	3,824	3,985	4,559	4,791
Potter,	.....	2,256	2,245	2,374	2,194
Starkey,	2,285	2,400	2,426	2,539	2,675
Torrey,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Towns, ...Total,	19,019	19,796	20,442	20,777	20,590

POST-OFFICES AND POST-MASTERS

IN THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Corrected from the books of the Post-Office Department, to December 24, 1854; also a list of the Distributing Post-Offices in the United States, and Offices authorized to receive and dispatch Canada mails.

The distances from each Post-Office in the state to the Albany Delivery Post-Office formerly were given officially; but frequent changes of mail routes, and the fact that, unless the distances are calculated by the *mail routes* (which often are far from being *direct* routes), the table is of no practical use to Post-Masters, tend to make it imperfect and obsolete.

The Post-Offices in County Towns are in SMALL CAPITALS.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Aaronsburgh	Clinton	Orrin Hough	
Academy	Ontario	Benjamin Haight	
Accord	Ulster	M. J. Schoonmaker	76
Acra	Greene	Richard V. Mudge	47
Adams	Jefferson	Mason Curtiss	162
Adams' Basin	Monroe	James B. Dresser	230
Adams' Centre	Jefferson	Daniel C. Main	162
Adamsville	Washington	Clemons Gibbs	
Addison	Steuben	H. R. Jones	227
Addison Hill	Steuben	Bligh E. Wood	
Adriance	Dutchess	Peter A. Baldwin	86
Adirondac	Essex	Robert Clarke	
Akron	Erie	Warren S. Porter	268

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Alabama	Genesee	Samuel C. Bateman	563
Albany	Albany	Cornelius Vosburgh	
Albion	Orleans	Jonathan O. Willsea	257
Alden	Erie	Elisha Saunders	270
Alder Creek	Oneida	John S. Churchill, Jr.	107
Alexander	Genesee	Abial W. Ensign	258
Alexandria	Jefferson	Andrew Cornwall	195
Alexandria Centre	Jefferson	Wilson Simpson	200
Alfred	Allegany	William S. Crandall	249
Alfred Centre	Allegany	Gideon C. Green	
Allegany	Cattaraugus	Erastus Willard	
Allen	Allegany	William Manning	261
Allen Centre	Allegany	Chester Rotch	268
Allen's Hill	Ontario	Ogden E. Pierpont	217
Almond	Allegany	Wash. Richardson	246
Alpine	Tompkins	Samuel Mix	
Alps	Rensselaer	Thomas Ten Eyck	24
Altay	Steuben	Ethan Jackson	
Alton	Wayne	Oliver Leonard	190
Amagansett	Suffolk	David B. Van Scoy	270
Amber	Onondaga	Myron Hillyer	142
Amboy Centre	Oswego	William Sergeant	137
Amenia	Dutchess	George Conklin	70
Amenia Union	Dutchess	A. Hitchcock	65
Ames	Montgomery	Loring H. Tiffany	56
Amesville	Ulster	Thomas M. Holt	
Amity	Orange	Thomas Chamberlain	122
Amityville	Suffolk	Richard J. Cornelius	
Amsterdam	Montgomery	Joseph French	30
Anaquasscook	Washington	James Thompson	
Ancram	Columbia	Peter P. Rossman	45
Ancram Lead Mines	Columbia	Jno. A. Rockefeller	50
Andes	Delaware	Alexander B. Douglass	87
Andover	Allegany	Joseph Krusen	257
Andrusville	Franklin	Joseph E. Day	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Angelica	Allegany	Ezra Starr	256
Angola	Erie	Elijah H. Lawton	306
Antwerp	Jefferson	Henry Green	169
Apalachin	Tioga	Ransom Steele	169
Appling	Jefferson	Marcus Rice	169
Apulia	Onondaga	Edwin Miles	124
Arcadia	Wayne	Samuel Baldwin	
Argosville	Schoharie	Orville Hodge	46
Argyle	Washington	William H. Rouse	46
Arkport	Steuben	James Hurlbut	246
Arkville	Delaware	Gritman Elwood	
Arkwright	Chautauque	Joseph Batholomew, Jr	328
Arkwright Summit	Chautauque	Martin H. Town	
Armonk	Westchester	Israel Townsend	
Arnoldton	Ulster	B. C. Arnold	
Arthursburgh	Dutchess	V. Brooks	83
Ashford	Cattaraugus	John Van Slyke	295
Ashland	Greene	Sanford Tuttle	
Ash Park	Cattaraugus	Allen M. Green	
Astoria	Queens	Edwin Mills	150
Athens	Greene	James G. Foster	29
Athol	Warren	Michael Byrnes	74
Attica	Wyoming	Moses Colcord	294
Attica Centre	Wyoming	Wm. Tanner	261
Attlebury	Dutchess	John Pulver	71
Auburn	Cayuga	Elmore P. Ross	172
Augusta	Oneida	Henry L. Hawley	100
Aurelius	Cayuga	William Moore	178
Auriesville	Montgomery	William Irving	40
Aurora	Cayuga	John Marsh	170
Ausable Forks	Essex	Thomas D. Trumbull	154
Austerlitz	Columbia	Aaron Bell	31
Ava	Oneida	Silas C. Morse	124
Avoca	Steuben	Oscar S. Smith	225
Avon	Livingston	George Hosmer	222

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Ayreshire	Chenango	Geo. F. Hard	
Babcock Hill	Oneida	Peleg B. Babcock	
Babylon	Suffolk	Lawrence Seaman, Jr.	185
Bainbridge	Chenango	Simeon Sheparson	104
Baiting Hollow	Suffolk	Micah Howell	221
Barnegat	Dutchess	John R. Matthews	
Baldwin	Chemung	John S. Gunterman	200
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	Edward B. Wigent	145
Ballston	Saratoga	Moses Williams	30
Ballston Centre	Saratoga	William Crapo	25
Bangall	Dutchess	Howard T. Tripp	
Bangor	Franklin	Clark A. Patterson	219
Barbourville	Delaware	Harvey Bryant	117
Barcelona	Chautauque	Isaac Shaw	343
Barkersville	Saratoga	Ira J. Parker	
Bald Mountain	Washington	Samuel B. Thorn	
Barnerville	Schoharie	Isaac Nethaway	
Barnes' Corners	Lewis	Horace Lucas	
Barre Centre	Orleans	Wm. H. Gates	254
Barrington	Yates	Albert McIntire	193
Barrytown	Dutchess	Joseph Martin	53
Barryville	Sullivan	L. D. Fuller	127
Barton	Tioga	Seymour Wright	174
Barton Hill	Schoharie	Jacob J. Barton	
Batavia	Genesee	William Seaver	283
Batavia Kill	Delaware	James G. Ballard	
Bath	Steuben	Jesse Vanderhoven	216
Battenville	Washington	Aaron M. McLean	38
Bearsville	Ulster	Christain Baehr	
Beaver Brook	Sullivan	Charles S. Woodward	132
Beaver Dams	Chemung	James Watson	
Beaver Kill	Sullivan	George S. Joscelyn	97
Bedford	Westchester	Benjamin J. Ambler	130
Bedford Station	Westchester	Stephen R. Barrett	
Beech Wood	Sullivan	John Moersch	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Beekman	Dutchess	Lydia Hallaway	87
Beekmantown	Clinton	Philip B. Roberts	169
Belcher	Washington	David Crawford	
Belfast	Allegany	Alfred R. Hopper	268
Belle Isle	Onondaga	Henry G. White	137
Bellport	Suffolk	Wm. Raynor	209
Bellvale	Orange	Augustus J. Burt	
Belvidere	Allegany	E. Lyon Shays	
Belleville	Jefferson	Daniel H. Chapman	173
Bemus Heights	Saratoga	Henry Lent	26
Bennetsburgh	Tompkins	Caleb Keep	
Bennet's Corners	Madison	Micah Foster	
Bennett's Creek	Steuben	John Coston	
Bennettsville	Chenango	David Van Horn	
Bennington	Wyoming	Chauncey L. Hayden	264
Benson	Hamilton	Leonard Anibal	65
Benson Centre	Hamilton	King H. Hall	
Bentley	Richmond	Margaret E. Cole	
Bentley's Corners	Jefferson	Otis Willard	
Benton	Yates	John L. Lewis	207
Benton Centre	Yates	A. H. Savage	189
Bergen	Genesee	Horace S. Green	240
Bergholtz	Niagara	John Sy	
Berkshire	Tioga	George Williams	168
Berlin	Rensselaer	Barzaleel Streeter	24
Berne	Albany	William Reinhart	23
Bernhard's Bay	Oswego	Almon Dickinson	
Bethany	Genesee	Carlos A. Huggins	252
Bethel	Sullivan	George O. Fraser	121
Bethlehem	Albany	Nathaniel Adams	4
Bethlehem Centre	Albany	William N. Haswell	
Big Brook	Oneida	Chauncey Hayden	104
Big Creek	Steuben	Carius Bennet	
Big Flats	Chemung	Nelson Hotchkiss	204
Big Hollow	Greene	Samuel B. Hitchcock	54

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Big Stream Point	Yates	Eli Townsend	192
Bigtree Corners	Erie	James Craig	
Binghamton	Broome	Virgil Whitney	145
Birdsall	Allegany	Wm. C. Mathews	255
Black Brook	Clinton	John Rogers	158
Black Creek	Allegany	Isaac C. Spaulding	275
Black Lake	St. Lawrence	Peter Bellinger	
Black River	Jefferson	George W. Hazleton	160
Black Rock	Erie	George Johnson	287
Black Rock Dam	Erie	Henry A. Bennet	
Blauveltville	Rockland	Simon D. Demarest	131
Bleeker	Fulton	T. A. Hamlen	55
Blockville	Chautauque	Isaac Vosburgh	
Blodget Mills	Cortland	John H. Tanner	
Bloomingburgh	Sullivan	Thomas Stevenson	100
Bloomingdale	Essex	Edward C. Couger	
Blooming Grove	Orange	Henry F. Breed	94
Bloomville	Delaware	Simon B. Champion	74
Blossvale	Oneida	John Bloss	
Bluff Point	Yates	Charles E. Moore	
Bolivar	Allegany	Merrill Cowles	285
Bolton	Warren	Gilbert B. Gale	73
Bombay	Franklin	Person Rolfe	232
Booneville	Oneida	Archibald Bamber	114
Bonny Hill	Steuben	John S De Pue	
Borodino	Onondaga	David Becker	159
Boston	Erie	Ambrose Torrey	299
Boght	Albany	Wm. G. Groesbeck	
Bouckville	Madison	William Coolidge	97
Boutonville	Westchester	Seth Abbott	
Bovina	Delaware	Thomas McFarland, Jr.	76
Bowmansville	Erie	Eli H. Bowman	
Boylston	Oswego	Azariah Wart	
Bradford	Steuben	Edgar Munson	
Brainard's Bridge	Rensselaer	Seth Hastings	16

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Braman's Corners.....	Schenectady .	John Ladd	35
Branchport.....	Yates	William S. Booth.....	201
Brant.....	Erie	Simeon Brown.....	300
Brantingham	Lewis.....	Elisha Schoolcraft....	136
Brasher Falls	St. Lawrence	Henry M. Hulburd ..	236
Brasher Iron Works ..	St. Lawrence	Isaac W. Skinner.....	
Breakabeen	Schoharie ...	Friend W. Shafer....	45
Booth	Herkimer ...	Zechariah Popple.....	
Breesport	Chemung ...	Anson A. Amsbry....	
Brewerton	Onondaga ..	John L. Stevens.....	144
Brewster's Station....	Putnam	Legrand E. De Forest.	
Bridgehampton	Suffolk.....	Nathan L. Tiffany....	254
Bridgeport	Madison.....	Spencer Marsh, Jr....	132
Bridgeville	Sullivan	Marcus Hunter.....	106
Bridgewater	Oneida.....	Samuel De Wolf.....	81
Brier Hill	St. Lawrence	Charles Carter	
Brigham	Chautauque .	Thomas Flanders.....	
Brighton	Monroe	Benja min B. Blossom .	
Bristol.....	Ontario.	Gilbert Francis.....	212
Bristol Centre.....	Ontario	George Gooding	208
Broadalbin	Fulton	Alexander R. Van Nest	42
Brockett's Bridge.....	Herkimer ...	Addison Lamberson ..	68
Brockport.....	Monroe	Samuel M. Olden.....	235
Bronxville.....	Westchester .	Lancaster O. Underhill	
Brookfield	Madison.....	Benjamin Gorton.....	88
Brooklyn	Kings.....	Daniel Van Voorhis ..	146
Brooks' Grove	Livingston ..	Nelson La Rue	249
Brookville	Genesee.....	Lucius Farnham.....	255
Broome Centre.....	Schoharie ...	Henry Tibbits.....	
Brownville.....	Jefferson	George Brown.....	
Brushland.....	Delaware ...	Edward McKenzie....	
Brush's Mills	Franklin	Henry N. Brush.....	
Brushville.....	Queens	Henry W. Rowland...	
Bruynswick	Ulster	John Lang.....	85
Buck's Bridge.....	St. Lawrence	William H. Wilcox ..	231

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Buckram	Queens	Lot Cornelius	179
Bucktooth	Cattaraugus	John Boardman	300
Buel	Montgomery	Conrad I. Winne	62
Buffalo	Erie	James G. Dickie	325
Buffalo Plains	Erie	J. B. Scott	
Bull's Head	Dutchess	F. B. Shultz	
Bullville	Orange	William W. Wallace	103
Burdett	Schuyler	Hermon H. Ingersoll	184
Burke	Franklin	Giles W. Smith	
Burlingham	Sullivan	A. Abbott	101
Burlington	Otsego	Dorr Russell	79
Burlington Flats	Otsego	Alderman E. Arnold	83
Burns	Allegany	Philander S. Jones	
Burnt Hills	Saratoga	Samuel B. Edwards	25
Burr's Mills	Jefferson	Silas Thurston	166
Burtonsville	Montgomery	David M. Scott	40
Bushnell's Basin	Monroe	Isaac Hastings	217
Bushville	Sullivan	Myron Crane	
Buskirk's Bridge	Washington	Andrew Houghton	29
Busti	Chautauque	Valentine C. Clark	323
Butternuts	Otsego	William D. Babcock	
Butler	Wayne	Lester Watson	178
Butterfly	Oswego	John Parsons	161
Bushnellsville	Greene	Francis P. Dewey	
Buttermilk Falls	Orange	Timothy O'Leary	
Byersville	Livingston	Robert Denison	249
Byron	Genesee	James W. Seaver	243
Cabin Hill	Delaware	James Marshall	87
Cadiz	Cattaraugus	Tilly Gilbert	
Cadosia Valley	Delaware	Alexander Kiersted	
Cadyville	Clinton	Jonathan Green	173
Cairo	Greene	William Pierson	44
Caldwell	Warren	Hiram Wood	62
Caledonia	Livingston	Orange Dean, Jr.	229
Callanan's Corners	Albany	Jacob Latta	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Cambria	Niagara	Darwin S. Fellows	283
Cambridge	Washington	James R. Livingston	34
Camden	Oneida	Aaron Stone	128
Cameron	Steuben	Wickham R. Crocker	221
Cameron's Mills	Steuben	Alphonzo Hubbard	
Camillus	Onondaga	Oliver Kimberly	154
Campbelltown	Steuben	Aden J. Pratt	223
Campbellville	Dutchess	Cushing Green	
Campville	Tioga	George K. Steele	154
Canaan	Columbia	Samuel Frisbee	24
Canaan Centre	Columbia	Norman W. Williams	26
Canaan Four Corners	Columbia	John W. Pitts	25
Canadice	Ontario	Robert Ogden, Jr.	216
Canajoharie	Montgomery	David Spraker	55
Canal	Onondaga	John Lakin	147
CANANDAIGUA	Ontario	Nicholas G. Chesebro	222
Canarsie	Kings	Owen L. Jones	
Canastota	Madison	Edwin R. White	126
Candor	Tioga	John J. Sackett	177
Candor Centre	Tioga	Hiram Smith	
Caneadea	Allegany	Henry Burleson	267
Canfield's Corner	Tioga	Clark Hyatt	166
Canisteo	Steuben	Hiram C. Whitwood	241
Cannonsville	Delaware	Cyrus M. Gray	111
Canoga	Seneca	William U. Smith	173
CANTON	St. Lawrence	Amasa O. Brown	206
Cape Vincent	Jefferson	Jacob Beringer	190
Cardiff	Onondaga	Timothy Cuddiback	132
Carlisle	Schoharie	John H. Angle	36
Carlton	Orleans	George T. Tenney	259
CARMEL	Putnam	William Clauson	106
Caroline	Tompkins	Jonathan Norwood	156
Caroline Centre	Tompkins	Thomas Eighmey	173
Carroll	Chautauque	George A. Hall	336
Cartersville	Oswego	R. G. Carter	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Carthage	Jefferson	Benj. V. Buxton	152
Carthage Landing	Dutchess	Gilbert Budd	
Cassadaga	Chautauque	Charles Phillips	331
Cassville	Oneida	Grove W. Bagg	86
Castile	Wyoming	Lucius Carter	244
Castle Creek	Broome	Moses Puffer	
Castleton	Rensselaer	Lawrence C. Hogeboom	8
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	Orin W. Tubbs	
Catatonk	Tioga	Thomas Forman	
Catharine	Schuyler	Levi H. Hazen	184
Catlin Centre	Chemung	Joseph Cooper	
Cato	Cayuga	Edwin G. Allen	163
Caton	Steuben	Samuel H. Smith	
Catskill	Greene	Joseph Joesbury	34
Caughdenoy	Oswego	Charles Breed	
Cayuga	Cayuga	John Barrett	182
Cayuta	Schuyler	Jacob Swartwood	188
Cayutaville	Tompkins	Nelson Griffin	
Cazenovia	Madison	George C. Brown	118
Cedar Hill	Albany	Thomas Brooks	8
Cedar Lake	Herkimer	Zechari'h Townsend, 2d	
Cedar Swamp	Queens	James Luyster, Jr.	173
Cedarville	Herkimer	William H. Morgan	79
Central Bridge	Schoharie	John G. Caryl	32
Central Square	Oswego	Thomas Warner	144
Central Almond	Allegany	Lazarus S. Rathbun	250
Centre Berlin	Rensselaer	Hiram Shaw	28
Centre Brook	Otsego	John W. Pearce	
Centre Cambridge	Washington	James Kenyon	39
Centre Canisteo	Steuben	P. O. Stephens	
Centrefield	Ontario	Joseph White	199
Centre Lisle	Broome	Lyman R. Kingman	136
Centre Moriches	Suffolk	Mahlon Chichester	
Centre Point	Orange	John Longheed	
Centreport	Suffolk	Robert S. Dickerson	191

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Centre Sherman	Chautauque	William L. Freeman	358
Centre Valley	Otsego	O. P. Thrall	
Centre Village	Broome	Edward P. Northrup	
Centreville	Allegany	John A. Thomison	265
Centre White Creek	Washington	David Fowler	39
Ceres	Allegany	George J. Adams	
Champion	Jefferson	Vincent W. Andrus	148
Champion South Roads	Jefferson	M. S. Twining	152
Champlain	Clinton	David Finley	188
Chappaqua	Westchester	Levi Hunt, Jr.	
Chapinville	Ontario	John J. Bush	198
Charleston	Montgomery	William H. Biggam	43
Charleston 4 Corners	Montgomery	Isaac S. Frost	38
Charlotte	Monroe	Lewis Bullard	224
Charlotte Centre	Chautauque	Addison W. Warren	333
Charlotteville	Schoharie	William T. La Mont	57
Charlton	Saratoga	John A. Sweetman	25
Chase Mills	St. Lawrence	Thomas J. Wheeler	
Chateaugay	Franklin	Ransom B. Crippen	200
Chatham	Columbia	Seth Daley	18
Chatham Centre	Columbia	J. V. H. Schermerhorn	19
Chatham 4 Corners	Columbia	John H. Mesick	23
Chaumont	Jefferson	Alexander C. Hamblin	178
Chautauque Valley	Allegany	J. H. Ross	
Chazy	Clinton	Russell C. North	170
Cheektowaga	Erie	N. Illingworth	278
Chemung	Chemung	Henry Baker	198
Chemung Centre	Chemung	Daniel Bean	
Chenango Forks	Broome	John B. Rogers	127
Cherry Creek	Chautauque	Silas Vinton	324
Cherry Valley	Otsego	Charles McLean	52
Cherubusco	Clinton	John M. Humphrey	
Cheshire	Ontario	Robert Renwick	203
Cheshireville	Chenango	Leonard Foot	
Chesnut Ridge	Dutchess	Edgar Vincent	78

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Chester	Orange	Charles P. Smith	102
Chestertown	Warren	William Hotchkiss	81
Chili	Monroe	John Pannell	230
China	Wyoming	Oscar F. Swift	273
Chittenango	Madison	Perez D. Harrington	132
Chittenango Falls	Madison	Orrin Ranson	
Church Hollow	Chenango	Samuel More	
Churchville	Monroe	Merritt Moore	234
Churchtown	Columbia	Samuel Wheeler	
Cicero	Onondaga	Julius A. Dunham	143
Cincinnatus	Cortland	George J. Kingman	131
Circleville	Orange	David Bull	
City	Dutchess	Wm. H. Bostwick	70
Clarence	Erie	Samuel Utley	270
Clarence Centre	Erie	Robert Parsell	
Clarendon	Orleans	John S. Grenell	248
Clarksburgh	Erie	Simeon Clark	
Clark's Factory	Delaware	Henry A. Clark	
Clark's Mills	Oneida	Henry Bettis	
Clarkson	Monroe	Henry M. Haskell	233
Clarkson Centre	Monroe	William N. Davis	236
Clarkstown	Rockland	John H. Stephens	122
Clarksville	Albany	Nathan Gould	14
Claryville	Sullivan	Gideon E. Bushnell	
Claverack	Columbia	John H. Dickie	34
Clay	Onondaga	William B Wandell	151
Clayton	Jefferson	Melvin T. Winslow	186
Clayville	Oneida	Riley W. Miller	
Clear Creek	Chautauque	Thomas G. Bailey	319
Cleaveland	Oswego	Abner H. Allen	234
Clermont	Columbia	Horatio Plank	46
Clifton	Monroe	W. R Mudge	
Clifton Park	Saratoga	John B. Walradt	22
Clifton Springs	Ontario	George W. Spangle	
Clinton	Oneida	John H. Tower	99

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Clinton Corners	Dutchess	Stephen H. Smith	
Clinton Dale	Ulster	Abner Wood	
Clinton Hollow	Dutchess	Morris Traver	63
Clintonville	Clinton	Dennis Keady	153
Clockville	Madison	Harry Simons	120
Clove	Dutchess	Harrison W. Tilton	78
Clovesville	Delaware	John Kelly	
Clyde	Wayne	James Chapman	172
Clymer	Chautauque	Henry O. Mackres	353
Clymer Centre	Chautauque	Alexander Maxwell	
Cobleskill	Schoharie	Marcus Sternberg	45
Cobleskill Centre	Schoharie	Jerome France	
Cochecton	Sullivan	Wm. McCullough	134
Cochecton Centre	Sullivan	Ozias D. Stevens	
Coeymans	Albany	Samuel King	12
Coila	Washington	Wm. Weir	
Cohocton	teuben	Walter M. Eldred	230
Cohoes	Albany	Peter F. Daw	8
Colchester	Delaware	Perry Radeker	
Coldbrook	Herkimer	Cameron Moon	86
Colden	Erie	Richard S. Shelley	286
Coldenham	Orange	Beverly K. Johnston	90
Cold Spring	Putnam	Alfred H. Ladue	91
Cold Spring Harbor	Suffolk	Samuel A. Jones	186
Colesville	Broome	N. K. Williams	127
Collamer	Onondaga	James Stevenson	
Colliersville	Otsego	Jared Goodyear	
Collicoon	Sullivan	Aaron Fraser, Jr	
Collicoon Depot	Sullivan	William H. Curtis	
Collins	Erie	Thomas S. Hibbard	295
Collins Centre	Erie	Philip H. Perry	292
Collinsville	Lewis	James A. Pratt	123
Colosse	Oswego	Job Nichols	149
Colton	St. Lawrence	Hugh McDonald	
Columbia	Herkimer	James Humphrey	75

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Columbus	Chenango	Grant B. Palmer	83
Commack	Suffolk	Charles S. Cutting	187
Comstock's Landing	Washington	Andrew Clark	66
Conesus	Livingston	Hiram Boyd	221
Conesus Centre	Livingston	Hemon Barnes	
Conesville	Schoharie	Daniel Mackey, Jr.	45
Conewango	Cattaraugus	Chas. McGlashan	302
Conklin	Broome	Edward Y. Park	152
Conklin Centre	Broome	Sylvanus Judd	
Conquest	Cayuga	David Horton	164
Constableville	Lewis	Reuben S. Miller	138
Constantia	Oswego	Sereno Clark	140
Constantia Centre	Oswego	Homer Hayes	
Cooksburgh	Albany	Valentine Fero	
Coomer	Niagara	Theodore M. Titus	
Cooper's Plains	Steuben	Joseph Hammond	
Cooperstown	Otsego	Charles J. Stillman	66
Copake	Columbia	William Elliott	49
Copenhagen	Lewis	Gustavus A. Scovill	149
Coram	Suffolk	Richard W. Smith	203
Corbettsville	Broome	Ira Corbett	152
Corfu	Genesee	Robert Millar	266
Corinth	Saratoga	Nathan W. Buckmaster	52
Corning	Steuben	George W. Dyer	213
Cornwall	Orange	Henry F. Chadeayne	
Cornwallville	Greene	Samuel Tuel	38
Cortland Village	Cortland	Hiram Crandall	140
Cottage	Cattaraugus	Norman M. Allen	
County Line	Niagara	Eldridge Chapman	272
Coventry	Chenango	George W. Cornish	117
Coventryville	Chenango	Peleg Pendleton	111
Covert	Seneca	Myron R. Cole	176
Coveville	Saratoga	William Wilcox	33
Covington	Wyoming	Jerod F. Smith	211
Cowaselon	Madison	William A. Snook	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Cowlesville	Wyoming	Luther C. Barnum	268
Coxsackie	Greene	Isaac Van Shaack	21
Craigsville	Orange	William B. Hunter	99
Crary's Mills	St. Lawrence	Nathan C. Howard	
Crain's Corners	Herkimer	Job Bronson	69
Cranberry Creek	Fulton	Russell Wells	62
Cranesville	Montgomery	Jeremiah Groat	29
Cresco	Kings	Alonzo G. Hammond	
Cresent	Orange	Nathan F. Philo	92
Crittenden	Erie	Henry P. Sadler	
Croghan	Lewis	Jos. Rivet	141
Cropseyville	Rensselaer	John W. Clum	
Crosbyville	Steuben	William W. Fulton	
Cross River	Westchester	William Hunt	119
Croton	Delaware	Andrew T. Treadwell	
Croton Corners	Chemung	Charles H. Curtis	
Croton Falls	Westchester	Hezekiah L. St. John	
Croton Landing	Westchester	James McCord	
Crouse's Store	Dutchess	Joshua Brownell	
Crown Point	Essex	Chauncey Fenton	106
Crugers	Westchester	James F. Ferris	
Crum Creek	Fulton	Emory G. Storms	
Crum Elbow	Dutchess	Israel Marshall	69
Cruso	Seneca	John G. Evans	
Cuba	Allegany	Aaron W. Dunkin	274
Cuddebackville	Orange	Peter Cuddeback	109
Cutchogue	Suffolk	Thomas J. Conklin	238
Cuyler	Cortland	Amaziah Parker	125
Cuylerville	Livingston	Melvin H. Dales	220
Dale	Wyoming	Sidney S. Monroe,	250
Danby	Tompkins	Sherman Miller	168
Danemora	Clinton	Heman Lowry,	
Dansville	Livingston	Merritt H. Brown	238
Danube	Herkimer	John D. Moyer	70
Darien	Genesee	James H. Sutherland	263

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Darien Centre	Genesee	Philip F. Jones	265
Davenport	Delaware	John Sherman	69
Davenport Centre	Delaware	E. R. Brown	74
Day	Saratoga	Samuel Y. Rockwell	55
Dayton	Cattaraugus	James H. Chaffe	302
Dean's Corners	Saratoga	Charles F. Handy	33
Deansville	Oneida	James J. Hanchett	104
Decatur	Otsego	Hamilton Waterman	64
Deerfield	Oneida	Joseph Oster	
Deer Park	Suffolk	Gideon Seaman	
Deer River	Lewis	Edward L. Hulbert	
De Friestsville	Rensselaer	Robert A. Downs	
De Kalb	St. Lawrence	Stephen Slosson	195
Delancey	Madison	Lewis C. York	
Delaware Bridge	Sullivan,	Sylvester Mapes	
Delhi	Delaware	Crawford B. Sheldon	77
Delphi	Onondaga	Egbert H. Hill	119
Delta	Oneida	John M. Brown	112
Denmark	Lewis	Morris Hartwell	146
Denning	Ulster	J. W. Smith	
Depauville	Jefferson	Aaron Sumner	178
De Peyster	St. Lawrence	Francis J. Wheelock	180
Deposit	Delaware	Sylvester D. Hulse	118
Derby	Steuben	Henry S. French	
De Ruyter	Madison	Stephen G. Sears	122
Devereaux	Herkimer	William M. Dutton	
De Witt	Onondaga	James L. Willard	142
De Wittville	Chautauque	Hiram Russell	348
Dexter	Jefferson	Julius C. Riggs	160
Diana	Lewis	Alanson C. Caldwell	
Dickinson	Franklin	Simeon C. Harwood	222
Dickinson Centre	Franklin	Henry N. Bickford	
Dickersonville	Niagara	Alexander S. Reid	
Dix Hills	Suffolk	John H. Duryea	183
Doanesburgh	Putnam	James Crosby	115

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Dobbs' Ferry	Westchester	E. W. Walgrove	132
Dormansville	Albany	William Ward	
Doty's Corner	Steuben	George G. Babcock	235
Dover	Dutchess	Hiram W. Chapman	93
Downsville	Delaware	Rensselaer W. Elwood	
Dresserville	Cayuga	Jeriah G. Rhodes	
Dryden	Tompkins	Abraham Tanner	153
Duane	Franklin	Ezekiel Ladd	300
Duanesburgh	Schenectady	Truman Case	23
Dugway	Oswego	James Barker	
Dundee	Yates	Harmon B. Church	190
Dunkirk	Chautauque	George B. Stockton	326
Dunnsville	Albany	John Johnson	12
Durham	Greene	James H. Cowles	36
Durhamville	Oneida	Amelia Stillman	125
Dykemans	Putnam	Junia Dykeman	
Eagle	Wyoming	Cyril Rawson	264
Eagle Bridge	Rensselaer	Eli Barton, Jr.	
Eagle Harbor	Orleans	Jacob M. Jackson	256
Eagle Mills	Rensselaer	John H. Mambert	
Eagle Village	Wyoming	Wm. S. Agett	
Earlville	Madison	Joel S. Loveland	98
East Ashford	Cattaraugus	Alonzo Wiltse	
East Aurora	Erie	James M. Paine	
East Avon	Livingston	Anson Hazard	218
East Barre	Orleans	William Love	
East Beekmantown	Clinton	George Howe	
East Bergen	Genesee	Gilbert Churchill	240
East Berne	Albany	Zebadiah A. Dyer	19
East Bethany	Genesee	W. H. Van Epps	248
East Bloomfield	Ontario	Harvey Hobart	203
East Candor	Tioga	Ebenezer Lake	
East Carlton	Orleans	Reuben Reed, Jr.	262
East Chatham	Columbia	Obadiah Palmer	
East Chester	Westchester	Alexander M. Lane	142

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
East China	Wyoming	Heman Wilson	268
East Clarkson	Monroe	Isaac E. Hoyt	
East Cobleskill	Schoharie	Clinton Nethaway	
East Concord	Erie	Lysander Needham	
East Constable	Franklin	Joel Perkins	214
East Creek	Herkimer	John D. Richtmyer	
East De Kalb	St. Lawrence	W. N. Smith	
East Duanesburgh	Schenectady	John A. Johnson	
East Durham	Greene	Amos Cleaveland	46
East Eden	Erie	John G. Dayton	
East Evans	Erie	Charles S. Clark	307
East Farmington	Ontario	Edward H. Nichols	
East Fishkill	Dutchess	William Hasbrook	
East Florence	Oneida	Aaron H. Thompson	125
East Freetown	Cortland	Philander D. Grant	
East Gaines	Orleans	Horatio Ball	
East Gainesville	Wyoming	John D. Brownell	
East Galway	Saratoga	Perry M. James	
East Genoa	Cayuga	Gibson J. Haulenbeck	164
East German	Chenango	Luke Carr	
East Glenville	Schenectady	P. H. Dedrick	20
East Grafton	Rensselaer	Joshua W. Hakes	
East Greene	Chenango	David L. Smith	118
East Greenbush	Rensselaer	Edward P. Stimpson	3
East Grenwich	Washington	Thomas Robertson	38
East Groveland	Livingston	James P. Van Antwerp	241
East Guilford	Chenango	Samuel Elwell	108
East Hamburgh,	Erie	Abner D. Potter	284
East Hamilton	Madison	Franklin Blanding	92
East Hampton	Suffolk	Thomas T. Parsons	267
East Hill	Livingston	William Robinson	248
East Homer	Cortland	George Geutcheus	136
East Hounsfield	Jefferson	Nelson Jones	
East Java	Wyoming	Porter H. Smith	263
East Jewett	Greene	Alanson Woodworth	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
East Koy	Wyoming	Isaac Quackenbush	260
East Lake George	Warren	Harvey C Low	
East Lansing	Tompkins	John Ludlow	166
East Line	Saratoga	Robert A. Ogden	26
East McDonough	Chenango	Stephen Randall	114
East Maine	Broome	Silas Brown	
East Moriches	Suffolk	Jacob H. Miller	
East Marion	Suffolk	B. C. Tuthill	
East Nassau	Rensselaer	Ebenezer S. Strait	22
East New-York	Kings	Philip H. Reid	152
East Norwich	Queens	John Vernon	
Easton	Washington	Stephen Batty	27
East Orangeville	Wyoming	Alonzo Crane	
East Otto	Cattaraugus	Stephen Laing	298
East Painted Post	Steuben	Henry A. Burt	207
East Palmyra	Wayne	Sacob Sherman	190
East Pembroke	Genesee	Reuben Babcock	256
East Pharsalia	Chenango	George L. Baker	123
East Pierpont	St. Lawrence	Russell F. Welch	207
East Pike	Wyoming	Spencer S. Hammond	253
East Pitcairn	St. Lawrence	Charles H. Bowles	
East Poestenkill	Rensselaer	George Barber	19
East Randolph	Cattaraugus	Horace H. Holt	
East Rodman	Jefferson	Thomas Wait	153
East Salem	Washington	Edwin D. Miner	47
East Schuyler	Herkimer	Pat. M. Smith	84
East Scott	Cortland	Alvin Kellogg	
East Shelby	Orleans	P. B. Jackson, Jr	
East Springfield	Otsego	Byron W. Gray	59
East Springwater	Livingston	Isaiah Horton	223
East Varick	Seneca	Benjamin Barrick	
East Venice	Cayuga	Lewis Seymour	
East Virgil	Cortland	Alexander McVean	165
East Walton	Delaware	James A. McCall	
East Wilson	Niagara	David H. Sweet	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
East Windham	Greene	Ira Sherman	
East Worcester	Otsego	John Champion	53
Eaton	Madison	John T. Whitney	103
Eatonville	Herkimer	Varnum Nelson	75
Eddytown	Yates	Wm. Andrews	
Eddyville	Cattaraugus	William A. Beardsley	
Eden	Erie	Joseph B Sweet	287
Edenton	St. Lawrence	B. F. Partridge	
Eden Valley	Erie	Joseph Webster	
Edenville	Orange	Legrand Mead	119
Edinburgh	Saratoga	John Barker	52
Edinburgh Centre	Saratoga	Levi S. Noyes	
Edmeston	Otsego	Robert G. Russell	80
Edwards	St. Lawrence	Justus B. Pickit.	194
Edwardsville	St. Lawrence	Lemuel S. Weaver	197
Egypt	Monroe	Josiah G. Aldrich	207
Elam	Delaware	Alvah J. Lord	
Elba	Genesee	Alvah U. Willis	255
Elbridge	Onondaga	Alonzo Wood	149
Elgin	Cattaraugus	Jacob S. Nottingham	285
Elizabethtown	Essex	Levi D. Brown	126
Elizaville	Columbia	Henry Kipp	44
Ellenburgh	Clinton	Russell W. Ransom	189
Ellenville	Ulster	George N. Sinsabaugh	86
Ellery	Chautauque	William S. Scofield	343
Ellery Centre	Chautauque	Jeffrey R. Thomas	
Ellicott	Erie	Isaac Deuel	
Ellicottsville	Cattaraugus	Horace Razey	292
Ellington	Chautauque	J. F Farman	324
Ellisburgh	Jefferson	Jeremiah Lewis	169
Elma	Erie	Warren Jackman	
Elmira	Chemung	Daniel Stephens	198
Elm Valley	Allegany	G. J. Osborn	
Elton	Cattaraugus	Reuben Brown	
Eminence	Schoharie	H. A. Cleveland	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Enfield	Tompkins	Charles Vandorn	175
Enfield Centre	Tompkins	William D. Bagley	
Engellville	Schoharie	J. H. Engell	
Ephratah	Fulton	Aaron Nellis	58
Erieville	Madison	Amasa Jackson	110
Erin	Chemung	John Caywood	195
Erwin Centre	Steuben	James G. Mersereau	225
Esopus	Ulster	Cheney Ames	68
Esperance	Schoharie	George Priest	29
Essex	Essex	Robert Fortune	138
Etna	Tompkins	Walker Marsh	169
Euclid	Onondaga	Allen V. Snyder	144
Evans	Erie	James S. Stray	300
Evans Centre Station	Erie	Alonzo D. Winslow	
Evans' Mills	Jefferson	Henry Walradt	
Exeter	Otsego	William P. Jones	77
Fabius	Onondaga	Sherman H. Corbin	120
Factoryville	Tioga	Silas Fordham	178
Fairfield	Herkimer	Jarius Mather	81
Fairhaven	Cayuga	William Wyman	
Fairmount	Onondaga	Henry C. Leavenworth	
Fairport	Monroe	Jeremiah Chadwick	
Fairview	Cattaraugus	Amos Petit	269
Fairville	Wayne	Lyman A. Crandall	192
Falconer	Chautauque	Harry Abbott	
Fallsburgh	Sullivan	Edward Palen	197
Farmer	Seneca	Jacob D. Wintersteen	180
Farmer's Hill	Dutchess	John B. Barker	
Farmer's Mills	Putnam	C. K. Townsend	103
Farmersville	Cattaraugus	John T. Cummings	279
Farmingdale	Queens	George Van Cott	
Farmington	Ontario	Sunderland P. Gardner	205
Fayette	Seneca	George W. Bachman	168
Fayetteville	Onondaga	Andrew T. Gilmer	123
Federal Store	Dutchess	James Hammond	59

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Felt's Mills	Jefferson	Orlen Wheelock	162
Fenner	Madison	Caroline A. Barrett	115
Fentonville	Chautauque	Luther Forbush	
Ferguson's Corners	Yates	John L. Riche	
Fergusonville	Delaware	Sandford J. Furguson	
Feura Bush	Albany	Robert Coughtry	
Fillmore	Allegany	Abraham Lapham	
Fine	St. Lawrence	William P. Smith	
Fireplace	Suffolk	Charles Swezey	212
Fishkill	Dutchess	Frederic Cook	88
Fisher's	Ontario	Charles Fisher	
Fishkill Landing	Dutchess	Joseph Cromwell	90
Fishkill Plains	Dutchess	Reynier S. Van Wyck	88
Five Corners	Cayuga	Fulton Goodyear	178
Five Mile Run	Cattaraugus	Cornell Wiltse	
Flackville	St. Lawrence	Stephen B. Ainsworth	
Flanders	Suffolk	Austin E. Penny	250
Flat Brook	Columbia	Wm. S. Woodworth	
Flatbush	Kings	R. L. Schoonmaker	151
Flat Creek	Montgomery	Hiram Burns	
Flatlands	Kings	John B. Hendrickson	
Fleming	Cayuga	William H. Carpenter	160
Flemingsville	Tioga	David Fleming	159
Flint Creek	Ontario	Daniel J. Monfort	134
Florence	Oneida	Lewis Rider	129
Florida	Orange	Thomas J. Curtice	111
Fly Creek	Otsego	Ezra W. Badger	
Fly Mountain	Ulster	Alexander Secor	
Floyd	Oneida	Linus L. Moulton	104
Flushing	Queens	Charles W. Cox	155
Fluvana	Chautauque	Samuel Whittemore	335
Folsomdale	Wyoming	John B. Folsom	
Fonda	Montgomery	Smith Philips	42
Fordham	Westchester	Anthony W. Fisher	
Forestburgh	Sullivan	Isaac Penney	127

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Forest City	Tompkins	John F. Burdick	
Forestville	Chautauque	Benajah Tubbs	
Fort Ann	Washington	George Clements	68
Fort Covington	Franklin	James H. Winslow	226
Fort Edward	Washington	James McIntyre	49
Fort Edward Centre	Washington	Calvin Durkee	46
Fort Hamilton	Kings	Joseph Crocker	157
Fort Hunter	Montgomery	Peter Enders	38
Fort Miller	Washington	Thomas McFadden	40
Fort Plain	Montgomery	John P. Ferguson	57
Fortsville	Saratoga	Truman Wilcox	48
Fosterdale	Sullivan	William Roper	120
Fosterville	Cayuga	Abner Sanders	159
Four Mile Creek	Erie	E. P. Adams	
Fowler	St. Lawrence	Jabez Glazier	187
Frankfort	Herkimer	Absalom Hotaling	184
Frankfort Hill	Herkimer	Elisha Wetmore, Jr.	87
Franklin	Delaware	William Waters	93
Franklin Falls	Franklin	George Tremble	
Franklinton	Schoharie	John Russell	43
Franklinville	Cattaraugus	Jonathan R. Salisbury	280
Fredonia	Chautauque	Oscar W. Johnson	323
Freedom	Cattaraugus	Enoch Howlett	270
Freedom Plains	Dutchess	Sumner Mandeville	79
Freeport	Queens	Willet Charlick	
Freetown Corners	Cortland	Daniel Manrose	144
Fremont	Sullivan	Carlos P. Holcomb	
Fremont Centre	Sullivan	Gidney Underhill	
French Creek	Chautauque	Wm. H. Jones	358
French Mountain	Warren	George Brown	
Fresh Pond	Suffolk	A. G. Mulford	
Frewsburgh	Chautauque	Hugh A. Frew	340
Freysbush	Montgomery	John I. Wendell	58
Friends	Chautauque	N. L. Finn	
Friendship	Allegany	Ira D. Hartshorn	272

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Frontier	Clinton	John McCoy	
Fullersville Ironworks	St. Lawrence.	Charles G. Edgerton	
Fulton	Oswego	Albert Taylor	160
Fultonham	Schoharie	C. B. Best	42
Fultonville	Montgomery.	William Shuler	43
Gaines	Orleans	John Hutchinson	252
Gainesville	Wyoming	Ira F. Pratt	252
Galeville Mills	Ulster	J. T. Conkling	
Gales	Sullivan	Catharine M. Burtis	113
Galesville	Washington	Samuel M. Burke	39
Gallatinville	Columbia	John H. Miller	48
Gallupville	Schoharie	Lyman Baker	27
Galway	Saratoga	Ezekiel O. Smith	36
Gansevoort	Saratoga	Harlow Lawrence	
Gardnersville	Schoharie	Robert S. Conyne	47
Garrisons	Putnam	John Garrison	
Garoga	Fulton	Chauncey Hutchinson.	54
Garrattsville	Otsego	John T. Mather	86
Gasport	Niagara	Alfred Colwell	
Gates	Monroe	Chauncey Howell	225
Gayhead	Greene	Orson Howard	39
Geddes	Onondaga	Thomas Sammons	148
Genegantslet	Chenango	Alvin Grey	122
Geneseo	Livingston	Walter E. Lauderdale.	238
Geneva	Ontario	Luther Kelly	191
Genoa	Cayuga	Theodore N. Miller	161
Georgetown	Madison	Alexander H. Niles	112
German	Chenango	Alexander Ferris	126
Germantown	Columbia	Elias Miller	46
Gerry	Chautauque	Edward Taylor	330
Ghent	Columbia	Philip W. Mull	27
Gibson	Steuben	B. S. Wolcott	
Gibsonville	Livingston	Joseph Wilson	235
Gilbert's Mills	Oswego	Thomas J. Putnam	
Gilboa	Schoharie	Edwin B. Potter	51

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Gilman	Hamilton	Elias P. Gilman	68
Glasco	Ulster	Henry D. Martin	48
Glencove	Queens	Richard M. Bowne	176
Glenham	Dutchess	George W. Wescott	88
Glen	Montgomery	Adam Smith	43
Glen's Falls	Warren	William Peck	43
Glenmore	Oneida	W. W. Barber	
Glenville	Schenectady	Adam C. Van Patten	22
Glenwild	Sullivan	William M. Bowers	102
Glenwood	Erie	Stephen I. Hedges	
Gloversville	Fulton	Ebenezer R. Mackey	40
Golden's Bridge	Westchester	O. P. Frost	
Goodground	Suffolk	Hiram Fournier	242
Gorham	Ontario	George B. Cook	197
Goshen	Orange	Charles T. Jackson	105
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	Charles Anthony	181
Gowanda	Cattaraugus	David N. Brown	
Grafton	Rensselaer	Potter Maxon	20
Grahamsville	Sullivan	Nathan C. Clark	96
Granby Centre	Oswego	Wm. F. Ensign	
Grand Island	Erie	Daniel Morgan	
Granger	Allegany	Freeman Atwood	250
Grangerville	Saratoga	Calvin J. Reed	37
Granville	Washington	Marcellus Strong	63
Gravesville	Herkimer	Henry Bills	
Gravesend	Kings	Gilbert Hicks	
Graysville	Herkimer	Wm. L. Gray	
Great Bend	Jefferson	Samuel McNeill	159
Great Valley	Cattaraugus	Archibald H. McKallor	300
Greece	Monroe	William Fall	226
Greenborough	Oswego	Henry Wright	
Greenbush	Rensselaer	James Hallenbeck	
Green Hill	Chemung	Hiram Roushey	
Greene	Chenango	Wm. D. Purple	120
Green Haven	Dutchess	T. J. Doughty	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Green Island	Albany	Austin Childs	
Greenfield	Ulster	Elias Newkirk	
Greenfield Centre	Saratoga	George F. Johnson	40
Green Point	Kings	Isaac K. Snell	
Greenport	Suffolk	John O. Ireland	246
Green River	Columbia	Lewis B. Adsit	35
Greenville	Greene	Bradley S. McCabe	29
Greenwich	Washington	William C. Allen	35
Greenwood	Steuben	John Davis	253
Greig	Lewis	Winslow P. Burhans	
Greigsville	Livingston	Frederick A. Gray	234
Griffin's Corners	Delaware	John A. Person	
Griffin's Mills	Erie	Benajah Stockwell	283
Griswold's Mills	Washington	Charles M. Thorn	61
Groom's Corners	Saratoga	John Palmer	
Groton	Tompkins	Martin S. Delano	162
Groton City	Tompkins	Lyman Warfield	
Grove	Allegany	William Jones	261
Groveland	Livingston	Addi Arner	232
Groveland Centre	Livingston	E. P. Fuller	236
Grovenor's Corners	Schoharie	Jeremiah McCulloch	
Guilderland	Albany	Henry Sloan	9
Guilderland Centre	Albany	Abm. V. Mynderse	12
Guilford	Chenango	Nathan W. Cady	102
Guilford Centre	Chenango	George F. Humphrey	106
Gypsum	Ontario	Marcus Person	
Hadley	Saratoga	George Kenyon	58
Halcottsville	Delaware	Jonathan H. Dean	
Haerlem	New-York	John S. Kenyon	138
Hagaman's Mills	Montgomery	Henry Pawling	36
Hague	Warren	Alva Bevins	91
Hales Eddy	Delaware	Elias Greenman	
Halfmoon	Saratoga	Warren Rulison	18
Hall's Corners	Ontario	George Renwick	181
Hallsport	Allegany	Jabez Card	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Hallsville	Montgomery.	John Chapman	58
Halsey Valley	Tioga	Israel S. Hoyt	
Hamburgh	Erie	Levi Lawrence	
Hamburgh on the Lake	Erie	Theron B. Rogers	300
Hamden	Delaware	Jabez Bostwick, Jr.	89
Hamilton	Madison	Henry G. Beardsley	96
Hamlet	Chautauque	Timothy G. Walker	
Hammond	St. Lawrence	Orange G. Waldo	189
Hampton	Washington	Aaron C. Broughton	73
Hamptonburgh	Orange	A. B. Watkins, Jr.	100
Hancock	Delaware	Nelson G. Hyatt	123
Hanford's Landing	Monroe	Elias Avery	223
Hannibal	Oswego	Palmer Ketcham	176
Hannibal Centre	Oswego	Chauncey B. Hancock	
Harford	Cortland	Marvin Tyler	150
Harlemville	Columbia	Frederick Pultz	34
Harmony	Chautauque	Daniel Williams	339
Harpersfield	Delaware	Johnson B. Bragg	64
Harpersville	Broome	Henry A. Olendorf	116
Harrisburgh	Lewis	William H. Bush	145
Harris' Hill	Erie	Joseph R. Koch	
Harrison	Westchester	Edward Willets	134
Hartfield	Chautauque	Henry L. Walker	
Hartford	Washington	Solomon S. Cowen	57
Hartland	Niagara	Edmund Voke	272
Hart Lot	Onondaga	E. P. Cornell	
Hart's Village	Dutchess	Isaac G. Sherman	80
Hartwick	Otsego	Thomas McIntosh, Jr	74
Hartwick Seminary	Otsego	William Davison	73
Harvard	Delaware	Levi T. Williams	
Hasbrouck	Sullivan	William M. Hall	
Haskel Flats	Cattaraugus	M. N. Brown	
Haskenville	Steuben	J. G. Preston	
Hastings	Oswego	Henry C. Devendorf	150
Hastings Centre	Oswego	John N. Holmes	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Hastings upon Hudson	Westchester	Isaac Lefurgy, Jr.	
HAVANA	Schuyler	Jeremiah McGuire	194
Haverstraw	Rockland	Samuel C. Blauvelt	115
Haviland Hollow	Putnam	John Lawrence, Jr.	95
Hawkinsville	Oneida	W. H. Cole	
Haynerville	Rensselaer	I. A. Button	
Hebron	Washington	John S. McFarland	54
Hecla Works	Oneida	Ralph B. Shelley	
Hector	Schuyler	S. P. Bradford	184
Hedgesville	Steuben	Sebring Clarkson.	
Helena	St. Lawrence	Hannibal Andrews	236
Hemlock Lake	Livingston	William B. Lemen	231
Hempstead	Queens	Ebenezer Kellum	167
Hempstead Branch	Queens	Joseph Hendrickson	170
Henderson	Jefferson	James E. Green	228
Henrietta	Monroe	Mathias L. Angle	79
Hensonville	Greene	Simon Winfield	
HERKIMER	Herkimer	Hubbard H. Morgan	255
Hermitage	Wyoming	Horace Blodgett	201
Hermon.	St. Lawrence	Lewis R. Jerome	203
Hess Road	Niagara	John Collard	
Heuvelton	St. Lawrence	Nelson W. Howard	
Hibernia	Dutchess	G. E. Ketcham	
Hickory Corners	Niagara	Daniel Pomroy	280
Higginsville	Oneida	George B. Fitch	
High Falls	Ulster	James D. Terwilliger	69
Highland Mills	Orange	Morgan Shuit	97
High Market	Lewis	Charles P. Felshaw	
Hillsborough	Oneida	H. W. Dana	
Hillsdale	Columbia	Joshua H. Bulkeley	45
Hillside	Oneida	George Fletcher	
Hindsburgh	Orleans	Jabez Allison	245
Hinmansville	Oswego	Ira Betts	
Hinsdale	Cattaraugus	Thomas T. Wassen	287
Hoag's Corners	Rensselaer	Oliver C. Thomson	22

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Hobart	Delaware	Wm. B. Champlin, Jr.	64
Hoffman's Ferry	Schenectady	John A. Johnson	27
Hogansburgh	Franklin	Alfred Fulton	234
Holland	Erie	Oliver G. Rowley	284
Holland Patent	Oneida	John T. Thomas	100
Holley	Orleans	Horace B. Perry	240
Homer	Cortland	Edward C. Reed	141
Homowack	Ulster	Cornelius G. Taylor	
Honeoye	Ontario	Stephen Albro	214
Honeoye Falls	Monroe	George B. McBride	214
Hooper	Broome	James C. Johnson	
Hooper's Valley	Tioga	Gilbert Pearsall	
Hope	Hamilton	William Harris	60
Hope Centre	Hamilton	Josiah Wadsworth	63
Hope Falls	Hamilton	John Resseguire	
Hopewell	Ontario	Nathaniel Lewis	190
Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	Fayette P. Sprague	234
Horicon	Warren	Charles W. Osborn	90
Hornby	Steuben	Clark L. Smith	205
Hornellsville	Steuben	Luman A. Ward	241
Horseheads	Chemung	Samuel H. Maxwell	
Hoosick	Rensselaer	John E. Wilcox	98
Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer	Willard Herrington	35
Houghton Creek	Allegany	Truman Hall	
Houseville	Lewis	Mortimer Smith	130
Howard	Steuben	James Smith	131
Howell's Depot	Orange	Adoniram J. Horton	
Howlet Hill	Onondaga	Leonard Caten	138
Hubbard's Corners	Madison	Clark R. Nash	
Hughsonville	Dutchess	Zachariah V. Hasbrook	
Hudson	Columbia	John S. Anable	29
Huguenot	Orange	John Vanton	113
Hulburton	Orleans	George Avery	259
Hull's Corners	Oswego	Burr Hull	170
Hull's Mill	Dutchess	E. P. Barton	63

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Hume	Allegany	Jonathan Nye, Jr.	263
Humphrey	Cattaraugus	William S. Morris	
Hunter	Greene	Alfred E. Green	54
Hunter's Land	Schoharie	George W. Tippets	34
Huntington	Suffolk	Stephen C. Rogers	198
Hunt's Hollow	Livingston	Horace Hunt	258
Hurlbutville	Oneida	William Terrell	
Hurley	Ulster	Dumont Elemdorf	60
Huron	Wayne	Alfred P. Crafts	193
Hyde	Warren	John Parker.	
Hyde Park	Dutchess	J. D. C. Stoutenburgh.	70
Hyde Settlement	Broome	Franklin Hyde	134
Hyndsville	Schoharie	Gilbert G. Hynds	44
Ilion	Herkimer	Ira E. L. Hamilton	
Independence	Allegany	John C. Green	261
Indian Fields	Albany	Judson Lamoreaux	
Indian River,	Lewis	Darius G. Bent	
Ingraham	Clinton	John Vaughan	
Inverness	Livingston	William Fraser	
Ira	Cayuga	William Coggswell	169
Ireland Corners	Albany	E. H. Ireland	
Irondequoit	Monroe	Caleb K. Hobbie	223
Irving	Chautauque	Jehiel Sackett	127
Irvington	Westchester	Peter M. Warman	
Islip	Suffolk	Selah C. Smith	197
Italy Hill	Yates	Luther B. Blood	204
Italy Hollow	Yates	William Scott	207
Ithaca	Tompkins	Arthur S. Johnson	170
Jackson	Washington	Charles N. Button	42
Jackson Corners	Dutchess	Jacob J. Stall	49
Jacksonville	Tompkins	Phil'n H. Thompson	170
Jack's Reef	Onondaga	C. M. Emerick	150
Jamaica	Queens	Martin V. N. Rider	158
Jamesburgh	Ulster	James Baker	
Jamesport	Suffolk	David Williamson	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Jamestown	Chautauque	Rufus Pier	333
Jamesville	Onondaga	Lemuel Hawley	127
Jasper	Steuben	Uri W. Metcalf	239
Java	Wyoming	Jno. Smith	263
Java Centre	Wyoming	Patrick O'Connor	
Java Village	Wyoming	Thomas B. Ring	271
Jay	Essex	George G. Tobey	153
Jeddo	Orleans	Z. C. Haskins	
Jefferson	Schoharie	G. W. Childs	56
Jefferson Valley	Westchester	Daniel Lounsbury	
Jeffersonville	Sullivan	J. P. Bogardus	
Jenksville	Tioga	George G. Nixon	
Jericho	Queens	Charles Willits	173
Jerusalem South	Queens	John B. Post	176
Jewett	Greene	Alfred Peck	
Jewett Centre	Greene	West Chase	
Johnsburgh	Warren	John Noble	88
Johnsonburgh	Wyoming	George W. Merrill	261
Johnsville	Dutchess	Abraham Way	
Johnsonville	Rensselaer	Gilbert Miller	
Johnson's Creek	Niagara	George Judson	
Johnstown	Fulton	James Dunn	45
Jonesville	Saratoga	Norman B. Prentiss	21
Jordan	Onondaga	Wm. T. Graves	165
Jordanville	Herkimer	Adam Miller	
Joy	Wayne	Enoch Granger	
Junction	Rensselaer	Isaac T. Grant	16
Junius	Seneca	Harvey Deuel	182
Kanona	Steuben	John Ostrander	
Kasoag	Oswego	William J. Dodge	
Kattelville	Broome	A. E. Kattel	
Katonah	Westchester	David Putney	
Keefer's Corners	Albany	Peter Keefer.	
Keene	Essex	Edmund S. Russell	138
Keeney's Settlement	Cortland	George W. Fox	134

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Keeseville	Essex	Gorton T. Thomas	147
Kelloggsville	Cayuga	William F. Cooper	158
Kendall	Orleans	William Griswold	250
Kendall Mills	Orleans	James H. Rodgers	
Kenwood	Albany	James Congdon	
Kensico	Westchester	Evander Odell	
Kent	Putnam	James Foshay	101
Kenka	Steuben	Franklin Holden	
Kerhonkson	Ulster	Milford Vernooy	
Ketcham's Corners	Saratoga	Wm. W. Annable	29
Ketchumville	Tioga	Henry Ketchum	
Kidder's Ferry	Seneca	Peter Crise	
Killbuck	Cattaraugus	James W. Phelps	309
Killawog	Broome	G. C. Messenger	
Kinderhook	Columbia	Lawrence Van Buren	15
Kingsborough	Fulton	Daniel Potter	50
Kingsbridge	New-York	John P. Dodge	141
Kingsbury	Washington	Charles B. Vaughn	58
King's Ferry	Cayuga	Walter G. Bradley	173
King's Settlement	Chenango	Benjamin H. King	106
KINGSTON	Ulster	William Kerr	58
Kinney's Four Corners	Oswego	James Martin, Jr.	174
Kirkland	Oneida	Charles E. Hart	105
Kirkville	Onondaga	Joseph Hoag	130
Kirkwood	Broome	P. T. B. Emmons	
Kiskatom	Greene	Jacob S. Bloom	
Knowersville	Albany	James Keenholtz	16
Knowlesville	Orleans	Oliver Davis	256
Knox	Albany	Henry Barkley	21
Knox Corners	Oneida	James E. Knox	
Kortwright	Delaware	Joseph W. Barlow, Jr	69
Kripplebush	Ulster	Stephen B. Chambers	
Kysorville	Livingston	A. S. Thompson	
Lackawack	Ulster	George W. Northrop	91
Lafargeville	Jefferson	Edger W. Bedell	182

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Lafayette	Onondaga	Reuben M. Handy	130
Lafayetteville	Dutchess	John Killmer	
Lagrange	Wyoming	George H. Morgan	244
Lagrangeville	Dutchess	Brooks Vermilyea	
Lairdsville	Oneida	Hector W. Roberts	102
Lake	Washington	Walter G. Stewart	44
Lake Hill	Ulster	William M. Cooper	
Lakeland	Suffolk	Charles Wood	
Lake Pleasant	Hamilton	Lyman Holmes	
Lakeport	Madison	John Brezee	
Lake Ridge	Tompkins	John Moe	177
Lake Road	Niagara	Jeptha W. Babcock	
Lakeville	Livingston	David Gray	228
Lamsons	Onondaga	M. S. Thompson	
Lancaster	Erie	Henry L. Bingham	280
Lansingburgh	Rensselaer	Sidney D. Smith	9
Lansingville	Tompkins	Dana F. Fox	175
Laona	Chautauque	Silas E. Stoddard	
Lapeer	Cortland	Royal Johnson	
Larned's Corners	Ontario	Gahazi G. Benham	200
La Salle	Niagara	William Murray	
Lassellsville	Fulton	Martin Dedrick	58
Laurens	Otsego	Almon N. Wakefield	84
Lawrenceville	St. Lawrence	William C. Blish	231
Lawyersville	Schoharie	Abraham A. Osterhout	44
Lebanon	Madison	Edwin M. Lamb	107
Ledyard	Cayuga	Joseph H. Fulkerson	171
Lee	Oneida	Asa D. Johnson	115
Lee Centre	Oneida	Charles Stokes	
Leeds	Greene	S. D. Smith	38
Leedsville	Dutchess	Joseph D. Hunt	68
Leesville	Schoharie	Garrett Hone	45
Lemon Creek	Richmond	Jacob M. Weir	
Lenox	Madison	Joseph W. Bruce	125
Leon	Cattaraugus	Ezra W. Cooper	311

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Leonardsville	Madison	James H. Brand	186
Le Raysville	Jefferson	Levi Huntley	162
Le Roy	Genesee	Alanson T. Drake	236
Levanna	Cayuga	Seneca Boyce	172
Levant	Chautauque	Joseph Shaw	326
Lewis	Essex	William Thompson	141
Lewisborough	Westchester	Cyrus M. Ferris	119
Lewiston	Niagara	Benjamin Cornell	297
Lexington	Greene	Franklin B. Lament	50
Leyden	Lewis	Thomas Baker	120
Liberty	Sullivan	Robert Y. Grant	119
Liberty Falls	Sullivan	Robert T. Humphrey	
Libertyville	Ulster	Nathaniel Elting	
Lima	Livingston	Samuel P. Cargill	213
Limerick	Jefferson	John W. Edwards	172
Limestone	Cattaraugus	Nathan L. Sears	
Linden	Genesee	Evander H. Barross	250
Lindleytown	Steuben	Jonathan S. Stewart	229
Linklaen	Chenango	John L. Eaton	122
Linn	Onondaga	Reuben Bryan, Jr.	
Lisbon	St. Lawrence	Charles W. Dillingham	218
Lisbon Centre	St. Lawrence	John Bell	
Lishas Kill	Albany	Peter Lansing	
Lisle	Broome	W. H. Stoddard	143
Litchfield	Herkimer	Lyman Gaylord	83
Lithgow	Dutchess	William Sutherland	75
Little Britain	Orange	Daniel A. Shuart	98
Little Falls	Herkimer	Horatio N. Johnson	
Little Genesee	Allegany	Ephraim Fairlamb	288
Little Rest	Dutchess	Bennett Humeston	
Little Valley	Cattaraugus	Fuller Bucklin	300
Liverpool	Onondaga	Arthur Macarthur	136
Livingston	Columbia	Henry Hare	37
Livingstonville	Schoharie	John B. Judson	42
Livonia	Livingston	George F. Ramsdell	234

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Livonia Station	Livingston	John Locke	
Loch Sheldrake	Sullivan	Jonathan W. Low	
Lock Berlin	Wayne	Edward B. Pynchon	180
Locke	Cayuga	Barnabas King	155
Lockport	Niagara	Asher Torrance	300
Locust Tree	Niagara	Richard J. McLeland	281
Lodi	Seneca	John De Mott	185
Lodi Centre	Seneca	A. La Tourrette	
Logan	Schuyler	Gideon F. Gerow	181
Long Eddy	Sullivan	James Brown	
Longneck	Richmond	David R. Decker	
Loon Lake	Steuben	Quincey A. Fisk	
Lorraine	Jefferson	Parley Brown	157
Louisville	St. Lawrence	William H Bancroft	233
Louisville Landing	St. Lawrence	R. D. Marsh	
Lowell	Oneida	William Wylie	
Low Hampden	Washington	Howard Leonard	78
Low's Corners	Sullivan	A. B. Low	
Lowville	Lewis	George S. Case	137
Lloyd	Ulster	Samuel D. Bond	
Ludingtonville	Putnam	George Ludington	
Ludlowville	Tompkins	Warren Seeley	172
Lumberland	Sullivan	Charles C. P. Eldred	129
Lutheranville	Schoharie	Parlia Brown	
Luzerne	Warren	Reuben Wells	59
Lyndonville	Orleans	William Mudgett	
Lyons	Wayne	Daniel Watrous	181
Lyonsdale	Lewis	Joel W. Ager	122
Lyon's Falls	Lewis	Russel Strickland	
Lysander	Onondaga	Barclay Wooster	158
Mabbettsville	Dutchess	James Mabbett	78
McConnellsville	Onondaga	Truman A. Wilcox	121
McDonough	Chenango	Theodore Hill	129
McGrawville	Cortland	Leander B Palmer	142
McLean	Tompkins	D. B. Marsh	149

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Macedon	Wayne	Isaac S. Reed	199
Macedon Centre	Wayne	Ira Odell	202
Machias	Cattaraugus	William Loomis	286
Macomb	St. Lawrence	Daniel Fuller	184
Madison	Madison	Leverett W. Barker	95
Madrid	St. Lawrence	Abram Ross	235
Magnolia	Chautauque	Richard Whitney, Jr	346
Mahopac	Putnam	Reuben D. Baldwin	
Maine	Broome	Derrick S. Ball	141
Malden	Ulster	Almond Canfield	43
Malden Bridge	Columbia	H. Van Valkenburgh	15
Malone	Franklin	Charles Durkee	212
Malta	Saratoga	George E. Denton	29
Maltaville	Saratoga	Lewis Waterbury	30
Mamakating	Sullivan	Willian Jordan	
Mamaroneck	Westchester	Edward Seaman	138
Manchester	Ontario	Nathaniel K. Cole	302
Manchester Bridge	Dutchess	George Burhans	75
Manchester Centre	Ontario	William H. Cooke	205
Mandana	Onondaga	Lewis Van Enwegen	145
Manhasset	Queens	Robert H. Titus	137
Manhattanville	New-York	James Doyle	
Manheim Centre	Herkimer	John Markell	72
Manlius	Onondaga	Hiram Smith	120
Manlius Centre	Onondaga	Ralph Chapin	135
Mannsville	Jefferson	James I. Steele	166
Mansfield	Dutchess	John J. Hall	
Manorville	Suffolk	Jeremiah G. Wilbur	
Manor Kill	Schoharie	Worthington Brown	
Maple Grove	Otsego	Olney Braley	90
Mapleton	Niagara	Isaac H. Oliver	
Marathon	Cortland	R. P. Burhans	145
Marbletown	Ulster	C. M. Van Buren	64
Marcellus	Onondaga	Henry T. Kennedy	141
Marcellus Falls	Onondaga	Joseph H. Steele	143

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Marcy	Oneida	William M. Mayhew	100
Marengo	Wayne	B. F. Pound	179
Margarettville	Delaware	George G. Decker	
Mariaville	Schenectady	Hiram Hansett	24
Marietta	Onondaga	Alanson Hicks	155
Marion	Wayne	Levi Clark	201
Marlborough	Ulster	Miles J. Fletcher	88
Marshall	Oneida	James Gates	100
Marshfield	Erie	John Potter	
Marshland	Richmond	J. G. Odell	
Martindale Depot	Columbia	Martin Ham	
MARTINSBURGH	Lewis	James H. Sheldon	142
Martin's Hill	Chemung	Abel Buckley	207
Martville	Cayuga	James S. Tilford	175
Marvin	Chautauque	Orlando Durkee	
Maryland	Otsego	John T. Thompson	66
Masonville	Delaware	John S. Getter	47
Massena	St. Lawrence	John O. Bridges	236
Massena Centre	St. Lawrence	Ira Goodrige	
Maspeth	Queens	Jo'ph H. Van Mater, Jr	
Matteawan	Dutchess	Chauncey Green	
Mattituck	Suffolk	John Shirley	233
Mayfield	Fulton	Collins Odell	53
Mayflower	Otsego	Loring Dow	
MAYVILLE	Chautauque	Jesse Brooks	336
Mechanicsville	Saratoga	John Elmer	19
Mecklenburgh	Schuyler	Daniel B. Wheeler	174
Medina	Orleans	Daniel Starr	262
Medusa	Albany	James M. Hallock	
Medway	Greene	Frederic S. Green	
Mellenville	Columbia	Jeremiah M. Storm	37
Mendon	Monroe	Lucius O. Hill	210
Mendon Centre	Monroe	Samuel Cox	
Meredith	Delaware	Edward Douglass	77
Meridan	Cayuga	William S. Ingham	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Merrick	Queens	Carman Smith	
Merrillsville	Franklin	John R Merrill	174
Messina Springs	Onondaga	Rufus R. Kinne	
Mexico	Oswego	John A. Fort	156
Middleburgh	Schoharie	Nathan T. Rosseter	37
Middlebury	Wyoming	E. K. Wright	248
Middlefield	Otsego	Harrison North	59
Middlefield Centre	Otsego	G. R. Fowler	
Middle Granville	Washington	William H. Wing	65
Middle Grove	Saratoga	Hiram S. Freeman	
Middle Hope	Orange	Wm. D. Barnes	88
Middle Island	Suffolk	B. T. Hutchinson	220
Middleport	Niagara	Robert Craig	270
Middlesex	Yates	Oliver S. Williams	194
Middletown	Orange	Hiram V. King	79
Middle Village	Queens	J. F. Latham	
Middleville	Herkimer	Samuel C. Franklin	82
Milan	Dutchess	Rensselaer Case	66
Milford	Otsego	John Eddy	73
Military Road	Jefferson	John Dillenbeck	179
Millens Bay	Jefferson	William Richards	175
Miller's Place	Suffolk	Samuel R. Davis	207
Mill Brook	Warren	John A. Russell	
Mill Grove	Erie	John Holley	
Millport	Chemung	Luna White	199
Mill's Corners	Fulton	John A. Bellis	43
Mill's Mills	Allegany	A. S. Ladd	
Milltown	Putnam	Floyd Brush	100
Millville	Orleans	Thomas O. Castle	257
Milo	Yates	Peter Wyckoff, 2d	193
Milo Centre	Yates	Joshua Legg	196
Milton	Ulster	Peter M. Carpenter	79
Mina	Chautauque	David M. Corbett	363
Minaville	Montgomery	Elias A. Brown	37
Minden	Montgomery	Walter Keller	61

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Mindenville	Montgomery.	Matthew Smith	
Minekill Falls	Schoharie	P. V. Mattice	
Minetto	Oswego	Calvin Gifford	
Minerva	Essex	Absalom P. Morse	94
Minisink	Orange	John J. Bockover	129
Mitchellville	Steuben	Rufus P. Mason	
Modena	Ulster	Moses McMullen	80
Moffett's Store	Columbia	Edwin Sackett	19
Mohawk	Herkimer	Leonard B. Root	80
Moira	Franklin	Darius W. Lawrence	227
Molino	Oswego	Eli Strong	
Mongaup	Sullivan	Peter B. Decker	
Mongaup Valley	Sullivan	Wm. Gillespie	
Monroe	Orange	James H. Bertholf	117
Monroe Works	Orange	Hudson McFarland	105
Monsey	Rockland	Aaron Johnson	
Monterey	Dutchess	P. J. Shultz	
Montezuma	Cayuga	Samuel W. Budlong	
Montgomery	Orange	Francis Colwell	95
Monticello	Sullivan	Frederick A. De Voe	113
Moodna	Orange	David Carson, Jr.	
Mooers	Clinton	John P. M. Ransom	198
Moore's Forks	Clinton	Asa Corkins	
Moresville	Delaware	John L. More	58
Moravia	Cayuga	Nelson T. Stephens	160
Moreau Station	Saratoga	Hiram Wilcox	
Morehouseville	Hamilton	A. K. Morehouse	82
Moreland	Schuyler	John M. Bennitt	198
Moriah	Essex	Nathl. S. Storrs	115
Moriches	Suffolk	J. M. Fanning	218
Moringville	Westchester,	Isaac H. Barker	
Morley	St. Lawrence	Lorenzo Fenton	200
Morrisiana	Westchester	Marquis L. Mann	
Morrisonville	Clinton	John T. Finn	
Morristown	St. Lawrence	John Losee	199

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Morrisville	Madison	James Norton	101
Morris	Otsego	Cornelius A. Church	
Morganville	Genesee	German Lathrop	
Morseville	Schoharie	Jer. Ruland	56
Morsston	Sullivan,	H. R. Osborn	
Morton's Corners	Erie	Samuel A. Morton	
Mortonville	Orange	Charles F. Morton	
Moscow	Livingston	Horatio Jones, 3d	236
Mosherville	Saratoga	William Cornell	
Mott's Corners	Tompkins	John B. Lull	168
Mott Haven	Westchester	H. H. Robertson	
Mottville	Onondaga	Alanson Watson	149
Mount Cambria	Niagara	John Hodge	283
Mount Hope	Orange	Isaac Tuttle	112
Mount Kisko	Westchester	Harrison Young	
Mount Morris	Livingston	Moses Clark	242
Mount Pleasant	Saratoga	H. C. Granger	
Mount Sinai	Suffolk	Charles Phillips	205
Mount Upton	Chenango	William Gregory	99
Mount Vernon	Westchester	Stephen Bogart	
Mount Vision	Otsego	Washington T. Keyes	79
Mount Washington	Steuben	Orrin Longwell	212
Mumford	Monroe	Duncan McNaughton	235
Munnsville	Madison	Marsena Temple	
Murray	Orleans	Asa Clark	245
Nanticoke Springs	Broome	Granville Gates	141
Nanuet	Rockland	David P. Demarest	
Napanock	Ulster	Charles Ver Nooy	81
Naples	Ontario	Henry H. Watrous	220
Napoli	Cattaraugus	Silas Earl	308
Narrows	Jefferson	Thomas W. Collins	
Narrowsburgh	Sullivan	Jacob M. Bivins	
Nashville	Chautauque	Alma P. Parsons	310
Nassau	Rensselaer	David M. Conklin	12
Natural Bridge	Jefferson	Joseph Edick	153

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Navarino	Onondaga	Martin L. Gardner	148
Nelson	Madison	John Donaldson	109
Neperan	Westchester	Nath. U. Tompkins	
Neversink	Sullivan	John G. Childs	100
New Albion	Cattaraugus	Reuben J. Waters	307
Newark	Wayne	Samuel R. Ford	188
Newark Valley	Tioga	William S. Lincoln	154
New Baltimore	Greene	Henry Slingerland	15
New Berlin	Chenango	George W. Sumner	88
New Berlin Centre	Chenango	Avery Williams	102
New Boston	Lewis	Thomas Taylor	
New Bremen	Lewis	James H. Morrow	
New Brighton	Richmond	Richard McKensy	
New Britain	Columbia	A. B. Davis	24
Newburgh	Orange	Joseph Casterline, Jr.	85
New Castle	Westchester	Moses W. Fish	121
New Centreville	Oswego	Uri Salisbury	
New Fane	Niagara	J. J. Outwater	279
Newfield	Tompkins	James H. Anderson	183
New Graefenberg	Herkimer	Richard Holland	
New Hackensack	Dutchess	Henry D. Needham	79
New Hamburgh	Dutchess	Thomas Burroughs	78
New Hampton	Orange	Hiram Philips	78
New Hartford	Oneida	Jacob Harper	95
New Haven	Oswego	Solomon White, Jr	161
New Hudson	Allegany	Joseph V. D Kelly	
New Hurley	Ulster	Richard R Titus	83
New Kingston	Delaware	Isaac Birdsill	
Newkirk's Mills	Fulton	G. A. Newkirk	58
New Lebanon	Columbia	Moses Y. Tilden	23
New Lebanon Centre	Columbia	F. W. Everest	24
New Lebanon Springs	Columbia	Hampton C. Bull	25
New Lisbon	Otsego	George J. Peck	90
New London	Oneida	Gershom Edwards	117
New Milford	Orange	David D. Demerest	120

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
New Ohio	Broome	Edwin S. Holcomb	127
New Oregon	Erie	John J. Fuller	
New Paltz	Ulster	Abraham A. Deyo, Jr.	74
New Paltz Landing	Ulster	Daniel Coe	73
Newport	Herkimer	Sherman Wooster	89
New Road	Delaware	Daniel Weed	102
New Rochelle	Westchester	Robert H. Coles	149
New Russia	Essex	Lucius Bishop	
New Salem	Albany	David G. Seger	12
New Scotland	Albany	Edmund Raynsford	9
New Sweden	Clinton	W. V. B. McLean	155
Newtown	Queens	John I. Burroughs	153
Newtonville	Albany	Jacob Henry	
New Utrecht	Kings	Englebert L. Barre	152
New Village	Suffolk	Samuel B. Lee	198
Newville	Herkimer	Ezra Jones	66
New Woodstock	Madison	James J. Wadsworth	115
New-York	New-York	Isaac V. Fowler	145
New-York Mills	Oneida	Sylvanus Hoag	96
Niagara Falls	Niagara	John F. Murdock	297
Nichols	Tioga	Timothy P. Alden	175
Nicholville	St. Lawrence	Erasmus D. Peck	213
Nile	Allegany	Luther B. Whitwood	
Niles	Cayuga	William Helmer	169
Nineveh	Broome	Franklin Edgerton	
Niverville	Columbia	Edward Carr	116
Norfolk	St. Lawrence	William T. Osborne	224
Norman's Kill	Albany	W. H. Slingerland	
North Adams	Jefferson	Albert Rice	169
North Almond	Allegany	Ashbel W. Bishop	250
Northampton	Fulton	Harvey D. Smith	53
North Argyle	Washington	John Stevenson	50
North Bangor	Franklin	George H. Stevens	
North Barton	Tioga	David R. Strait	
North Bay	Oneida	Henry T. Frisbie	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
North Bergen	Genesee	D. F. Merrill	240
North Blenheim	Schoharie	Southmayd S. Hoyt	47
North Bloomfield	Ontario	Joseph Chambers	212
North Boston	Erie	John Stilwell	303
North Branch	Sullivan	Benjamin W Baker	
North Bridgewater	Oneida	George P. Oatley	
North Broadalbin	Fulton	R. E. Ash	
North Brookfield	Madison	Joseph Avery	84
North Burke	Franklin	David Bush	
North Cambridge	Washington	Ebenezer McLean	
North Cameron	Steuben	Elias Mason	
North Castle	Westchester	Nathan J. Green	125
North Chatham	Columbia	John Schermerhorn	15
North Chemung	Chemung	Johnson Little	200
North Chili	Monroe	Robert Fulton	230
North Clarence	Erie	Jared Parker	275
North Clarkson	Monroe	Alonson Hyames	
North Cohocton	Steuben	Eleazer Hall	225
North Copake	Columbia	Thomas Edwards	
North Creek	Warren	Russell P. Fuller	
North Duanesburgh	Schenectady	James Donnan	
Northeast	Dutchess	William Winchell	60
Northeast Centre	Dutchess	John G. Caulkins	99
Northeast Station	Dutchess	Harvey Roe	
Northeastern	Washington	Solomon Baker	30
North Elba	Essex	Hiram K. Wiles	
North Evans	Erie	James Cleghorn	
North Franklin	Delaware	William A. Miller	
North Gage	Oneida	Daniel Read	82
North Galway	Saratoga	Abel S. Whitlock	39
North Granville	Washington	Robt. G. Dayton	66
North Greece	Monroe	Alfred Phelps	
North Greenfield	Saratoga	John Gifford	
North Greenwich	Washington	William Reid	40
North Guilford	Chenango	George M. Gilbert	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
North Hamden	Delaware	Allen Stoodley	
North Harpersfield	Delaware	Levi Seley	61
North Haverstraw	Rockland	William Govan	
North Hebron	Washington	Jonathan Allen	60
North Hector	Schuyler	Theodore Squires	184
North Hempstead	Queens	Jesse P. Kelsey	167
North Hoosick	Rensselaer	Alvah H. Webster	
North Hudson	Essex	Erastus Potter	
North Java	Wyoming	Reuben Cook	
North Kortwright	Delaware	Calvin M. Tinker	66
North Lansing	Tompkins	Roswell Beardsley	175
North Lawrence	St. Lawrence	Noah W. Baker	
North Lincklaen	Chenango	J. C. Davis	
North Manlius	Onondaga	Cyrus P. Camp	
North Nassau	Rensselaer	James H. Ball	
North Norwich	Chenango	Sidney Janes	108
North Parma	Monroe	J. A. McFarland	
North Pembroke	Genesee	Levi Blackman	302
North Pitcher	Chenango	John S. Blackman	
Northport	Suffolk	Elkanah Soper	195
North Potsdam	St. Lawrence	B. G. Baldwin	
North Reading	Schuyler	James Masters	195
North Ridge	Niagara	Orlando B. Averill	
North Ridgeway	Orleans	E. W. Hawkins	265
North River	Warren	Schuyler Fuller	
North Russell	St. Lawrence	Chauncey M. Clark	
North Salem	Westchester	Daniel C. Baxter	113
North Sheldon	Wyoming	E. H. Persons	267
North Shore	Richmond	John J. Clute	
North Sparta	Livingston	Henry Havens	
North Stephentown	Rensselaer	Henry T. Douglass	35
North Sterling	Cayuga	German W. Develle	174
North Stockholm	St. Lawrence	Stephen House	
Northumberland	Saratoga	Joseph Finne	38
North Urbana	Steuben	Alonzo Parsons	211

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Northville	Fulton	Benjamin Smith	55
North Western	Oneida	David Brill	115
North Wethersfield	Wyoming	John Gardner	256
North White Creek	Washington	Benjamin F. McNitt	36
North Wilna	Jefferson	Sanford Lewis	160
North Winfield	Herkimer	N. M. Morgan	
Norton Hill	Greene	Nehemiah Ramsdell	
Norton's Mills	Ontario	Zurial Brown	
Norway	Herkimer	Jeremiah Smith	86
Norwich	Chenango	Sherwood S. Merritt	110
Nunda	Livingston	Utley Spencer	
Nyack	Rock and	Daniel D. Demarest	128
Nyack Turnpike	Rockland	S. G. Ellsworth	128
Oakfield	Genesee	Ransom Deshon	257
Oakhill	Greene	H. I. Peck	34
Oakland	Livingston	David Edgerly	254
Oak Orchard	Orleans	John L. Whyland	259
Oak Point	St. Lawrence.	James H. Consall	
Oaks' Corners	Ontario	Nathan Oaks	181
Oaksville	Otsego	Hugh M. Seaton	73
Oblong	Dutchess	Oliver Barrett	
Ogden	Monroe	Jonathan Scribner	
Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence.	Luke Baldwin	210
Ohio	Herkimer	William Coppernoll	100
Olcott	Niagara	Samuel Lockwood	284
Olean	Cattaraugus	David Day	293
Olive	Ulster	John D. Johnson	72
Olive Bridge	Ulster	Henry B. Bartlett	68
Omar	Jefferson	Pliny Newton	187
Oneida Castle	Oneida	James Tomlinson	113
Oneida Depot	Madison	Isa'c Newton Messinger	120
Oneida Lake	Madison	Almon C. Messinger	123
Oneida Valley	Madison	George T. Kirkland	
Oneonta	Otsego	Andrew G. Shaw	80
Onondaga	Onondaga	Henry P. Shove	135

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Onondaga Castle	Onondaga	Albion Jackson	
Onondaga Valley	Onondaga	Francis W. Hastings	
Onoville	Cattaraugus	E. D. Fenton	
Ontario	Wayne	Nathan Hinckley	208
Oppenheim	Fulton	John P. Swartwout	63
Oramel	Allegany	Horace E. Purdy	
Oran	Onondaga	Julius Candee	119
Orange	Schuyler	Alonzo Gaylord	205
Orange Port	Niagara	N. S. Russell	
Orangeville	Wyoming	Thomas Norton	257
Oregon	Chautauque	John West	336
Orient	Suffolk	Marvin Holmes	252
Oriskany	Oneida	Daniel C. Balis	100
Oriskany Falls	Oneida	James M. Willard	98
Orleans	Ontario	Daniel W. Litchfield	190
Orleans 4 Corners	Jefferson	J. A. Pierce	
Ortonville	Dutchess	Jacob Horton	
Orwell	Oswego	William Beadle	148
Osborn's Bridge	Fulton	Seth Cook	58
Osborne Hollow	Broome	Alonzo Everts	130
Osceola	Lewis	Seymour Green	
Ossian	Allegany	James Lemen	244
Oswego	Oswego	Samuel R. Beardsley	167
Oswego Falls	Oswego	Saraza G. Watson	
Oswego Village	Dutchess	James Congdon	
Otego	Otsego	Samuel R. Follet	86
Otisco	Onondaga	Anson Whitcomb	138
Otisville	Orange	Ferdinand Seybolt	110
Otsdawa	Otsego	Schuyler Osborn	86
Otsquago	Montgomery	J. H. Brookman	
Otselic	Chenango	William H. Amsbry	105
Otterville	Orange	Cromloin Brown	
Otto	Cattaraugus	Warren D. Allen	306
Ouleout	Delaware	James Humphrey	
Ovid	Seneca	Halsey Sandford	197

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Owasco	Cayuga	John Cuykendall	162
Owasco Lake	Cayuga	David Chamberlain	
Owego	Tioga	Hiram A. Beebe	167
Oxbow	Jefferson	Robert Clark, Jr.,	176
Oxford	Chenango	Cyrus A. Bacon	119
Oxford Depot	Orange	P. B. Taylor	
Oyster Bay	Queens	James Colwell	
Page's Corners	Otsego	Clark M. Huestis	
Paine's Hollow	Herkimer	Jacob Wick	74
Painted Post	Steuben	Wm. S. Rumsey	212
Palatine	Montgomery	Hannibal Fox	56
Palatine Bridge	Montgomery	Abraham Hees	54
Palenville	Greene	Charles H. Teal	54
Palermo	Oswego	Addison K. Beckwith	157
Palmyra	Wayne	Wm. L. Tucker	196
Pamelia 4 Corners	Jefferson	Solomon Baum	172
Panama	Chautauque	Richard E. Winsor	345
Pantico	Cayuga	Osman Rhoades	
Paris	Oneida	David Larrabee	100
Parish	Oswego	E. E. Ford	147
Parishville	St. Lawrence	Alexander Rasey	221
Parksville	Sullivan	William Bradley	116
Parma	Monroe	J. W. Brown	231
Parma Centre	Monroe	Johnson Servis	234
Partridge Island	Delaware	James Wheeler, Jr.	
Patchin	Erie	Enos Blanchard	
Patchogue	Suffolk	John S. Havens	204
Patten's Mills	Washington	Wm. M. Marshall	59
Patterson	Putnam	Hervey Crosby	92
Pavilion	Genesee	William M. Sprague	243
Pavilion Centre	Genesee	Josiah N. Rogers	250
Pawling	Dutchess	Orwin Theall	89
Pearl Creek	Wyoming	Thomas P. Miller	
Peekskill	Westchester	Hackaliah B. Strang	108
Pekin	Niagara	Sparrow S. Sage	289

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Pelham	Westchester	John Bolton	
Peltonville	Steuben	John Gload	208
Pembroke	Genesee	Alvin Harroun	202
Penataquit	Suffolk	Treadwell O. Smith	
Pendleton	Niagara	Simon Bellinger	284
Pendleton Centre	Niagara	Henry Pickard	
Penfield	Monroe	Robert Staring	222
Pennelville	Oswego	Josiah Chaffee	
Penn Yan	Yates	Lewis S. Ayres	212
Peoria	Wyoming	Joseph Wing	238
Pepacton	Delaware	Townsend Shaver	93
Perch River	Jefferson	Hugh Smith	175
Perry	Wyoming	William Mitchell	243
Perry Centre	Wyoming	Jason Lathrop	245
Perrysburgh	Cattaraugus	Oscar Z. Brown	306
Perry's Mills	Clinton	Lucian Perry	193
Perryville	Madison	Orrin J. Woodworth	115
Perth	Fulton	George Stewart	46
Peru	Clinton	Leon L. Channell	153
Peruville	Tompkins	Pliny Hall	165
Peterboro	Madison	Asahel C. Stone	108
Petersburgh	Rensselaer	Eben C. Reynolds	26
Petersburgh 4 Corners	Rensselaer	S. C. Eldred	31
Pharsalia	Chenango	Calvin G. Brown	127
Phelps	Ontario	William Dillon	185
Philadelphia	Jefferson	Jerome B. Davison	172
Philip's Creek	Allegany	S. W. Cartwright	
Philipsport	Sullivan	John H. Osborn	92
Philipsville	Allegany	Randall Reed	255
Philmont	Columbia	Cornelius M. Horton	
Phœnicia	Ulster	I. D. Vandervoot	
Phœnix	Oswego	Wilburn Hale	148
Piermont	Rockland	David Clark	135
Pierpont	St. Lawrence	Andrew A. Crampton	202
Pierrepont Manor	Jefferson	Jerome Allen	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Piffard	Livingston	Timothy Kendall	
Pike	Wyoming	Delano P. Gordon	257
Pike Pond	Sullivan	Philip J. Justin	
Pillar Point	Jefferson	John L. Alger	166
Pine	Oneida	Chauncey Brodock	
Pine Bush	Orange	Oliver Taylor	
Pine Grove	Schuyler	Ellison Vanderhoof	198
Pine Hill	Ulster	Theodore Gingon	75
Pine Plains	Dutchess	George Bunnell	62
Pine's Bridge	Westchester	B. D. Miller	123
Pine Valley	Chemung	Curtis Miles	
Pine Woods	Madison	Benjamin M. Knapp	
Pinkney	Lewis	John J. Goodenough	
Pitcairn	St. Lawrence	Eli R. Paul	180
Pitcher	Chenango	E. C. Lyons	
Pitcher Springs	Chenango	Daniel M. Chapel	126
Pittsfield	Otsego	Alvin Peck	195
Pittsford	Monroe	Horace Wheeler	243
Pittstown	Rensselaer	James M. Halsted	25
Plainville	Onondaga	Lyman Norton	155
Plank Road	Onondaga	Joseph Palmer	
Plato	Cattaraugus	Christopher Church	
Plattekill	Ulster	James Hunt	85
Platisburgh	Clinton	Charles S. Mooers	162
Pleasant Brook	Otsego	Stephen Eldred	
Pleasant Plains	Dutchess	Benj. I. Van Keuren	67
Pleasant Ridge	Dutchess	George Weight	
Pleasant Valley	Dutchess	Joel O. Holmes	79
Pleasantville	Westchester	Robert Montross	122
Plesis	Jefferson	Jonas C. Bidleman	189
Plymouth	Chenango	William Skinner	120
Poestenkill	Rensselaer	Jeremiah L. Becker	13
Pogland	Jefferson	Theodore Cross	
Point Peninsula	Jefferson	Francis C. Cline	170
Poland	Herkimer	James Beebe	89

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Poland Centre	Chautauque	Ephraim Davenport	317
Polkville	Onondaga	Hugh McKiernan	
Pompey	Onondaga	John J. Taylor	125
Pompey Centre	Onondaga	Judson Candee	113
Pond Eddy	Sullivan	Peter Mills	
Pond Settlement	Steuben	Abraham Hoagland	
Poolville	Madison	Lyman Colson	95
Pontiac	Erie	William Tunkey	
Pope's Corners	Saratoga	Isaac P. Bemis	
Pope's Mills	St. Lawrence	David Day, 2d	
Poplar Ridge	Cayuga	William Sprague	168
Portageville	Wyoming	George B. Hinds	262
Port Byron	Cayuga	George Randall	158
Port Chester	Westchester	Jonathan J. Deall	136
Port Crane	Broome	Harmon V. Waite	
Porter's Corners	Saratoga	Benjamin F. Prior	43
Port Gibson	Ontario	Leander C. Russell	189
Port Glasgow	Wayne	Miss Eliza Bouser	186
Port Henry	Essex	Reuben Whallon	118
Port Jackson	Montgomery	Hugh Stewart	33
Port Jefferson	Suffolk	Henry K. Townsend	202
Port Jervis	Orange	Thomas J. Lyon	119
Port Kendall	Essex	Levi Higby	155
Port Kent	Essex	C. P. Allen	151
Portland	Chautauque	Amos Barton	332
Portlandville	Otsego	Wm. H. Branch	
Port Leyden	Lewis	Thomas J. Sawyer	
Port Ontario	Oswego	Nobles W. Fisher	170
Port Richmond	Richmond	Amos Pearce	
Portville	Cattaraugus	Willis M. Howe	296
Port Woodhull	Oneida	Henry M. Eastman	
Post Creek	Chemung	Jacob Bucher	
Potsdam	St. Lawrence	Samuel B. Gordon	212
Potter	Yates	Charles S. Hoyt	201
Potter Hill	Rensselaer	P. Warren Richmond	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Potter's Hollow	Albany	W. W. Potter	
Pottersville	Warren	Michael Codman	87
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	Albert S. Pease	73
Poughquag	Dutchess	S. V. Rodges	85
Poundridge	Westchester	Edwin Adams	121
Prattsburgh	Steuben	John F. Williams	209
Pratt's Hollow	Madison	H. J. Peet	106
Prattsville	Greene	Philander K. Salisbury	54
Preble	Cortland	Leonard F. Barrett	136
Preston	Chenango	Franklin Edwards	118
Preston Hollow	Albany	H. T. Devereux	38
Princetown	Schenectady.	Ab'm H. Van Vranken	
Prospect	Oneida	Garret B. Johnson	103
Providence	Saratoga	John C. Robertson	43
Pugsley's Depot	Tompkins	C. A. Pugsley	
Pulaski	Oswego	Wm. C. Hempstead	
Pultney	Steuben	Bennet F. Gulick	213
Pultneyville	Wayne	David C. Higgins	204
Pulver's Corners	Dutchess	Isaac J. Sutherland	58
Purdy Creek	Steuben	Shepherd Amidon	247
Purdy's Station	Westchester	Isaac H. Purdy	
Purvis	Sullivan	J. E. Sprague	109
Putnam	Washington	W. G. Corbet	90
Quacken Kill	Rensselaer	Aaron F. Dumbelton	
Quaker Hill	Dutchess	John P. Hayes	92
Quaker Springs	Saratoga	Amos Reynolds	32
Quaker Street	Schenectady.	Kirby Wilber	25
Quarryville	Ulster	Angus N. Castle	
Queensbury	Warren	Gilbert Clements	57
Quogue	Suffolk	J. P. Howell	235
Racket River	St. Lawrence.	Allison Mears	245
Ramapo Works	Rockland	Lucius D. Isham	132
Randolph	Cattaraugus	Enfield Leach	313
Randolph Centre	Broome	Sarah A. Brown	
Ransomville	Niagara	Wm. H. H. Ransom	290

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Rapids	Niagara	A. J. Mansfield	
Rathboneville	Steuben	Ransom Rathbone	233
Ravenswood	Queens	Samuel H Moore	
Rawson	Cattaraugus	S. S. Seely	
Raymertown	Rensselaer	Harmon Cole	21
Raymondville	St. Lawrence	G. J. Hall	246
Reading	Schuyler	Eben Putnam	194
Reading Centre	Schuyler	Alonzo Simmons	186
Red Bridge	Ulster	Nicholas T. Jansen	
Red Creek	Wayne	William O. Wood	185
Red Falls	Greene	E. E. Millegan	
Redfield	Oswego	Reuben Drake	139
Redford	Clinton	N. H. Lund	185
Red Hook	Dutchess	Jeremiah Hendricks	49
Red Jacket	Erie	Asa Whittemore	
Red Mills	Putnam	Cornelius Hill	107
Redwood	Jefferson	Abner Burlingame	198
Reed's Corners	Ontario	James G. Hollowell	200
Reidsville	Albany	John Van Deuzen	18
Remsen	Oneida	Obadia J. Owen	100
Rensselaer Falls	St. Lawrence	Cornelius Van Waters	
Rensselaerville	Albany	Samuel Hasey	26
Rexford Flats	Saratoga	George T. Wright	21
Reynale's Basin	Niagara	Wm. F. Wilkinson	
Reynoldsville	Schuyler	O. A. J. Hollister	178
Rhinebeck	Dutchess	Albert A. Rider	57
Rice	Cattaraugus	B. C. Townsend	
Richburgh	Allegany	V. P. Carter	282
Richfield	Otsego	Alonzo Churchill	72
Richfield Springs	Otsego	James S. Davenport	
Richford	Tioga	Chauncey L. Rich	144
Richmond	Richmond	John Johnson	158
Richmond Mills	Ontario	Joseph Morse, Jr	215
Richmond Valley	Richmond	John Cole	167
Richmondville	Schoharie	John Westover	47

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Richville	St. Lawrence.	Harlow Godard	187
Ridge	Livingston	John Miller	246
Ridgebury	Orange	Moses D. Stivers	113
Ridgeway	Orleans	W. H. Pells	262
Riga	Monroe	Henry Straight	241
Ripley	Chautauque	S. B. Northam	350
Risingville	Steuben	Noble H. Rising	
River Road Forks	Livingston	G. W. Foot	247
Riverside	Ulster	David Wolley	
Roanoke	Genesee	Joel P. Reed	
Robert's Corners	Jefferson	Johnson De Puy	
ROCHESTER	Monroe	Hubbard S. Allis	251
Rockaway	Queens	D. T. Jennings	168
Rock City	Dutchess	John H. Stilwell	59
Rock City Mills	Saratoga	Harlow Van Ostrand	
Rockdale	Chenango	Ransom Clark	
Rockland	Sullivan	Marvin Kimball	112
Rockland Lake	Rockland	Edward E. Conklin	
Rock Stream	Yates	W. L. Sharp	198
Rockville	Allegany	A. S. Lanning	269
Rockville Centre	Queens	Robert Pettit	
Rockwood	Fulton	Alexander Fraser	
Rodman	Jefferson	Charles W. McKinstry	163
Rome	Oneida	Andrew J. Rowley	107
Romulus	Seneca	Robert R. Steele	183
Romulus Centre	Seneca	William Martin	
Rondout	Ulster	John H. Stratton	59
Root	Montgomery	John Bowdish	47
Rose	Wayne	Eron N. Thomas	181
Roseboom	Otsego	Robert H. Smith	159
Rosehill	Seneca	James D. Rogers	
Rosendale	Ulster	William H. Snyder, Jr	69
Roslyn	Queens	Sealey Schenck	
Rossie	St. Lawrence.	James Brodie	183
Rossville	Richmond	B. P. Winant	163

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Rough and Ready....	Steuben.....	Andrew Van Sickle...	
Rouse's Point	Clinton	Rufus Heaton.....	185
Roxbury	Delaware ...	William W. Noble....	65
Royalton.....	Niagara.....	James Sibley, Jr.....	271
Rural Hill.....	Jefferson	Benj. F. Thayer	
Rush	Monroe	Jess H. Loomis.....	228
Rushford.....	Allegany ...	William McCall	272
Rushville	Yates.....	F. O. Chamberlain....	203
Russell	St. Lawrence.	James Lowrie.....	203
Russia	Herkimer ...	James Polley	94
Rutland.....	Jefferson	Hiram W. Tuttle.....	158
Rye	Westchester .	Daniel Strang	136
Sackett's Harbor.....	Jefferson	Richard Hooper.....	185
Sageville	Hamilton ...	John C. Holmes	
Sag Harbor.....	Suffolk.....	Thomas E. Crowell ...	260
Saint Andrews.....	Orange	Lotan Lidd	94
Saint Helena	Wyoming ...	Silas Bartlett.....	
Saint Johnsville	Montgomery.	Chauncey Nellis.....	63
Saint Lawrence	Jefferson	D. E. Pierce	
Salem	Washington .	Charles Crary	46
Salem Centre	Westchester .	Lewis Finch	115
Salem Cross Roads ...	Chautauque .	William L. Minton ...	230
Salina	Onondaga ...	Harry Gifford	133
Salisbury.....	Herkimer ...	Frederick Ives	73
Salisbury Centre.....	Herkimer ...	John Bliss.....	75
Salisbury Mills.....	Orange.....	Mott Cannon	63
Salmon Creek.....	Monroe	Cyrus Amidon	
Salmon River.....	Oswego	Joseph E. Rosbrook ..	150
Salt Point.....	Dutchess	Charles Brown.....	74
Salt Springville	Otsego	Robert G. Walradt ...	63
Sammonsville.....	Fulton	John C. Blanchard ...	120
Sampson's Pond.....	Clinton	James M. Finch	
Samsonville	Ulster	Henry A. Samson	
Sandbank	Oswego	Horace Pierce	147
Sandburgh	Sullivan.....	Jonathan D. Starr....	98

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Sandlake	Rensselaer	Calvin Sliter	17
Sandusky	Cattaraugus	Milo Holmes	272
Sandycreek	Oswego	Hymenius Cole	161
SANDYHILL	Washington	James M. Moss	50
Sanford	Broome	John D. Lord	120
Sanford's Corners	Jefferson	John D. Hebert	169
Sangerfield	Oneida	Elias H. Mott	89
Saranac	Clinton	Andrew Hull	181
Saranac Lake	Franklin	Milote Baker	
Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	Lewis P. Close	36
Sardinia	Erie	Horace Bailey	276
Saugerties	Ulster	James Russell	45
Sauquoit	Oneida	David Seaton	
Savannah	Wayne	Joseph F. Case	168
Savill	Orange	Harmon Terwilliger	
Savona	Steuben	Wm. W. Barnes	
Sayville	Suffolk	Wilson J. Terry	199
Scarsdale	Westchester	William S. Popham	
Scaghticoke	Rensselaer	John H. Arnold	20
SCHENECTADY	Schenectady	Luke Dodge	15
Schenevus	Otsego	Amos H. Brown	
Schodack Centre	Rensselaer	Henry Vanderburgh,Jr	6
Schodack Landing	Rensselaer	Philip P. Huyck	10
Schodack Depot	Rensselaer	Erastus Becker	
SCHOHARIE	Schoharie	Wm. H. Gallup	32
Schroon Lake	Essex	Ashley P. Rawson	95
Schroon River	Essex	Russell Root	96
Shultzsville	Dutchess	D. H. Shultzs	70
Schuyler's Falls	Clinton	Lyman Spalding	157
Schuyler's Lake	Otsego	John W. Garratt	75
Schuylersville	Saratoga	Malcomb McNaughton	34
Scio	Allegany	Jedediah H. Jenkins	266
Sciota	Clinton	Jonathan Ober	
Scipio	Cayuga	Leonard H. Searing	164
Scipioville	Cayuga	George L. Watkins	164

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Seonondoa	Oneida	Samuel Butterfield	115
Scotch Bush	Montgomery	Wm. H. Jackson	
Scotchtown	Orange	Ira S. Bradner	107
Scotia	Schenectady	James W. Pangburn	
Scott	Cortland	William Alvord	
Scottsburgh	Livingston	Orlow M. Hopkins	236
Scottsville	Monroe	Dyer D. S. Brown	232
Scriba	Oswego	Hiel Stone	166
Searsburgh	Schuyler	David F. Sears	177
Searsville	Orange	George Hunter	
Seatuck	Suffolk	P. S. Robinson	
Seelysburgh	Cattaraugus	Cyrus Thacher	203
Seely Creek	Chemung	Finla M. Jones	309
Selden	Suffolk	J. D. Norton	
Sempronius	Cayuga	Abel Heald	164
Seneca	Tompkins	Derrick Johnson	
Seneca Castle	Ontario	Isaac W. Runyan	186
Seneca Falls	Seneca	Josiah T. Miller	187
Seneca River	Cayuga	James M. Abels	
Sennett	Cayuga	Ebenezer H. Quick	158
Setauket	Suffolk	John R. Satterly	200
Seward	Schoharie	J. H. Diefendorf	
Shandaken	Ulster	Elias Eighmey	
Sharon	Schoharie	Harmon Beekman	43
Sharon Centre	Schoharie	John F. Hiller	46
Sharon Springs	Schoharie	M. N. De Noyelles	
Sharon Station	Dutchess	Noah G. Clark	
Shavertown	Delaware	Alfred Shaver	89
Shawangunk	Ulster	William C. Noble	
Shawnee	Niagara	Edwin Cooke	285
Shed's Corners	Madison	Alfred D. Gardner	
Shelby	Orleans	Reuben S. Castle	262
Shelby Basin	Orleans	Jacob Swobe	265
Sheldon	Wyoming	Abram T. Moore	265
Sheldrake	Seneca	John Harris	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Shelter Island	Suffolk	A. R. Havens	
Shenandoah	Dutchess	George G. Van Black.	93
Sherburne	Chenango	Edmund Shaw	103
Sheridan	Chautauque	Hiram N. Wheelock	314
Sherman	Chautauque	Jay La Due	357
Sherman's Hollow	Yates	Delansin Munger	
Sherwoods	Cayuga	Allen Thomas	156
Shin Creek	Sullivan	S. N. Hendrix	
Shingle Creek	St. Lawrence.	Eben Gillet	190
Shirley	Erie	Paul H. White	
Shokan	Ulster	Thomas Hill	
Shongo	Allegany	James R. Wood	
Short Tract	Allegany	Jacob L. Van Winkle.	266
Shrub Oak	Westchester	Lewis Purdy	112
Shushan	Washington	Daniel Volintine, 2d	47
Shutter's Corners	Schoharie	Horace Crary	
Sidney	Delaware	George Thatcher	93
Sidney Centre	Delaware	Fitz W. Frisbee	98
Sidney Plains	Delaware	Charles S. Rodgers	99
Siloam	Madison	Urial P. Strong	110
Silver Creek	Chautauque	Clark C. Swift	318
Sing Sing	Westchester	Alfred Buckhart	120
Skaneateles	Onondaga	Josias Garlock	147
Skinner	Franklin	Matthew M. Roberts	
Slate Dock	Dutchess	William Tremper	
Slate Hill	Orange	Lewis C. Wood	113
Slaterville	Tompkins	Henry Krum	153
Sloansville	Schoharie	William Rockwell	33
Sloatsburgh	Rockland	Jacob Sloat	
Smith's Basin	Washington	Israel Smith	
Smithsborough	Tioga	Harriet M. Seymour	111
Smith's Mills	Chautauque	R. B. Smith	313
Smithtown	Suffolk	Jesse Mills	197
Smithtown Branch	Suffolk	James Halliock	
Smithville	Jefferson	William M. Bliss	179

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Smithville Flats	Chenango	Benjamin Brown	125
Smoky Hollow	Columbia	Christopher Germon	37
Smyrna	Chenango	David B. Leavenworth	103
Snawdon Hill	Otsego	Joel Peet	
Sociality	Cattaraugus	Nelson Hillebert	309
Sodus	Wayne	Willis T. Gaylord	175
Sodus Centre	Wayne	William S. Seeley	171
Sodus Point	Wayne	William Wickham	181
Solon	Cortland	Samuel Emerson	138
Solsville	Madison	Albert G. Hall	
Somers	Westchester	William Turk	119
Somers Centre	Westchester	William E. Teed	
Somerset	Niagara	James Mathews	276
Somerville	St. Lawrence	C. B. Fell	176
Sonora	Steuben	Hamilton Lane	
South Addison	Steuben	Charles W. Robinson	
South Alabama	Genesee	Jacob Winslow	
South Albion	Oswego	D. V. Thomas	
South Alden	Erie	James Chaddendon	
South Amenia	Dutchess	M. F. Winchester	68
Southampton	Suffolk	Charles Parsons	250
South Argyle	Washington	Aaron McCall	42
South Avon	Livingston	Elisha Bacon	224
South Bainbridge	Chenango	Cornelius Atherton	110
South Barre	Orleans	Ozias S. Church	246
South Berne	Albany	Hiram Deitz	
South Berlin	Rensselaer	H. R. Jerome	
South Bolivar	Allegany	Morris Wilson	
South Bradford	Steuben	Jesse Hallack	
South Bristol	Ontario	Joseph A. Allen	212
South Brookfield	Madison	J. D. Clark	
South Butler	Wayne	John E. Hough	174
South Byron	Genesee	John Bean	250
South Cairo	Greene	Zerah Ferry	50
South Colton	St. Lawrence	Thomas McGary	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
South Columbia.....	Herkimer ...	Philip J. Barringer...	72
South Corinth	Saratoga ...	Amasa B. Martin.....	47
South Cortland	Cortland	Enos Smith.....	151
South Danby	Tompkins ...	Aaron Bennett.....	171
South Dansville.....	Steuben	Wm. M. Rogers	239
South Dover.....	Dutchess	Daniel White	80
South Durham.....	Greene.....	Peter Jacobs.....	50
South Erin	Chemung ...	John Mitchell.....	
South East	Putnam	W. H. Crosby.....	113
South Easton	Washington .	James R. Cherry	30
South Edmeston	Otsego	D. H. Spurr	93
South Edwards	St. Lawrence.	Ingraham Winslow ...	91
South Galway	Saratoga	M. C. Bowers.....	
South Gilboa	Schoharie ...	Philetus Reed.....	
South Glen's Falls....	Saratoga	J. H. Rice.....	
South Granby.....	Oswego	James Campbell.....	
South Granville.....	Washington .	Horace Smith.....	60
South Greece	Monroe	J. W. Manchester	
South Harrisburgh ...	Lewis.....	Sewall Hill.....	
South Hartford	Washington .	William H. Ward	55
South Hartwick.....	Otsego	Le Roy R. Sergent....	
South Haven	Suffolk.....	Silas Homan.....	
South Hill.....	Steuben	David S. Leach	
South Howard.....	Steuben	Moses S. Bennet.....	
South Kortright	Delaware ...	T. F. Langley.....	69
South Lansing	Tompkins ...	A. C. Ives	170
South Lima.....	Livingston ..	Samuel T. De Forest ..	
South Livonia	Livingston ..	A. N. Hastings	228
South Marcellus.....	Onondaga ...	Caleb N. Potter	144
South New Berlin....	Chenango ..	Alva Babcock	106
Southold	Suffolk	William H. Wells	245
South Onondaga	Onondaga ..	Jesse Salmons.....	138
South Otselic	Chenango ...	David B. Parce	119
South Owego.....	Tioga	Caleb Lamb	169
South Oxford	Chenango ...	Ebenezer Parker.....	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
South Oyster Bay....	Queens	Timothy Carman.....	
South Pekin.....	Niagara.....	John S. Starr	
South Pitcher.....	Chenango ...	Roswell K. Bourne...	
South Plymouth.....	Chenango ...	Adaline Johnson	
Southport	Chemung ...	Charles Evans	197
South Pultney	Steuben	Hiram L. Clark	216
South Richland	Oswego	E. H. Walworth.....	
South Royalton	Niagara.....	Rufus S. Brackett	274
South Rutland	Jefferson	Washington Wheelock	156
South Salem.....	Westchester .	Gould Hawley.....	118
South Sand Lake	Rensselaer ..	William Stevens	
South Schodack.....	Rensselaer ..	Henry P. Van Hoesen.	13
South Side	Richmond...	J. O. Van Hoevenbergh	
South Sodus	Wayne	James O. Gridley	188
South Stephentown...	Rensselaer ..	William Hand	28
South Stockton	Chautauque .	Forbes Johnson	
South Thurston	Steuben.....	Henry Rising	
South Trenton	Oneida	Thomas Rees	100
South Valley	Otsego.....	Luther J. Rice	63
Southville	St. Lawrence	Deloss Dustin	223
South Wales.....	Erie	Abijah McCall	285
South Warsaw	Wyoming ...	Alonzo Choate	
South Westerlo	Albany	Thomas Saxton.....	27
South West Oswego ..	Oswego	S. G. Place	
South Wilson.....	Niagara.....	Augustine W. Swick..	
South Worcester	Otsego	Abraham Becker.....	62
South Yonkers.....	Westchester .	James B. Warner.....	
Spafford	Onondaga ..	James H. Isdell	154
Spafford Hollow	Onondaga ..	William O. Farrell....	371
Sparrow Bush	Orange	Lucas F. Hough.....	
Sparta	Livingston ..	John Culbertson.....	241
Speedsville	Tompkins ...	Josiah Lawrence.....	177
Spencer	Tioga	Abram H. Miller....	175
Spencerport	Monroe	John Borst	234
Spencertown	Columbia ...	Rufus W. Babcock....	29

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Speonk	Suffolk	Luther Cook	228
Spooner's corners	Otsego	Charles Spooner	
Spraker's Basin	Montgomery	David Quackenbush	47
Spring Brook	Erie	John McFee	
Springfield	Otsego	Albert Cotes	61
Springfield Centre	Otsego	Richard Ely	
Spring Mills	Allegany	John B. Robbins	269
Springs	Suffolk	David D. Parsons	
Spring Valley	Rockland	E. Van Zant	
Springville	Erie	Camden C. Lake	287
Springwater	Livingston	Joseph C. Whitehead	226
Sprout Brook	Montgomery	Henry A. Van Deusen	
Sprout Creek	Dutchess	William H. Hopkins	80
Staatsburgh	Dutchess	James Russell	61
Stafford	Genesee	George Radley	243
Stamford	Delaware	Charles Griffin	61
Stanfordville	Dutchess	William H. Stewart	67
Stanley Corners	Ontario	Sheldon Merwin	
Stanwix	Oneida	Jonathan R. Dunning	
Stapleton	Richmond	Francis L. Hagadorn	
Starkey	Yates	Ira Fowler	
Starkville	Herkimer	John A. Walrath	62
State Bridge	Oneida	William Hyland	
State Road	Chemung	Alex. H. Park	
Stedman	Chautauque	John I. Losee	
Stephen's Mills	Steuben	Elisha G. Stephens	
Stephentown	Rensselaer	James J. Brown	28
Stevensville	Sullivan	Walter H. Stevens	
Sterling	Cayuga	James Green	179
Sterling Bush	Lewis	Smith Seaman, Jr.	
Sterlingville	Jefferson	George O'Leary	175
Steuben	Oneida	Alfred Gillett	101
Stillwater	Saratoga	Ashbel Palmer	22
Stittville	Oneida	Sylvester B. Atwood	
Stockbridge	Madison	John W. Coe	113

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Stockholm	St. Lawrence.	Hiram Hubbard	223
Stockholm Depot	St. Lawrence.	Philo Abbott	
Stockport	Columbia	Andrew Moore	25
Stockport Station	Delaware	William Knight	
Stockton	Chautauque	Lucius Bump	331
Stokes	Oneida	Marinus Hawkins	115
Stone Arabia	Montgomery.	Joshua Empie	57
Stone Church	Genesee	Orison Stevens	240
Stone Mills	Jefferson	Samuel B. Starr	176
Stone Ridge	Ulster	Richard Lounsbery, Jr.	67
Stony Creek	Warren	Lewis T. Fenton	
Stony Brook	Suffolk	James N. Gould	197
Stormville	Dutchess	Benjamin Seaman	90
Stowell's Corners	Jefferson	Ira Hall	
Strait's Corners	Tioga	David Strait	
Stratford	Fulton	John S. Hyatt	
Stratton's Fall	Delaware	Ira Hicks	68
Strykersville	Wyoming	Jonathan Turner	270
Stuyvesant	Columbia	Phil. L. Schermerhorn	18
Stuyvesant Falls	Columbia	P. A. Van Allen	20
Success	Suffolk	Jabez Corwin	105
Suffern	Rockland	Truxton Williams	
Suffolk	Suffolk	Wells Griffing	226
Sugar Hill	Schuyler	Alonzo Robbins	198
Sugar Loaf	Orange	A. A. Ackley	105
Sugartown	Cattaraugus	Virgil Reed	
Sullivan	Madison	Wm. T. Abercrombie	122
Sullivanville	Chemung	Reuben Wood	
Summer Hill	Cayuga	Alonzo Campbell	149
Summit	Schoharie	Seymour Boughton	52
Suspension Bridge	Niagara	George W. Sims	
Susquehannah	Broome	Harley Doolittle	122
Swainsville	Allegany	Joseph Doyle	
Sweden	Monroe	D. N. Glazier	237
Syracuse	Onondaga	Henry J. Sedgewick	146

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Taberg	Oneida	Julius C. Thorne	118
Taghkanick	Columbia	Jacob Boice	41
Tannersville	Greene	Norman H. Gray	50
Tappantown	Rockland	William Devoe	135
Tarrytown	Westchester	Jacob B. Odell	126
Taylor	Cortland	Orrin Leonard	
Taylorsville	Ontario	Horatio N. Crandall	
Ten Mile Spring	Cattaraugus	Jonathan Crick	310
Texas	Oswego	John Clapsaddle	165
Texas Valley	Cortland	Robert E. Beach	
The Corner	Ulster	Abraham B. Ladew	77
The Glen	Warren	Christian Whitaker	
The Square	Cayuga	Peter Van Keuren	
Theresa	Jefferson	George W. Flower	183
Thompson's Station	Suffolk	F. M. A. Wicks	
Thompsonville	Sullivan	Jonathan Stratton	
Thorn Hill	Onondaga	Obadiah Thorne	
Three Mile Bay	Jefferson	Thomas L. Raymond	182
Three River Point	Onondaga	Horace P. Eno	
Throopsville	Cayuga	Jonathan Fostèr	158
Thurston	Steuben	Saml. R. Creveling	
Ticonderoga	Essex	William A. G. Arthur	96
Tioga Centre	Tioga	William Ransom	167
Tivoli	Dutchess	Philip H. Lasher	51
Toddsville	Otsego	John T. Wilson	
Tomhannock	Rensselaer	John E. May	20
Tompkinsville	Richmond	Peter H. Wandel	154
Tonawanda	Erie	Selden G. Johnson	298
Towerville	Chautauque	Charles H. Moon	
Towlesville	Steuben	Eben Towle	227
Towners	Putnam	Roswell B. Taylor	95
Townline	Erie	Robert Neel	275
Townsend	Schuyler	Andrew S. Scoby	194
Townsendville	Seneca	Gilbert T. Miller	190
Township	Albany	Augustus Pinkney	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Transit	Genesee	Almond A. Jones	
Transit Bridge	Allegany	George D. Frisbie	
Trenton	Oneida	John Billings	96
Trenton Falls	Oneida	D. W. Bacon	
Triangle	Broome	Dexter Whitney	126
Tribe's Hill	Montgomery	Fisher Putnam	37
Troupsburgh	Steuben	Wm. N. Griggs	246
Trout Creek	Delaware	Lebbeus L. Teed	
Trout River	Franklin	Elisha Hollister	
Troy	Rensselaer	William W. Whitman	6
Trumansburgh	Tompkins	Benjamin Allen	173
Trumbull Corners	Tompkins	Amasia C Sherwood	
Truxton	Cortland	Lytle Ferguson	130
Tuckahoe	Westchester	P. U. Morgan	
Tully	Onondaga	Hiram Chapin	127
Tully Valley	Onondaga	William Salisbury	131
Turin	Lewis	Charles D. Budd	127
Turner's	Orange	Charles Turner	
Tuscarora	Livingston	William Petrie	249
Tuthill	Ulster	Joseph L. Hasbrouck	81
Tyre	Seneca	John Nearpass	171
Tyrone	Schuyler	Cyrus Arnold	202
Ulsterville	Ulster	Isaac L. Jennings	94
Ulysses	Tompkins	Tallman Corbin	
Unadilla	Otsego	Christopher D. Fellows	294
Unadilla Centre	Otsego	A. S. Palmer	100
Unadilla Forks	Otsego	Henry H. Babcock	84
Union	Broome	Ira Chandler	146
Union Centre	Broome	Aaron Heath	
Union Corners	Livingston	Miner Palmer	251
Union Falls	Clinton	John T. Duncan	
Union Mills	Fulton	Bradly Kested	46
Union Settlement	Oswego	Silas Penoyer	
Union Society	Greene	David Van Orden	51
Union Springs	Cayuga	Edward Eldredge	168

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Union Square	Oswego	Hiram Skinner	152
Union Valley	Cortland	Nelson L. Brooks	
Unionville	Orange	L. L. Smith	119
Unitaria	Broome	Daniel Hurlburt	
Upper Aquebogue	Suffolk	Benjamin F. Wells	226
Upper Jay	Essex	Benjamin Wells	155
Upper Lisle	Broome	Darius Pratt	133
Upper Red Hook	Dutchess	Gottlob Haas	46
Urbanna	Steuben	S. B. Fairchild	211
Utica	Oneida	Isaiah Tiffany	93
Valatie	Columbia	John H. Corning	20
Vail's Mills	Fulton	Bradford T. Simmons	55
Valley Falls	Rensselaer	Chauncey B. Slocum	
Vallonia Springs	Broome	William C. Poyer	114
Van Buren	Onondaga	Solomon Keller	141
Van Buren Centre	Onondaga	Stephen W. Betts	144
Van Buren Harbor	Chautauque	Alexander Morian	334
Van Ettenville	Chemung	Guy Purdy	183
Van Hornesville	Herkimer	Julius D. Munn	64
Varick	Seneca	J. Y. Gambee	186
Varna	Tompkins	William Scutt, 2d	161
Varysburgh	Wyoming	Wyman H. Ainsworth	264
Venice	Cayuga	William D. Bennett	164
Verbank	Dutchess	Alonzo D. Davis	82
Vermont	Chautauque	Sidney E. Palmer	335
Vermontville	Franklin	Josiah J. Alexander	
Vermillion	Oswego	Morris Place	
Vernal	Wyoming	Morris Gorton	252
Vernon	Oneida	James Turner	108
Vernon Centre	Oneida	E. M. Foot	
Vernon Depot	Oneida	George Tipple	
Verona	Oneida	Norman Maltby	108
Verona Mills	Oneida	Abram Williams	
Verplank	Westchester	James A. Whitbeck	
Versailles	Cattaraugus	Frederick E. De Wolf	308

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Vesper	Onondaga	Edward M. Hoyt	135
Vestal	Broome	Samuel B. Foster	147
Vestal Centre	Broome	Albert R. Ellis	
Veteran	Chemung	Samuel C. Weatherby	187
Victor	Ontario	Wm. M. Boltwood	231
Victory	Cayuga	Walter H. Sayre	169
Victory Mills	Saratoga	Ephraim Lockwood	
Vienna	Oneida	John Haws	120
Villanova	Chautauque	Devello Blanding	323
Virgil	Cortland	Edwin P. Slafter	149
Vischer's Ferry	Saratoga	Benjamin F. Chadsey	17
Victa	Westchester	William M. Crissey	119
Voak	Yates	Peregrine Hollett	
Volney	Oswego	Jacob Piper	152
Volusia	Chautauque	William A. Crossgrove	348
Waddington	St. Lawrence	Horace Fenton	228
Wadham's Mills	Essex	Asa P. Hammond	131
Wading River	Suffolk	Sylvester Miller	215
Walden	Orange	Marcus K. Hill	90
Waldensville	Schoharie	Hiram Walden	27
Walesville	Oneida	Alton Buel	
Wales	Erie	Clark Hudson, Jr.	272
Wales Centre	Erie	Willard W. Stevens	
Wallace	Steuben	Samuel H. Allen	
Wallkill	Orange	Wm. O. Terry	
Walmore	Niagara	August Wolf	
Walton	Delaware	G. S. Sawyer	97
Walworth	Wayne	Riley Hill	205
Wampsville	Madison	Duncan McDougall	123
Wappinger's Falls	Dutchess	William G. King	
Wardboro'	Warren	William H. Ward	
Wardwell	Jefferson	David Wheeler	
Warnerville	Schoharie	Ephraim Warner	
Warren	Herkimer	Wiliam Kinne	64
Warrensburgh	Warren	Frederick A. Farlin	69

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Warsaw	Wyoming	Jacob W. Knapp	303
Warwick	Orange	Milton McEwen	111
Wassaic	Dutchess	Orville Gridley	
Washington	Dutchess	John S. Thorn	79
Washington Heights	New-York	Abiel B. Mills	
Washington Hollow	Dutchess	Seymour Tomlinson	82
Washington Mills	Oneida	A. H. Ingham	
Waterburgh	Tompkins	Levi H. Owen	173
Waterford	Saratoga	James I. Scott	10
Waterloo	Seneca	Samuel Birdsall	191
Waterport	Orleans	Ephraim C. Bentley	
Watertown	Jefferson	William H. Sigourney	160
Watervale	Onondaga	William Ely	125
Water Valley	Erie	Richard Foster	303
Waterville	Oneida	Thomas K. Wilkinson	90
Watervliet Centre	Albany	John P. Miller	12
Watkins	Chemung	Horace Ogden	
Watson	Lewis	Joseph Garmon	140
Waverly	Tioga	Alvah Jarvis	
Wawarsing	Ulster	Andrew D. W. Bruyn	82
Wayland Depot	Steuben	James G. Bennett	
Wayne	Steuben	Hiram Baker	198
Wayne 4 Corners	Steuben	R. H. Schuyler	
Webb's Mills	Chemung	Sylvester W. Brees	
Webster	Monroe	William Butler	214
Weedsport	Cayuga	Dexter E. Havens	155
Wegatchie	St. Lawrence	Charles Colton	
Wells	Hamilton	William J. Powell	69
Wellsburgh	Chemung	Mark A. Burt	
Wells Corners	Orange	Martin L. Mapes	115
Wellsville	Allegany	Ephraim A. Smith	272
Weltonville	Tioga	Daniel S. Miller	
West Addison	Steuben	Isaac Horton	233
West Almond	Allegany	Stephen Prentiss	225
West Amboy	Oswego	Henry Garber	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
West Bainbridge	Chenango	Thomas Nichols	
West Barre	Orleans	R. H. Jackson	
West Batavia	Genesee	E. W. Croff	
West Bergen	Genesee	Robert L. Traver	250
West Berlin	Rensselaer	Heman Herrington	
West Bethany	Genesee	Heman Brown	
West Bloomfield	Ontario	John W. Earl	209
West Branch	Oneida	John K. Barnes	120
West Brighton	Monroe	William Luther	
West Brook	Delaware	J. H. Niles	
West Brookville	Sullivan	Daniel Smith	118
West Butler	Wayne	George Doolittle	180
West Burlington	Otsego	Willis P. Smith	86
Westbury	Wayne	John W. Tator	
Westbush	Fulton	Irwin H. Van Wart	
West Camden	Oneida	A. W. Barnes	133
West Cameron	Steuben	John Santee	
West Camp	Ulster	William Adams	
West Candor	Tioga	Philetus H. Mead	175
West Carlton	Orleans	George Kuck	262
West Cayuta	Schuyler	Le Roy Wood	195
West Charlton	Saratoga	F. McMartin	33
West Chazy	Clinton	Daniel Dodge	173
Westchester	Westchester	Wm. H. Bowne	150
West Clarksville	Allegany	Anson Congdon	289
West Colesville	Broome	Justus Pickering	
West Constable	Franklin	Amos W. Cushman	221
West Danby	Tompkins	John Patchen	
West Davenport	Delaware	William D. Fero	77
West Day	Saratoga	Peter V. Fraker	60
West Dresden	Yates	Jacob Haight	190
West Dryden	Tompkins	James D. Kelsey	169
West Eaton	Madison	Joseph E. Darrow	
West Edmeston	Otsego	John L. Carrier	90
Westerlo	Albany	Henry C. Disbrow	22

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Westernville	Oneida	G. W. Jones	109
West Exeter	Otsego	Abram Hall	81
West Falls	Erie	J. Hoyt Henshaw	
West Farmington	Ontario	John Lapham	201
West Farms	Westchester	Ralph H. Smith	237
West Fayette	Seneca	Peter Kohler	182
Westfield	Chautauque	Lorenzo M. Kenyon	342
Westford	Otsego	James T. French	68
West Fort Ann	Washington	Samuel Amidon	
West Fowler	St. Lawrence	George Draper	
West Fulton	Schoharie	Daniel J. Dow	
West Gaines	Orleans	Isaac V. Saunders	256
West Galway	Fulton	Peter I. Hoes	
West Genesee	Allegany	Elias I. Maxson	292
West Gilboa	Schoharie	Henry Kingsley	
West Granville	Washington	John S. Burbank	
West Greece	Monroe	Wm. M. Hills	239
West Greenfield	Saratoga	Albert G. King	36
West Greenwood	Steuben	Alvin Mead	
West Groton	Tompkins	Cicero Phelps	170
West Hadley	Saratoga	David Wait	
West Hebron	Washington	Sidney T. Rogers	52
West Henrietta	Monroe	Alonzo D. Webster	232
West Hills	Suffolk	Ezra Oakley	180
West Hoosic	Rensselaer	John Chapman	
West Hurley	Ulster	Peter L. Russell	65
West Jasper	Steuben	Allen W. Hayes	
West Junius	Seneca	John Fisk	
West Kendall	Orleans	Steuben S. Forbes	
West Kill	Greene	E. P. Bushnell	59
West Laurens	Otsego	Daniel Mills	
West Lexington	Greene	Austin Chase	64
West Leyden	Lewis	Orson Jenks	129
West Lowville	Lewis	Charles Morse	141
West Macedon	Wayne	J. B. Van Vliet	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
West Martinsburgh...	Lewis	Jervis Salmon.....	137
West Meredith.....	Delaware ...	Martin Leet	83
West Milton.....	Saratoga ...	Noah S. Young	31
West Monroe	Oswego ,....	Henry J. Jewell	140
Westmoreland	Oneida	Andrew C. Bettis	103
West Newark.....	Tioga.....	Elias Richardson.....	
West Niles	Cayuga	William H. Devinny..	165
Weston	Steuben	Henry C. Van Duger..	
West Onondaga.....	Onondaga ..	Denison Hull	
West Oneonta	Otsego	Daniel P. Strait.....	83
West Perth.....	Fulton	John M. Swobe	50
West Plattsburgh	Clinton	N. A. Vaughan.....	168
West Point	Orange	Mrs. Mary Berard....	92
Westport.....	Essex	Charles W. Hatch	
West Potsdam	St. Lawrence	Franklin W. Smith...	
West Richmondville ..	Schoharie ...	Samuel Witt.....	
West Rush	Monroe	Egbert S. Cookingham	221
West Sandlake.....	Rensselaer ..	Samuel D. Seymour ..	14
West Schuyler.....	Herkimer ...	Vaughn Sweet.....	88
West Seneca.....	Erie	Nelson Reed	
West Seneca Centre ..	Erie	Henry F. Hill.....	
West Shandaken	Ulster	Sylvanus Harrison....	
West Shongo	Allegany	S. B. Stebbins.....	
West Somers	Westchester .	Munson E. Frost	116
West Somerset.....	Niagara.....	Marvin S. Hess	
West Southold.....	Suffolk.....	Thomas Payne.....	
West Stephentown ...	Rensselaer ..	Isaiah B. Coleman....	30
West Stockholm.....	St. Lawrence.	Riley Sprague	218
West Taghkanick	Columbia ...	Robert A. Roraback ..	40
West Theresa.....	Jefferson	John Rappole.....	
West Township	Albany	S. G. W. Van Natta ..	
Westtown.	Orange	William Hatch.....	116
West Troupsburgh ...	Steuben.....	John Clark	236
West Troy	Albany	Isaac Hitchcock.....	6
West Union	Steuben.....	David Sherman	

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
West Vienna	Oneida	J. N. Conant	125
Westville	Otsego	Philip M. Pierce	68
West Walworth	Wayne	William D. Wylie	215
West Webster	Monroe	Alfred Lockwood	
West Windsor	Broome	Daniel Philips, Jr	132
West Winfield	Herkimer	Sewell S. Morgan	78
Westwood	Erie	Andrew J. Pickard	
West Yorkshire	Cattaraugus	Edwin L. Marsh	
Weathersfield	Wyoming	Joel S. Smith	258
Weathersfield Springs	Wyoming	E. P. Doolittle	268
Whallonsburgh	Essex	J. S. Whallon	
Wheatland	Monroe	John Murdock	273
Wheatville	Genesee	Henry S. Willis	
Wheeler	Steuben	Ephraim Aulls	216
White Creek	Washington	Stephen Barker	43
White Hall	Washington	Atherton Hall	73
White Lake	Sullivan	John P. Roosa	118
White Plains	Westchester	Emory Palmer	129
Whitesburgh	Fulton	James B. White	
White's Corners	Erie	Abel E. Brayman	
White's Store	Chenango	David Westcott	102
Whiteside's Corners	Saratoga	Ezra Lyon	
Whitestone	Queens	Augustus H. Kissam	
Whitestown	Oneida	William O. Merrill	96
Whitesville	Allegany	Dugald C. White	265
Whitney's Corners	Jefferson	W. M. Whitney	
Whitney's Point	Broome	Samuel Stow, Jr	130
Whitney's Valley	Allegany	Joseph Leonard	248
Wileysville	Steuben	John Wiley	
Willet	Cortland	John S. Dyer	134
William's Bridge	Westchester	John T. Briggs	
Williamsburgh	Kings	James Murphy	147
Williamson	Wayne	George R. Lowe	200
Williamstown	Oswego	Jacob M. Selden	130
Williamsville	Erie	Philip J. Zent	278

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Willing	Allegany	Hiram York	
Willink	Erie	Stephen Holmes	
Willsboro'	Essex	Charles Sheldon	145
Willseyville	Tioga	Morgan A. White	176
Wilmington	Essex	Walter Child	153
Wilmurt	Herkimer	Harvey Nethaway	
Wilna	Jefferson	Alpheus S. Colburn	157
Wilson's	Niagara	Geo. B. Wilson	190
Wilton	Saratoga	Theodore F. Comstock	43
Windham Centre	Greene	Noble P. Cowles	49
Windsor	Broome	Harper Dusenbury	127
Winfield	Herkimer	Dean Burgess	76
Wing's Station	Dutchess	Shandanett Preston	
Winspear	Erie	William Winspear	
Wirt	Allegany	Joel B. Kenyon	
Wiscoy	Allegany	Luthur Couch	
Wolcott	Wayne	Hiram Church	180
Woodbourne	Sullivan	M. T. Morss	103
Woodhull	Steuben	Stebbins Warner	239
Woodland	Ulster	Henry D. H. Snyder	
Woodstock	Ulster	G. W. Snyder	69
Woodville	Jefferson	John B. Clark	169
Woodward's Hollow	Erie	Stephen Woodward	
Worcester	Otsego	Nathl. H. Wilder	57
Worthville	Jefferson	Henry Hitchcock	
Wright's Corners	Niagara	S. C. Wright	279
Wrightsville	Clinton	Merrill Ford	
Wurtsboro'	Sullivan	Harvey R. Morris	97
Wynantskill	Rensselaer	Henry Frazee	10
Wyoming	Wyoming	Thomas S. Cushing	258
Yaphank	Suffolk	J. P. Mills	
Yates	Orleans	John M. Pitts	266
Yatesville	Yates	Peleg Gardner	197
York	Livingston	Duncan McIntyre	238
Yonkers	Westchester	Esther A. Brashfod	133

Office.	County.	Post-Master.	Miles from Albany
Yorkshire	Cattaraugus	Lewis Marsh	
Yorkshire Centre	Cattaraugus	Henry Howe	
Yorktown	Westchester	James H. Purdy	112
Yorkville	New-York	Jordan M. Ball	
Young Hickory	Steuben	Joshua Sluyter	
Youngstown	Niagara	Justin W. Finn	298
Youngsville	Sullivan	Hiram L. Shepard	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES

Established and discontinued, together with all Post-Masters appointed in the State of New-York between 30th November, 1854, and 1st January, 1855.

OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Coeyman's Hollow	Albany	Edward Shear.
East Amherst	Erie	John C. Miles.
Greenwood Works	Orange	Harvey Shove.
South Hamilton	Madison	Jesse Hendrick.
Tuna	Cattaraugus	Jeremiah Cronen.

OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

Kenwood	Albany	James Congdon.
Pond's Settlement	Steuben	Abraham Hoagland.
Snawdon Hill	Otsego	Joel Peet.
Solsville	Madison	Albert G. Hall.
Spring Brook	Erie	James H. Ward.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO CHANGES OF NAME.

CHANGES OF POST-MASTERS.

Dundee	Yates	Lucien C. Murdock.
Laona	Chautauque	Nelson Holmes.
Philipsville	Allegany	Alvan E. Parker.
Preston Hollow	Albany	Jacob Russ.
East Pitcairn	St. Lawrence	Leonard Peabody.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
East Creek	Herkimer	Wm. P. Easterbrooks.
North Brookfield	Madison	Harry Morgan.
South Onondaga	Onondaga	Olmsted Quick.
Verona Mills	Oneida	Solomon Rathbun.
Bridgewater	Oneida	Ezra Brown.
Richfield	Otsego	Floyd C. Shepard.
Clarence Centre	Erie	John Eshleman.
South Avon	Livingston	Josiah Chadwick.
Canisteo	Steuben	Peter Maston.
Colosse	Oswego	Matthew Bradbury.
Delta	Oneida	Elisha A. Wadsworth.
Dickinson Centre	Franklin	John W. Farmer.
Great Valley	Cattaraugus	Denis White.
Harrisburgh	Lewis	Orin E. Moody.
Jericho	Queens	Albert G. Carll.
North Salem	Westchester	Wm. P. Van Tassel.
Schaghticoke	Rensselaer	Henry N. Wales.
Silver Creek	Chautauque	Hannah C. Van Dusen.
Sullivanville	Chemung	John A. Ramsdall.
Charlotte	Monroe	Zenas N. Colburn.
Darien	Genesee	Quartus Graves.
Darien Centre	Genesee	Benjamin Vickers.
East Chatham	Columbia	George W. Sliter.
Pavilion	Genesee	Warren Fay.
Reed's Corners	Ontario	Samuel McPherson.
Vista	Westchester	W. E. Husted.
Flint Creek	Ontario	Reese Case.
Freetown Corners	Cortland	William W. Swetland.
Madison	Madison	Isaac Curtis, 2d.
North Blenheim	Schoharie	Thos. H. Knickerbocker.
Potter's Hill	Rensselaer	Gilbert Carpenter.
South Gilboa	Schoharie	Calvin Stevens.
Weltonville	Tioga	John C. Parmele.
Wilna	Jefferson	James A. Aldrich.

DISTRIBUTING POST-OFFICES

On 1st January, 1855.

Portland	Maine.
Boston	Massachusetts.
Providence ...	Rhode Island.
Hartford	Connecticut.
New-York	New-York.
Albany	New-York.
Troy	New-York.
Buffalo	New-York.
Philadelphia ..	Pennsylvania.
Erie	Pennsylvania.
Pittsburgh ...	Pennsylvania.
Baltimore	Maryland.
Washington ..	Dis. Columbia.
Richmond	Virginia.
Norfolk	Virginia.
Abington	Virginia.
Wheeling	Virginia.
Kenawha C. H.	Virginia.
Raleigh	North Carolina.
Ashville	North Carolina.
Charleston ...	North Carolina.
Augusta	Georgia.
Savannah	Georgia.
Columbus	Georgia.
Cincinnati	Ohio.
Cleveland	Ohio.
Columbus	Ohio.
Toledo	Ohio.
Detroit	Michigan.
Indianapolis ..	Indiana.
Vincennes	Indiana.
Chicago	Illinois.
St. Louis	Missouri.
Louisville . ..	Kentucky.
Maysville	Kentucky.
Nashville	Tennessee.
Memphis	Tennessee.
Montgomery ..	Alabama.
Tuscumbia ...	Alabama.
Natches	Mississippi.
Vicksburgh ...	Mississippi.
New Orleans .	Louisiana.
Alexandria ...	Louisiana.
Little Rock ...	Arkansas.
Napoleon	Arkansas.
Dubuque	Iowa.
Keokuck	Iowa.
Galveston	Texas.
San Francisco.	California.

POST-OFFICES

AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE AND DISPATCH CANADA MAILS.

Boston.....	Massachusetts.	Oswego	New-York.
Portland	Maine.	Morristown	New-York.
Sault St. Marie..	Michigan.	Ogdensburgh	New-York.
Port Huron.....	Michigan.	Fort Covington...	New-York.
Detroit	Michigan.	Whitehall..... .	New-York.
New-York.....	New-York.	Plattsburgh	New-York.
Albany	New-York.	Rouse's Point....	New-York.
Mooers.....	New-York.	Suspension Bridge	New-York.
Troy	New-York.	Cleveland	Ohio.
Buffalo	New-York.	Burlington	Vermont.
Black Rock.....	New-York.	Canaan	Vermont.
Lewiston	New-York.	Derby Line.....	Vermont.
Youngstown....	New-York.	Swanton	Vermont.
Rochester	New-York.	Franklin	Vermont.
Cape Vincent...	New-York.	North Troy.....	Vermont.
Sackett's Harbor	New-York.	Island Pond.....	Vermont.
Mooers.....	New-York.		

Boston, Mass., and Portland, Eastport, Robinston, Calais and Houlton, Maine, receive and dispatch mails for New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

1855.

SENATE.

Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, *President, pro tem.*

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

	Term exp.
Maine.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857
Wm. P. Fessenden,	1859
New Hampshire.	
Moses Norris, Jr.,	1855
Vacancy,	
Vermont.	
S. Brainerd,	1855
Solomon Foot,	1857
Massachusetts.	
Charles Sumner,	1857
Julius Rockwell,	1859
Rhode Island.	
Charles T. James,	1857
Philip Allen,	1859
Connecticut.	
Francis Gillette,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857
New-York.	
Hamilton Fish,	1857
W. H. Seward,	1855
New Jersey.	
William Wright,	1859
John R. Thomson,	1857
Pennsylvania.	
Richard Brodhead, Jr.,	1857
James Cooper,	1855
Delaware.	
James A. Bayard,	1857
John M. Clayton,	1859

	Term exp.
Maryland.	
James A. Pearce,	1855
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857
Virginia.	
Robt. M. T. Hunter,	1859
James M. Mason,	1857
North Carolina.	
George E. Badger,	1855
David S. Reid,	1859
South Carolina.	
Andrew P. Butler,	1855
Josiah J. Evans,	1859
Georgia.	
William C. Dawson,	1855
Robert Toombs,	1859
Alabama.	
Clement C. Clay, Jr.,	1859
Benjamin Fitzpatrick,	1855
Mississippi.	
Stephen Adams,	1857
Albert G. Brown,	1859
Louisiana.	
Judah P. Benjamin,	1859
John Slidell,	1855
Ohio.	
Salmon P. Chase,	1855
Benjamin F. Wade,	1857
Kentucky.	
John B. Thompson,	1859
Archibald Dixon,	1855
California. William M. Gwin,	1855
California. John B. Weller,	1857

	Term exp.
Tennessee.	
John Bell,	1859
James C. Jones,	1857
Indiana.	
Jesse D. Bright,	1857
John Pettit,	1855
Illinois.	
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859
James Shields,	1855
Missouri.	
David R. Atchison,	1855
Henry S. Geyer,	1857
Arkansas.	
William K. Sebastian,	1859
Robert W. Johnson,	1855
Michigan.	
Lewis Cass,	1857
Charles E. Stuart,	1859
Florida.	
Stephen R. Mallory,	1857
Jackson Morton,	1855
Texas.	
Sam Houston,	1859
Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
Iowa.	
George W. Jones,	1859
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855
Wisconsin.	
Isaac P. Walker,	1855
Henry Dodge,	1857

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thirty-Third Congress expires March 3, 1855.

LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, *Speaker.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, *Clerk.*

Maine—6.

1 Moses Macdonald,
2 Samuel Mayall,
3 E. Wilder Farley,
4 Samuel P. Benson,
5 Israel Washburn, Jr.,
6 Thomas J. D. Fuller.

New Hampshire—3.

1 George W. Kittredge,
2 George W. Morrison,
3 Harry Hibbard.

Vermont—3.

1 James Meacham,
2 Andrew Tracy,
3 Alvah Sabin.

Massachusetts—11.

1 Thomas D. Eliot,[1]
2 Samuel L. Crocker,
3 J. Wiley Edmands,
4 Samuel H. Walley,
5 William Appleton,
6 Charles W. Upham,
7 Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,
8 Tappan Wentworth,
9 Alexander De Witt,
10 Edward Dickinson,
11 John Z. Goodrich.

Rhode Island—2.

1 Thomas Davis,
2 Benjamin B. Thurston.

Connecticut—4.

1 James T. Pratt,
2 Colin M. Ingersoll,
3 Nathan Belcher,
4 Origen S. Seymour.

[1] In place of Zeno Scudder, resigned.

New-York—33.

1 James Maurice,
2 Thomas W. Cumming,
3 Hiram Walbridge,
4 Mike Walsh,
5 William M. Tweed,
6 John Wheeler,
7 William A. Walker,
8 Francis B. Cutting,
9 Jared V. Peck,
10 William Murray,
11 Theodoric R. Westbrook,
12 Isaac Teller,[1]
13 Russel Sage,
14 Rufus W. Peckham,
15 Charles Hughes,
16 George A. Simmons,
17 Bishop Perkins,
18 Peter Rowe,
19 George W. Chase,
20 Orsamus B. Matteson,
21 Henry Bennett,
22 Henry C. Goodwin,[2]
23 Caleb Lyon,
24 Daniel T. Jones,
25 Edwin B. Morgan,
26 Andrew Oliver,
27 John J. Taylor,
28 George Hastings,
29 Davis Carpenter,
30 Benjamin Pringle,
31 Thomas T. Flagler,
32 Solomon G. Haven,
33 Reuben E. Fenton.

New Jersey—5.

1 Nathan T. Stratton,
2 Charles Skelton,
3 Samuel Lilly,
4 George Vail,
5 Alexander C. M. Pennington.

Pennsylvania—25.

1 Thomas B. Florence,
2 Joseph R. Chandler,
3 John Robbins, Jr.,
4 William H. Witte,
5 John McNair,
6 William Everhart,
7 Samuel A. Bridges,
8 J. Glancy Jones,[3]
9 Isaac E. Heister,
10 Ner Middleswarth,
11 Christian M. Straub,
12 Hendrick B. Wright,
13 Asa Packer,
14 Galusha A. Grow,
15 James Gamble,
16 William H. Kurtz,
17 Samuel L. Russell,
18 John McCulloch,
19 Augustus Drum,
20 John L. Dawson,
21 David Ritchie,
22 Thomas M. Howe,
22 Michael C. Trout,
24 Carlton B. Curtis,
25 John Dick.

[1] In place of Gilbert Dean, res.
[2] In place of Gerrit Smith, resigned.
[3] In place of Henry A. Muhlenberg, dec.

Delaware—1.—George Read Riddle.

Maryland—6.

1 John R. Franklin,
2 Jacob Shower,
3 Joshua Vansant.
4 Henry May,
5 William T. Hamilton,
6 Augustus R. Sollers.

Virginia—13.

1 Thomas H. Bayly,
2 John S. Millson,
3 John S. Caskie,
4 William O. Goode,
5 Thomas S. Bocock,
6 Paulus Powell,
7 William Smith,
8 Charles J. Faulkner,
9 John Letcher,
10 Zedekiah Kidwell,
11 Charles S. Lewis,[1]
12 Henry A. Edmundson,
13 Fayette McMullen.

North Carolina—8.

1 Henry M. Shaw,
2 Thomas Ruffin,
3 William S. Ashe,
4 Sion H. Rogers,
5 John Kerr,
6 Richard C. Puryear,
7 Burton Craige,
8 Thomas L. Clingman.

South Carolina—6.

1 John McQueen,
2 William Aiken,
3 Lawrence M. Keitt,
4 Preston S. Brooks,
5 James L. Orr,
6 William W. Boyce.

Georgia—8.

1 James L. Seward,
2 Alfred H. Colquitt,
3 David J. Bailey,
4 William B. W. Dent,
5 Elijah W. Chastain,
6 Junius Hillyer,
7 David A. Reese,
8 Alexander H. Stephens.

Alabama—7.

1 Philip Phillips,
2 James Abercrombie,
3 Sampson Harris,
4 William R. Smith,
5 George S. Houston,
6 Williamson R. W. Cobb,
7 James F. Dowdell.

[1] In place of John F. Snodgrass, deceased.

Mississippi—5.

1 Daniel B. Wright,
2 William S. Barry,
3 Otho R. Singleton,
4 Wiley P. Harris,
5 William Barksdale.

Louisiana—4.

1 William Dunbar,
2 Theodore G. Hunt,
3 John Perkins, Jr.,
4 Roland Jones.

Ohio—21.

1 David T. Disney,
2 John Scott Harrison,
3 Lewis D. Campbell,
4 Matthias H. Nichols,
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,
6 Andrew Ellison,
7 Aaron Harlan,
8 Moses B. Corwin,
9 Frederick W. Green,
10 John L. Taylor,
11 Thomas Ritchey,
12 Edson B. Olds,
13 William D. Lindsley,
14 Harvey H. Johnson,
15 William R. Sapp,
16 Edward Ball,
17 Wilson Shannon,
18 George Bliss,
19 Edward Wade,
20 Joshua R. Giddings,
21 Andrew Stuart.

Kentucky—10.

1 Linn Boyd,
2 Ben Edwards Grey,
3 Francis M. Bristow,[1]
4 James H. Chrisman,
5 Clement S. Hill,
6 John M. Elliott,
7 William Preston,
8 John C. Breckenridge,
9 Leander M. Cox,
10 Richard H. Stanton.

Tennessee—10.

1 Nathaniel G. Taylor,[2]
2 William M. Churchwell,
3 Samuel A. Smith,
4 William Cullom,
5 Charles Ready,
6 George W. Jones,
7 Robert M. Bugg,
8 Felix K. Zollicoffer,
9 Emerson Etheridge,
10 Frederick P. Stanton.

[1] In place of Presley Ewing, deceased.
[2] In place of Brookens Campbell, deceased.

Indiana—11.

1 Smith Miller,
2 William H. English,
3 Cyrus L. Dunham,
4 James H. Lane,
5 Samuel W. Parker,
6 Thomas A. Hendricks,
7 John G. Davis,
8 Daniel Mace,
9 Norman Eddy,
10 Ebenezer M. Chamberlain,
11 Andrew J. Harlan.

Illinois—9.

1 Elihu B. Washburne,
2 John Wentworth,
3 Jesse O. Norton,
4 James Knox,
5 William A. Richardson,
6 Richard Yates,
7 James C. Allen,
8 William H. Bissell,
9 Willis Allen.

Missouri—7.

1 Thomas H. Benton,
2 Alfred W. Lamb,
3 James J. Lindley,
4 John G. Miller,
5 Mordecai Oliver,
6 John S. Phelps,
7 Samuel Caruthers.

Arkansas—2.

1 Alfred B. Greenwood,
2 Edward A. Warren.

Michigan—4.

1 David Stuart,
2 David A. Noble,
3 Samuel Clark,
4 Hestor L. Stevens.

Florida—1.—Augustus E. Maxwell.

Texas—2.

1 George W. Smyth,
2 P. H. Bell.

Iowa—2.

1 Bernhart Henn,
2 John P. Cook.

Wisconsin—3.

1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
2 Ben C. Eastman,
3 John B. Macy.

California—2.

1 James A. McDougall, 2 Milton S. Latham.

DELEGATES.

Minnesota—Henry M. Rice.
Oregon—Joseph Lane.
New Mexico—Jose Manuel Gallegos.
Utah—John M. Bernhisel.

NAMES OF THE SPEAKERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

From 1789 to 1855.

1*st Congress.*—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, April 1st 1789, and served to March 3, 1791.

2*d Congress.*—Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was elected Speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 2, 1793.

3*d Congress.*—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker, and served from December 2, 1793, to 3d of March, 1795.

4*th and* 5*th Congresses.*—Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1795, to 3d March, 1799.

6*th Congress.*—Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from 2d December, 1799, to the 3d March, 1801.

7*th,* 8*th and* 9*th Congresses.*—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1801, to March 3d, 1807.

10*th and* 11*th Congresses.*—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from October 26, 1807, to 3d March, 1811.

12*th,* 13*th,* 14*th,* 15*th and* 16*th Congresses.*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th November, 1811, to 3d of March, 1821.

17*th Congress.*—PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d of March, 1823.

18*th Congress.*—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st of December, 1823, to March 3d, 1825.

19*th Congress.*—JOHN W. Taylor, of New-York, was elected Speaker, and served from December 5, 1825, to March 3, 1827.

20*th*, 21*st*, 22*d and* 23*d Congresses.*—ANDREW STEPHENSON, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1827, to 3d of June, 1834; and JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, 1834, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which ended on the 3d of March, 1837.

24*th and* 25*th Congresses.*—JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1835, to March 3d, 1839.

26*th Congress.*—ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from the 16th of December, 1839, to March 3, 1841,

27*th Congress.*—JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March 3, 1843.

28*th Congress.*—JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3, 1845.

29*th Congress.*—JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st December, 1845, to March 3, 1847.

30*th Congress.*—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from the 6th of December, 1847, to March 3, 1849.

31*st Congress.*—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to March 3, 1851.

32*d Congress.*—LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1851, to March 3, 1853.

33*d Congress.*—LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 5th December, 1853, to

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

As established by Chapter 499, *Laws of* 1851. *Passed July* 10, 1851.

Districts.	
First, ...	Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and Kings, excepting the first sixteen wards of Brooklyn.
Second, ...	City of Brooklyn, first twelve wards.
Third, ...	1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th wards in New-York.
Fourth, ...	4th, 6th, 10th and 14th wards in New-York.
Fifth, ...	7th and 13th wards in New-York, and 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th wards of Brooklyn.
Sixth, ...	11th, 15th and 17th wards in New-York.
Seventh, ...	9th, 16th and 20th wards in New-York.
Eighth, ...	12th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards in New-York.
Ninth, ...	Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam.
Tenth, ...	Counties of Orange and Sullivan.
Eleventh, ...	Counties of Ulster and Greene.
Twelfth, ...	Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.
Thirteenth, ...	County of Rensselaer.
Fourteenth, ...	County of Albany.
Fifteenth, ...	Counties of Washington, Saratoga, Warren and Hamilton.
Sixteenth, ...	Counties of Essex, Clinton and Franklin.
Seventeenth, ...	Counties of St. Lawrence and Herkimer.

Eighteenth, ...	Counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie.
Nineteenth, ...	Counties of Otsego and Delaware.
Twentieth, ...	County of Oneida.
Twenty-First, ...	Counties of Cortland, Broome and Chenango.
Twenty-Second, ..	Counties of Oswego and Madison.
Twenty-Third, ...	Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.
Twenty-Fourth, ..	County of Onondaga.
Twenty-Fifth, ...	Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.
Twenty-Sixth, ...	Counties of Ontario, Seneca and Yates.
Twenty-Seventh, .	Counties of Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler and Tioga.
Twenty-Eighth, ..	Counties of Steuben and Livingston.
Twenty-Ninth, ...	County of Monroe.
Thirtieth, ...	Counties of Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany.
Thirty-First, ...	Counties of Orleans and Niagara.
Thirty-Second, ...	County of Erie.
Thirty-Third, ...	Counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

GOVERNORS OF NEW-YORK.

COLONIAL.

Cornelius Jacobzen May,	.....		1624
William Van Hulst,	.....		1625
Peter Minuit,	May	4,	1626
Wouter Van Twiller,	April		1633
William Kieft,	March	28,	1638
Petrus Stuyvesant,	May	11,	1647
Richard Nicolls,	September	8,	1664
Francis Lovelace,	August	17,	1668
Anthony Colve,	Aug. (N. S.)	12,	1673
Edmund Andros,	Nov. (N. S.)	10,	1674
Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief,	November	16,	1677
Edmund Andros,	August	7,	1678
Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief,	Jan'y (N. S.)	13,	1681
Thomas Dongan,	August	27,	1683
Sir Ed. Andros,	July	28,	1688
Francis Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief,	October	9,	1688
Jacob Leisler,	June	3,	1689
Henry Sloughter,	March	19,	1691
Richard Ingoldesby, Commander-in Chief,	July	23,	1691
Benjamin Fletcher,	August	30,	1692
Earl of Bellomont,	April	2,	1698
John Nanfan, Lt. Governor,	May	17,	1699
Earl of Bellomont,	July	24,	1700
Wm. Smith, President of the Council,	March	5,	1701
Abraham De Puyster, Pres't of the Council,	.....		1701
John Nanfan, Lt. Governor,	May	19,	1701
Lord Cornbury,	May	3,	1702
Lord Lovelace,	December	18,	1708
Peter Schuyler, President,	May	6,	1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lt. Governor,	May	9,	1709
Peter Schuyler, President,	May	25,	1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lt. Governor,	June	4,	1709

Gerardus Beeckman, President,	April	10,	1710
Robert Hunter,	June	14,	1710
Peter Schuyler, President,	July	21,	1719
William Burnet,	September	17,	1720
John Montgomerie,	April	15,	1728
Rip Van Dam, President,	July	1,	1731
William Cosby,	August	1,	1732
George Clark, President,	March	10,	1736
George Clark, Lieutenant-Governor,	October	30,	1736
George Clinton,	September	2,	1743
Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart.,	October	10,	1753
James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor,	October	12,	1753
Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.,	September	3,	1755
James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor,	June	3,	1757
Cadwallader Colden, President,	August	4,	1760
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor,	August	8,	1761
Robert Monckton,	June	14,	1762
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor,	June	25,	1763
Sir Henry Moore, Bart.,	November	13,	1765
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor,	September	12,	1769
Earl of Dunmore,	October	19,	1770
William Tryon,	July	9,	1771
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor,	April	7,	1774
William Tryon,	June	28,	1775
James Robertson,[1]	March	23,	1780
Andrew Elliot, Lieutenant-Governor,[1]	April	15,	1783

STATE.

Nathaniel Woodhull, President of the Provincial Congress,	1775
George Clinton, Governor,	1777
John Jay,	1795
George Clinton,	1801
Morgan Lewis,	1804
Daniel D. Tompkins,	1807
John Taylor, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor,	1817
De Witt Clinton,	1817
Joseph C. Yates,	1823

[1] Governors during the Revolutionary War, not recognized by the State of New-York.

De Witt Clinton, ... 1825
Nathaniel Pitcher, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor, . 1828
Martin Van Buren, ... 1829
Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor, ... 1829
Enos T. Throop, ... 1831
William L. Marcy, ... 1833
William H. Seward, ... 1839
William C. Bouck, ... 1843
Silas Wright, ... 1845
John Young, ... 1847
Hamilton Fish, ... 1849
Washington Hunt, ... 1851
Horatio Seymour, ... 1853
Myron H. Clark, ... 1855

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, ... 1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer, ... 1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, ... 1801
John Broome, ... 1804
John Taylor, President *pro tem.* of Senate, ... 1811
De Witt Clinton, ... 1812
John Taylor, ... 1814
Erastus Root, ... 1823
James Tallmadge, ... 1825
Nathaniel Pitcher, ... 1827
Enos T. Throop, ... 1829
William M. Oliver, President *pro tem.* of Senate, ... 1830
Edward P. Livingston, ... 1831
John Tracy, ... 1833
Luther Bradish, ... 1839
Daniel S. Dickinson, ... 1843
Addison Gardiner, ... 1845
Addison Gardiner, to June, ... 1847
Hamilton Fish, ... 1848
George W. Patterson, ... 1849
Sanford E. Church, ... 1851
Sanford E. Church, ... 1853
Henry J. Raymond, ... 1855

LIST OF

COUNTY JUDGES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany	Albert D. Robinson...	Albany	Nov., 1851
Allegany	Lucien P. Wetherby..	Angelica	" 1851
Broome	John R. Dickinson....	Binghamton ...	" 1851
Cattaraugus .	Chester Howe	Persia	" 1851
Cayuga	Charles J. Hulbert[1]...	Auburn	" 1852
Chautauque .	Selden Marvin[1].....	Ripley	" 1852
Chemung....	Ariel S. Thurston.....	Elmira	" 1851
Chenango ...	Roswell Judson	Sherburn.....	" 1851
Clinton	Thomas B. Watson...	Peru.....	" 1851
Columbia	John T. Hogebom....	Ghent	" 1851
Cortland	Lewis Kingsley	Cincinnatus....	" 1851
Delaware ...	William Gleason, Jr...	Hobart	" 1851
Dutchess	Egbert Q. Eldridge...	Poughkeepsie..	" 1851
Erie	James Sheldon.....	Buffalo	" 1852
Essex	John E. McVine.....	Elizabethtown .	" 1852
Franklin	John Hutton.....	Malone	" 1851
Fulton	Nathan J. Johnson...	Broadalbin	" 1851
Genesee.....	Edgar C. Dibble.....	Batavia	" 1851
Greene	Alexander H. Bailey..	Catskill	" 1851
Hamilton ...	Richard Peck.....	Sagerville	" 1851
Herkimer ...	Ezra Graves	Herkimer	" 1851
Jefferson	William C. Thompson.	Adams.....	" 1851
Kings.....	Henry A. Moore.....	Brooklyn	" 1851
Lewis.....	Francis Seger.....	Martinsburgh ..	" 1851
Livingston ..	Scott Lord	Geneseo.....	" 1851
Madison.....	Sidney T. Holmes....	Morrisville	" 1851
Monroe	Harvey Humphrey ...	Rochester	" 1851
Montgomery.	Samuuel Belding, Jr...	Amstermdam ..	" 1851
New-York...	Sidney H. Stuart.....	New-York.....	" 1854

[1] Special.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Niagara.....	Elias Rawson.....	Lockport.....	Nov., 1853
Oneida.....	P. Sheldon Root.....	Utica.....	" 1852
Onondaga...	Richard Woolworth ..	Syracuse	" 1854
Ontario.....	Charles J. Folger	Geneva	" 1851
Orange.....	John G. Wilkin.....	Middletown ...	" 1851
Orleans	Henry R. Curtis.....	Albion.....	" 1851
Oswego	Benj'min F. Rhoades[1]	Pulaski	" 1854
	Remson H. Tyler...	Fulton	" 1851
Otsego.....	Samuel S. Bowne.....	Morris	" 1851
Putnam.....	Ambrose Rider.....	Carmel.....	" 1851
Queens	Morris Fosdick.....	Jamaica.....	" 1853
Rensselaer ..	Charles C. Parmele...	Lansingburgh..	" 1851
Richmond...	Henry B. Metcalfe....	Castleton.....	" 1851
Rockland ...	William F. Fraser....	Clarkstown	" 1851
St. Lawrence.	William H. Wallace[1]	Potsdam	" 1854
	Edwin Dodge.....	Gouverneur ...	" 1851
Saratoga	James B. McKean	Saratoga	" 1854
Schenectady.	Stephen H. Johnson...	Schenectady ...	" 1851
Schoharie ...	Demosthenes Lawyer .	Cobleskill	" 1851
Schuyler	Simeon S. Rood.....	Townsend.....	" 1854
Seneca.....	John E. Seeley.....	Ovid	" 1851
Steuben.....	Jacob Larrowe	Bath	" 1851
Suffolk.....	William P. Buffet....	Northport.....	" 1851
Sullivan	Robert S. Tillotson[1].	Mongaup Valley	" 1854
	Westcott Wilkin ...	Monticello.....	" 1851
Tioga.....	Charles P. Avery.....	Owego.....	" 1851
Tompkins ...	Douglass Boardman ..	Ithaca.....	" 1851
Ulster	Fred'k L. Westbrook[1]	Kingston.....	" 1854
	James O. Linderman	Kingston.....	" 1851
Warren.....	Orange Ferris.....	Glen's Falls....	" 1851
Washington .	James Gibson.....	Salem.....	" 1851
Wayne	Leander S. Ketchum..	Clyde.....	" 1851
Westchester .	John W. Mills.....	White Plains ..	" 1851
Wyoming ...	Marvin Trall.....	Pike.....	" 1851
Yates.....	John L. Lewis.....	Pen Yan.....	" 1851

[1] Special.

LIST OF

SURROGATES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany.....	Orville H. Chittenden.	Albany	Nov., 1851
Allegany....	Lucien P. Wetherby..	Angelica	" 1851
Broome.....	John R. Dickinson....	Binghamton ...	" 1851
Cattaraugus .	Chester Howe.....	Persia	" 1851
Cayuga	Solomon Giles[1].....	Weedsport	" 1852
Chautauque .	Francis S. Edwards[1] ..	Fredonia	" 1852
Chemung....	Ariel S. Thurston.....	Elmira.....	" 1851
Chenango ...	Roswell Judson	Sherburn.....	" 1851
Clinton	Thomas B. Watson....	Peru.....	" 1851
Columbia ...	Elijah Payn.....	Chatham 4 Cor.	" 1851
Cortland	Lewis Kingsley	Cincinnatus....	" 1851
Delaware ...	William Gleason, Jr ..	Hobart	" 1851
Dutchess	John P. H. Tallman ..	Poughkeepsie ..	" 1851
Erie.....	Charles D. Norton....	Buffalo.....	" 1851
Essex.....	John E. McVine.....	Elizabethtown .	" 1852
Franklin	John Hutton.....	Malone	" 1851
Fulton	Nathan J. Johnson....	Broadalbin....	" 1851
Genesee.....	Edgar C. Dibble	Batavia.....	" 1851
Greene	Alexander H. Bailey..	Catskill	" 1851
Hamilton ...	Richard Peck.....	Sageville.....	" 1851
Herkimer ...	Ezra Graves.....	Herkimer	" 1851
Jefferson	Milton H Merwin[1]	Watertown....	" 1854
Kings.....	Rodman B. Dawson...	Brooklyn	" 1854
Lewis.....	Francis Seger.....	Martinsburgh..	" 1851
Livingston ..	Scott Lord	Geneseo.....	" 1851
Madison	Sidney T. Holmes	Morrisville	" 1851
Monroe	Denton G. Shuart	Mendon.....	" 1851
Montgomery .	Samuel Belding, Jr ...	Amsterdam....	" 1851

[1] Special.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
New-York...	Alexander W. Bradford	New-York.....	Nov., 1854
Niagara.....	Elias Ransom.....	Lockport	" 1853
Oneida.....	Othniel S. Williams...	Clinton	" 1851
Onondaga...	L. Harris Hiscock	Tully	" 1851
Ontario	Orson Benjamin.....	Canandaigua ..	" 1853
Orange	James W. Fowler.....	Newburgh	" 1851
Orleans	Henry R. Curtis.....	Albion.....	" 1851
Oswego	William Sanders[1]...	Cleveland	" 1854
	James Brown.....	Oswego	" 1851
Otsego	Hiram Kinne	Butternuts	" 1851
Putnam.....	Ambrose Rider	Carmel.....	" 1851
Queens.....	Morris Fosdick.....	Jamaica.....	" 1853
Rensselaer...	George T. Blair	Troy	" 1851
Richmond...	Henry B. Metcalfe....	Castleton.....	" 1851
Rockland ...	William F. Fraser	Clarkstown....	" 1851
St. Lawrence.	Benjamin G. Baldwin.	Potsdam	" 1851
Saratoga	John C. Hulbert.....	Saratoga Sprin's	" 1851
Schenectady.	Stephen H. Johnson ..	Schenectady ...	" 1851
Schoharie ...	Demosthenes Lawyer .	Cobleskill	" 1851
Schuyler	Simeon S. Rood	Townsend	" 1854
Seneca	John E. Seeley.....	Ovid	" 1851
Steuben.....	Jacob Larrowe	Bath	" 1851
Suffolk.....	William P. Buffet	Northport.....	" 1851
Sullivan.....	Westcott Wilkin	Monticello.....	" 1851
Tioga.....	Charles P. Avery.....	Owego.....	" 1851
Tompkins ...	Douglass Boardman ..	Ithaca	" 1851
Ulster	Henry Brodhead, Jr ..	Ellenville	" 1851
Warren	Orange Ferris.....	Glen's Falls....	" 1851
Washington .	David A. Boies.....	Greenwich	" 1851
Wayne.....	Leander S. Ketchum ..	Clyde.....	" 1851
Westchester .	Lewis C. Platt	White Plains ..	" 1851
Wyoming ...	Marvin Trall.....	Pike.....	" 1851
Yates.....	John L. Lewis.....	Penn Yan	" 1851

[1] Special.

LIST OF
SHERIFFS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany	John McEwen	Albany	Nov., 1852
Allegany	Gamaliel Benjamin	Angelica	" 1852
Broome	James W. Balch	Binghamton	" 1854
Cattaraugus	Alonzo A. Gregory	Ellicottville	" 1852
Cayuga	John T. Knapp	Auburn	" 1853
Chautauque	Alpheus F. Hawley	Mayville	" 1852
Chemung	Daniel F. Pickering	Elmira	" 1852
Chenango	Romeo Warren	Norwich	" 1852
Clinton	Lot Chamberlain	Plattsburgh	" 1853
Columbia	William Best	Hudson	" 1852
Cortland	Frederick Ives	Cortland Village	" 1852
Delaware	Duncan McDonald	Delhi	" 1852
Dutchess	Henry Rikert	Poughkeepsie	" 1852
Erie	Joseph Candee	Buffalo	" 1853
Essex	Charles W. Ensign	Elizabethtown	" 1852
Franklin	James C. Sawyer	Malone	" 1854
Fulton	Elisha Bentley	Johnstown	" 1853
Genesee	James R. Mitchell	Batavia	" 1854
Greene	Nathaniel Ormsbee	Catskill	" 1852
Hamilton	Joseph Bass	Sageville	" 1853
Herkimer	Lorenzo Caryl	Herkimer	" 1852
Jefferson	John C. Rouse	Watertown	" 1852
Kings	Englebut Lott	Brooklyn	" 1852
Lewis	Peter Kirby	Martinsburgh	" 1852
Livingston	William Scott	Geneseo	" 1852
Madison	Stephen M. Potter	Morrisville	" 1852
Monroe	Chan'cy B. Woodworth	Rochester	" 1852
Montgomery	Livingston Spraker	Fonda	" 1852
New-York	John Orser	New-York	" 1852

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected
Niagara, ...	Chester F. Shelley....	Lockport	Nov., 1854
Oneida.....	Hugh Crocker	Utica	" 1852
Onondaga ...	Howland W. Chadwick	Syracuse	" 1852
Ontario	Owen Edmonston	Canandaigua ..	" 1852
Orange	Adam Liburn.....	Goshen	" 1852
Orleans	Frederick A. Day.....	Albion	" 1853
Oswego	Rufus Hawkins	Oswego	" 1854
Otsego	Harmon Edmonds....	Cooperstown ..	" 1854
Putnam.....	Harvey Mead.....	Carmel	" 1852
Queens	George S. Downing...	Jamaica.....	" 1852
Rensselaer ..	John Price.....	Troy	" 1852
Richmond...	Abraham Ellis.....	Richmond	" 1852
Rockland ...	Henry L. Sherwood...	Clarkstown....	" 1852
St. Lawrence.	Reuben Nott.....	Canton	" 1852
Saratoga	Henry A. Hathorn....	Ballston	" 1852
Schenectady .	N. Brooks.....	Schenectady ...	" 1852
Schoharie ...	David D. L. McCulloch	Schoharie	" 1854
Schuyler	John J. Swarthout....	Havana	" 1854
Seneca	Horace C. Tracy.....	Waterloo	" 1852
Steuben	Gabriel F. Harrower..	Bath	" 1852
Suffolk	Samuel Philips	Suffolk C. H. ..	" 1852
Sullivan	John C. Holley.....	Monticello.....	" 1852
Tioga	Robbins D. Willard...	Owego.....	" 1852
Tompkins ...	Richard J. Ives.....	Ithaca	" 1854
Ulster	John Griffiths.....	Kingston	" 1852
Warren	King Allen	Caldwell	" 1852
Washington .	James R. Gandall.....	Salem	" 1852
Wayne	George W. Paddock ..	Lyons	" 1852
Westchester .	Alsop H. Lockwood...	White Plains...	" 1852
Wyoming ...	James Moffat	Warsaw	" 1852
Yates.....	Nathaniel Squires	Penn Yan	" 1852

LIST OF

COUNTY CLERKS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany	Robert Harper.....	Albany	Nov., 1852
Allegany ...	James M. Mott.....	Angelica	" 1852
Broome.....	Erasmus D. Robinson.	Binghamton ...	" 1852
Cattaraugus .	Enos H. Southwick...	Ellicottville ...	" 1852
Cayuga	Edwin B. Marvin	Auburn	" 1852
Chautauque .	Richard O. Green	Mayville	" 1852
Chemung ...	Albert F. Babcock....	Elmira.....	" 1852
Chenango ...	Thomas Milner.	Norwich	" 1854
Clinton	Lewis W. Pierce	Plattsburgh ...	" 1853
Columbia ...	David C. Nefus	Hudson	" 1852
Cortland....	Rufus A. Reed.....	CortlandVillage	" 1852
Delaware ...	Benjamin Cannon	Delhi.....	" 1852
Dutchess ...	George H. Tompkins..	Poughkeepsie..	" 1852
Erie.....	William Andre.....	Buffalo	" 1852
Essex.....	Elisha A. Adams	Elizabethtown .	" 1854
Franklin	Francis D. Flanders ..	Malone	" 1852
Fulton	Archibald Anderson..	Johnstown	" 1853
Genesee.....	Merrill G. Soper	Batavia	" 1852
Greene	Jacob Van Orden	Catskill.....	" 1852
Hamilton ...	William B. Peck	Sageville.....	" 1853
Herkimer ...	Elkanah T. Cleland...	Herkimer	" 1852
Jefferson	John L. Marsh	Watertown....	" 1852
Kings	Charles A. Denike....	Brooklyn	" 1852
Lewis	Harrison Barnes	Martinsburgh ..	" 1852
Livingston ..	James S. Orton	Geneseo.....	" 1852
Madison	Lucius P. Clark	Morrisville	" 1852
Monroe	W. Barron Williams ..	Rochester	" 1852
Montgomery.	John W. Van Derveer	Fonda	" 1852
New-York...	Richard B. Connelly..	New-York.....	" 1852
Niagara.....	Wilson Robinson.....	Lockport.....	" 1854

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Oneida	Richard Hulbert	Utica	Nov., 1852
Onondaga...	Barnard Slocum.....	Syracuse	" 1852
Ontario	John I. Lyon	Canandaigua ..	" 1852
Orange	Nathan Westcott	Goshen	" 1852
Orleans	Willard F. Warren ...	Albion	" 1854
Oswego	Edwin M. Hill.....	Oswego	" 1852
Otsego	William C. Field	Cooperstown ..	" 1852
Putnam	Ira Mead.....	Carmel	" 1852
Queens	Martin I. Johnson	Jamaica.....	" 1854
Rensselaer ..	Ambrose H. Sheldon .	Troy	" 1853
Richmond...	Israel C. Denyse	Richmond.....	" 1852
Rockland ...	John E. Hogenkamp..	Clarkstown....	" 1853
St. Lawrence	George S. Winslow ...	Canton	" 1852
Saratoga	James W. Horton	Ballston	" 1854
Schenectady.	Mavin Strong.....	Schenectady ...	" 1852
Schoharie ...	Almerin Gallup	Schoharie	" 1852
Schuyler	Algeron P. Newcomb.	Havana	" 1854
Seneca	Isaac Fuller	Waterloo.....	" 1853
Steuben.....	Charles W. Campbell .	Bath	" 1853
Suffolk.....	James B. Cooper	Suffolk C. H...	" 1852
Sullivan	James L. Stewart	Monticello.....	" 1854
Tioga.....	Leroy W. Kingman...	Owego.....	" 1852
Tompkins ...	Ezra Weaver	Ithaca	" 1852
Ulster	Milton Shelden	Kingston.....	" 1852
Warren	Thomas Archibald....	Caldwell	" 1852
Washington .	Nathan B. Milliman ..	Argyle.....	" 1852
Wayne	Saxon B. Gavitt.... .	Lyons	" 1854
Westchester .	Robert R. Oakley	White Plains ..	" 1852
Wyoming ...	Nathan P. Currier	Warsaw	" 1852
Yates.....	Clarkson Martin	Penn Yan	" 1852

LIST OF

COUNTY TREASURERS IN THE STATE OF N. Y.,

1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany	Richard J. Grant.....	Albany	Nov., 1854
Allegany ...	Daniel P. Gardner....	Angelica	" 1854
Broome	Nelson J. Hopkins....	Binghamton ..	" 1854
Cattaraugus .	Stephen McCoy	Ellicottville ...	" 1854
Cayuga	Horace T. Cook.....	Auburn	" 1854
Chautauque .	William Gifford.....	Mayville	" 1854
Chemung ...	John N. Elmore.....	Elmira.....	" 1854
Chenango ...	James G. Thompson ..	Norwich	" 1854
Clinton	William P. Mooers....	Plattsburgh ...	" 1854
Columbia ...	Allen Rossman.....	Hudson	" 1854
Cortland	Isaac M. Seaman	Cortlandville ..	" 1854
Delaware ...	Horatio N. Buckley ..	Delhi	" 1854
Dutchess	James H. Seaman	Poughkeepsie ..	" 1854
Erie	James D. Warren.....	.....	" 1854
Essex	Safford E. Hale	Elizabethtown .	" 1854
Franklin	Samuel W. Mead.....	Malone	" 1854
Fulton	Daniel Edwards.....	.....	" 1854
Genesee	Horace M. Warren ...	Batavia	" 1854
Greene	Frederick Hill.....	Catskill	" 1853
Hamilton ...	Isaac Williams.....	Hope Centre...	" 1854
Herkimer ...	Christo'r C. Withustine	Herkimer	" 1854
Jefferson ...	James M. Clark	Watertown ...	" 1854
Kings	James M. Seabury....	Brooklyn	" 1853
Lewis	Diodate Pease	Martinsburgh .	" 1854
Livingston ..	John White, Jr.....	Geneseo.....	" 1854
Madison	Henry F. Williams ...	Morrisville	" 1854
Monroe	Lewis Selye	Rochester	" 1854

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Montgomery.	Daniel Conyne, ...	Fonda	Nov., 1854
New-York...	F. W. Edmonds[1].....	New-York.....	" 1854
Niagara.....	William J. Dunlap....	Lockport.....	" 1854
Oneida	J. Thomas Spriggs....	Rome.....	" 1854
Onondaga ...	Barton M. Hopkins...	Syracuse	" 1854
Ontario	Ralph Chapin.....	Canandaigua ..	" 1853
Orange	William M. Graham...	Walkill	" 1854
Orleans	Ambrose Wood	Albion	" 1854
Oswego	Henry C. Peck.....	Mexico.....	" 1854
Otsego.....	Edwin M. Harris.....	Cooperstown ..	" 1854
Putnam	Leonard K. Everett...	.....	" 1854
Queens	Thomas H. Clowes....	Hempstead	" 1854
Rensselaer ..	Myron Hamblin.....	Troy	" 1854
Richmond ...	Webley J. Edwards ..	Southfield	" 1854
Rockland ...	Mathew D. Bogert....	Clarkstown	" 1854
St. Lawrence	Barzilla Hodskin.....	Canton	" 1854
Saratoga	Orville D. Vaughn....	Milton	" 1854
Schenectady .	John H. Vanderveer..	Schenectady ...	" 1854
Schoharie ...	David Becker.....	Middleburgh ..	" 1854
Schuyler	Charles J. Broas.....	West Cayuta ..	" 1854
Seneca	James Ferguson.....	Ovid	" 1854
Steuben.....	Perry S. Donohe	Bath	" 1854
Suffolk.....	Lester H. Davis.....	Coram	" 1854
Sullivan	James H. Foster.....	Monticello.....	" 1854
Tioga	Ezra S. Buckbee.....	Owego.....	" 1854
Tompkins ...	Leander Millspaugh...	Ithaca	" 1854
Ulster	Elisha W. Brigham...	Kingston.....	" 1854
Warren	Westley W. Hicks	Caldwell	" 1854
Washington .	Edward Bulkley.....	North Granville	" 1852
Wayne	Philander P. Bradish..	Lyons	" 1854
Westchester .	Leemon B. Tripp.....	Tarrytown	" 1854
Wyoming ...	Roswell Gould.....	Warsaw..... .	" 1853
Yates.....	John Ellsworth	Penn Yan.....	" 1854

[1] Chamberlain.

LIST OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany	Hamilton Harris	Albany	Nov., 1853
Allegany	William A. Stewart...	Rushford	" 1853
Broome	Francis B. Smith.....	Union	" 1853
Cattaraugus .	Alexander Sheldon ...	Randolph	" 1853
Cayuga	Theodore M. Pomeroy.	Auburn	" 1853
Chautauque .	George Barker.....	Fredonia	" 1853
Chemung ...	Edward Quinn.....	Salubria	" 1853
Chenango ...	Isaac S. Newton	Norwich	" 1853
Clinton	Jesse Gay	Clintonville....	" 1853
Columbia ...	William A. Porter	Hudson	" 1853
Cortland	R. Holland Duell.....	Cortlandville ..	" 1853
Delaware ...	Robert Parker	Delhi	" 1853
Dutchess	Thomas C. Campbell..	Poughkeepsie ..	" 1852
Erie	Albert Sawin.....	Buffalo	" 1853
Essex	James P. Butler.....	Moriah	" 1852
Franklin	Henry A. Paddock....	Fort Covington	" 1853
Fulton	John S. Enos	Johnstown	" 1853
Genesee.....	Seth Wakeman	Batavia	" 1853
Greene	Peleg C. Mattoon.....	Cairo	" 1853
Hamilton ...	Cyrus H. Brownell ...	Northville.....	" 1852
Herkimer ...	Volney Owen.....	Herkimer	" 1853
Jefferson	Delano C. Calvin.....	Watertown.....	" 1853
Kings.....	Richard C. Underhill .	Brooklyn	" 1853
Lewis	Eliada S. Merrill	Denmark.....	" 1853
Livingston ..	James Wood, Jr.	Geneseo.....	" 1853
Madison	David J. Mitchell.....	Hamilton	" 1853
Monroe	Edward A. Raymond .	Rochester	" 1853
Montgomery.	Peter G. Webster.....	Fort Plain.....	" 1853
New-York ..	A. Oakley Hall.....	New-York	" 1854

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Niagara.....	John L. Buck.....	Lockport.....	Nov., 1853
Oneida.....	Henry T. Utley	Utica	" 1853
Onondaga...	Charles Andrews.....	Syracuse	" 1853
Ontario	Jacob P. Farnot.....	Canandaigua ..	" 1852
Orange	Charles H. Winfield ..	Goshen	" 1853
Orleans	Benjamin L. Bessac...	Albion.....	" 1853
Oswego	Archi'ld N. Luddington	Fulton	" 1853
Otsego	Louis L. Bundy	Oneonta	" 1853
Putnam	John G. Miller.....	Carmel	" 1853
Queens.....	William H. Onderdonk	Manhasset.....	" 1853
Rensselaer ..	Anson Bingham.....	Nassau.....	" 1853
Richmond ...	Alfred De Groot.....	Northfield.....	" 1853
Rockland ...	Andrew E. Suffern ...	Haverstraw ...	" 1853
St. Lawrence	Thomas T. Russell....	Canton	" 1853
Saratoga	William T. Odell.....	Milton.....	" 1853
Schenectady .	Samuel T. Freeman...	Schenectady ...	" 1853
Schoharie ...	John B. Strain	Richmondville .	" 1853
Schuyler	Lewis E. Riggs.....	Mecklenburgh .	" 1854
Seneca.....	David Heron	Ovid	" 1853
Steuben	Joseph Herron.....	Corning.....	" 1853
Suffolk.....	William Wickham, Jr.	Brookhaven ...	" 1853
Sullivan.....	Charles H. Van Wyck.	Bloomingburgh.	" 1853
Tioga	Benjamin F. Tracy ...	Owego.....	" 1853
Tompkins ...	John A. Williams	Ithaca	" 1853
Ulster	John Lyon	Ellenville	" 1853
Warren	Stephen Brown	.....	" 1853
Washington .	Joseph Potter.....	Whitehall	" 1853
Wayne.....	Joseph Willing.....	Clyde.....	" 1853
Westchester .	Edward Wells	Peekskill.....	" 1853
Wyoming ...	Harlow L. Comstock..	Warsaw	" 1853
Yates	Ab'ham V. Harpending	Penn Yan.....	" 1853

LOCAL OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Cayuga	Fayette G. Day	Auburn	Nov., 1854
Jefferson	Thomas P. Sanders (judge)	Adams	" 1852
	Isaac Van Vleck (surrogate)	Sackett's Harbor	" 1851
Oneida	David E. Wager (judge)	Rome	" 1852
	Ralph McIntosh (surrogate)	Vernon	" 1852
Orange	Joseph V. Wheelan (surrogate)	Goshen	" 1852
	Moses Swezey	Goshen	" 1853
Oswego	Henry N. Wright	Pulaski	" 1851
Tioga	Charles A. Munger	Owego	" 1852

LIST OF
SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Allegany ...	Henry I. Webb	Angelica	Nov., 1854
	David Ford.....	Andover	" 1853
	Aaron W. Beach	Ossian	" 1852
Broome	Allen Perkins.....	Binghamton ...	" 1854
	John Chubbuck.....	Chenango	" 1853
	Arthur Gray.....	.....	" 1852
Cattaraugus .	Jerome B. Jewell	Machias.....	" 1854
	James M. Smith	Mansfield.....	" 1853
	Calvin Converse.....	Leon	" 1852
Cayuga	Morris M. Olmsted....	Auburn	" 1854
	Denison R. Pearl.....	Sherwood	" 1853
	Marvin B. Converss...	Port Byron....	" 1852
Chautauque .	Charles A. Spencer...	Cherry Creek..	" 1854
	John Chandler	Fredonia	" 1853
	Charles Brightman....	Clymer	" 1852
Chemung ...	Cornelius C. Humphrey	Breesport	" 1854
Chenango ...	Paul S. Graves.....	Preston	" 1854
	Israel Kinyon.....	McDonough ...	" 1852
	Erastus Lathrop.....	Sherburn	" 1853
Clinton	Shepherd P. Bowen...	.....	" 1853
	Turner Calkins.....	.....	" 1852
	Elijah Ransom	.....	" 1851
Columbia ...	Philip Rockfeller.....	Germantown ..	" 1854
	Cyrus Groat	Ghent	" 1853
	Alexander Pullman ...	Hudson	" 1852
Cortland	Martin Luce	Virgil	" 1854
	Truman Rindge.....	Cortlandville ..	" 1853
	David Hardy	Preble	" 1852
Delaware ...	John McDonald	Kortright	" 1854
	Oliver S. Hatfield	Delhi	" 1853
	Alexander Lathan....	Franklin	" 1852

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Dutchess	James Monfort	Rhinebeck ...	Nov., 1853
Erie	Harry B. Ransom	....	" 1854
	Hiram Carpenter.....	.....	" 1853
	Elias Green.....	....	" 1852
Essex	John Smith.....	Ticonderoga ...	" 1853
Franklin	Loyal C. Lathrop.....	Malone	" 1852
Fulton	George Beck	..... .	
Genesee.....	Nathaniel Read	Batavia.....	" 1852
Greene	John Feeney	Cairo	" 1854
	Jonathan B. Webster[1].	Cairo	" 1854
	Elisha Blackmar	Cairo	" 1852
Hamilton ...	Seymour Case	Wells	" 1854
	Joseph W. Fish	.....	" 1853
	Robert N. Carpenter..	Hope Centre ..	" 1852
Herkimer ...	....	.....	"
	Ap'ted by Supervisors.	....	"
Jefferson	A. Parker	Watertown....	"
	Elected by Supervisors	.....	"
Kings	William Rushmore ...	Brooklyn	" 1854
	James C. Rhodes	Brooklyn	" 1854
	Henry E. Ripley	Williamsburgh.	" 1853
	Samuel Hubbard.....	Gravesend	" 1853
	Joel Skidmore	Flatbush	" 1852
Lewis	John A. Schuyler,....	Copenhagen ...	" 1854
	Edwin Woolworth....	West Turin....	" 1853
	Hiram Porter.....	Lowville	" 1852
Livingston ..	Ebenezer Leach	Geneseo.....	" 1854
	James H. Vail	Geneseo.....	" 1853
	Jacob B. Hall.....	Geneseo.....	" 1852
Madison	Bushrod E. Hoppin...	Lebanon	" 1854
	John T. Whitney.....	Eaton	" 1853
	Alexander S. Wager..	Chittenango ...	" 1852
Monroe	Addison W. Durfee...	Rochester	" 1854
	Hiram L. Collim	Bushnell's Basin	" 1853
	John W. Webster.....	Ogden	" 1852

[1] Vacancy.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Montgomery.	John J. Wandell	Fort Plain.....	Nov., 1854
Niagara.....	George W. Germain ..	Lockport.....	" 1853
	David Gould	Cambria	" 1852
Oneida.....	Harvey Freeman	Vienna	" 1854
	Charles F. D. Jones...	.....	" 1853
	David G. Drummond .	Stokes	" 1852
Onondaga ...	Morris Pratt.....	Onondaga	" 1854
	Jared H. Parker	Syracuse	" 1853
	Jonathan Johnson....	Spafford	" 1852
Ontario	George Rice	East Bloomfield	" 1854
	Edward Hermdeen ...	Farmington ...	" 1853
	Thomas Ottley.....	Seneca	" 1852
Orange	James O. Adams	Cornwall.....	" 1854
	George W. Bell	Mt. Hope	" 1853
	Lawrence Low.....	Crawford	" 1852
Orleans	Albert F. Brown	Ridgeway	" 1854
Oswego	Amasa P. Hart.....	....	" 1854
	Orson Ames	Mexico.....	" 1853
	John D. Stephens.....	Fulton	" 1852
Otsego.....	William R. Hardy....	Milford	" 1854
	Levi H. Pierce.....	Cooperstown ..	" 1853
	Rollin D. Pratt	Westville	" 1852
Putnam	Henry J. Wyatt.....	.....	" 1854
	Anthony Stokum.....	.....	" 1852
	Charles T. Brewster ..	Cold Spring ...	" 1853
Queens.....	Daniel Hegeman	Oyster Bay....	" 1854
	Willet Charlick	Free Port	" 1853
	Thomas R. Hyatt.....	Newtown	" 1852
Rensselaer ..	Joshua S. Lewis.....	Petersburgh ...	" 1854
	Justus E. Gregory....	Troy	" 1853
	Sidney D. Smith.....	Lansingburgh..	" 1852
Richmond ...	Samuel Wood.....	Castleton	" 1854
	Lawrence H. Cortleyou	Westfield	" 1853
	Richard Tysen.....	Southfield	" 1852

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Rockland ...	John B. Gurnee	Ramapo	Nov., 1854
	George E. Denyelles..	Haverstraw ...	" 1853
	Richard Blauvelt.....	....	" 1852
St. Lawrence	Payne Converse.....	Potsdam	" 1853
	Samuel P. Oliver.....	Parishville	" 1852
	Luke Baldwin	Oswegatchie ...	" 1851
Saratoga	Abraham Middlebrook	Milton	" 1854
	Samuel Rue	Ballston	" 1853
	Robert Gardner.....	SaratogaSprings	" 1852
Schenectady .	Anthony H. Van Slyck	Rotterdam	" 1853
	Ab'm Van Vranken...	Schenectady ...	" 1852
	Peter Vine.....	Rotterdam	" 1851
Schoharie ...	Irah Zeh[1].....	Wright	" 1853
	Isaac Mayham	Carlisle	" 1853
	William E. Borst.....	Middleburgh ..	" 1853
Schuyler	Isaac P. Seymour.....	Altay	" 1854
	Reuben Lefever	Reading Centre	" 1854
	Lorenzo Tracy.....	Townsend	" 1854
Seneca	Charles E. Swift.....	Farmer	" 1854
	William H. Seeley....	Ovid	" 1853
	James McLean.....	Ovid	" 1853
Steuben	William J. Arnold....	Corning	" 1854
	Bennet F. Gulick.....	Pultney	" 1853
	Elijah Guyon	Greenwood	" 1852
Suffolk.....	Edward B. Hill	Sag Harbor....	" 1854
	Austin Rose	.....	" 1853
	Alanson Seaman.....	Babylon	" 1852
Sullivan	Daniel Cornwell	Liberty	" 1854
Tioga	David Taylor.....	Owego	" 1854
	Charles T. Bell.....	.....	" 1853
	Anthony M. Tyler....	Newark	" 1852
Tompkins ...	Lyman Strobridge....	Trumansburgh .	" 1854
	Lansing Lyttle	Ulysses	" 1853
	Jacob E. Bogardus ...	Lansing	" 1852

[1] Vacancy.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Ulster	Jared Dodd.....	Saugerties.....	Nov., 1854
	Daniel J. Hasbrouck..	Libertyville ...	" 1852
	Jonathan Alsdorf.....	New Hurley...	" 1853
Warren.....	George Cronkhite	Glen's Falls....	" 1854
	John H. Walker.....	Chester	" 1853
	James Emerson	Warrensburgh..	" 1852
Washington .	William J. Bokes.....	Hebron	" 1854
	Samuel W. Crosby....	White Creek...	" 1853
	Lewis C. Covrins	Granville.....	" 1852
Wayne.....	William Mockridge ...	Sodus.....	" 1854
	Israel J. Clapp.....	South Butler ..	" 1853
	William D. Wylie	Walworth	" 1852
Westchester .	Henry B. Hart.....	Yorktown.....	" 1854
	John D. Hains	Bedford.....	" 1853
	Abraham Yerks.....	Unionville.....	" 1852
Wyoming ...	Jedediah Walker.....	Pearl Creek....	" 1854
	Anson Bigelow	Genesee Falls ..	" 1853
	Eli Rood.....	Weathersfield..	" 1852
Yates	Adam Clark.....	Dresden.....	" 1853
	Moses W. Eastman ...	Milo Centre ...	" 1852

SENATE DISTRICTS.

District Number One—Counties of Suffolk, Richmond, Queens.

District Number Two—County of Kings.

District Number Three—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of New-York city.

District Number Four—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards of New-York city.

District Number Five—Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards of New-York city.

District Number Six—Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-First and Twenty-Second wards of New-York city.

District Number Seven—Counties of Westchester, Putnam, Rockland.

District Number Eight—Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

District Number Nine—Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

District Number Ten—Counties of Ulster and Greene.

District Number Eleven—Counties of Albany and Schenectady.

District Number Twelve—County of Rensselaer.

District Number Thirteen—Counties of Washington and Saratoga.

District Number Fourteen—Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

District Number Fifteen—Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District Number Sixteen—Counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery.

District Number Seventeen—Counties of Schoharie and Delaware.

District Number Eighteen—Counties of Otsego and Chenango.

District Number Nineteen—County of Oneida.

District Number Twenty—Counties of Madison and Oswego.

District Number Twenty-one—Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District Number Twenty-two—County of Onondaga.

District Number Twenty-three—Counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.

District Number Twenty-four—Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

District Number Twenty-five—Counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates.

District Number Twenty-six—Counties of Steuben and Chemung.

District Number Twenty-seven—County of Monroe.

District Number Twenty-eight—Counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara.

District Number Twenty-nine—Counties of Ontario and Livingston.

District Number Thirty—Counties of Allegany and Wyoming.

District Number Thirty-one—County of Erie.

District Number Thirty-two—Counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ALBANY CITY AND COUNTY—Four Districts.

First District—First and Second wards of the city of Albany, towns of Bethlehem, Coeymans, Westerlo, Rensselaerville.

Second District—Tenth ward of the city of Albany, towns of Guilderland, New Scotland, Knox, Bern.

Third District—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth wards of the city of Albany

Fourth District—Seventh and Ninth wards of the city of Albany, and town of Watervliet.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Centreville, Hume, Granger, Grove, Ossian, Rushford, Caneadea, Allen, Birdsall, Burns, New Hudson, Belfast, Angelica.

Second District—Towns of West Almond, Almond, Alfred, Amity, Andover, Independence, Cuba, Friendship, Clarksville, Wirt, Genesee, Bolivar, Scio.

BROOME COUNTY—One District.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Ashford, Ellicottsville, Carrolton, Burton, Humphrey, Franklinville, Machias, Yorkshire, Freedom, Farmersville, Lyndon, Rice, Hinsdale, Olean, Portsville.

Second District—Towns of Great Valley, Little Valley, Mansfield, Otto, Persia, New Albion, Napoli, Coldspring, Randolph, Connewango, Leon, Dayton, Perrysburgh.

CAYUGA COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Towns of Sterling, Victory, Ira, Conquest, Cato, Mentz.

Second District—Towns of Brutus, Sennett, Aurelius, Auburn, Owasco, Fleming, Springport.

Third District—Towns of Ledyard, Scipio, Niles, Venice, Moravia, Sempronius, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Pomfret, Sheridan, Hanover, Villenova, Arkwright, Charlotte, Cherrycreek, Ellington, Gerry, Poland, Ellicott, Kiantone, Carroll.

Second District—Towns of Portland, Stockton, Ellery, Busti, Harmony, Westfield, Chautauque, Ripley, Mina, Sherman, French Creek, Clymer.

CHEMUNG COUNTY—One District.

CHENANGO COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Columbus, Linklaen, North Norwich, Norwich, New Berlin, Otselic, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, Smyrna, Sherburn.

Second District—Towns of Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Guilford, Greene, McDonough, Oxford, Preston, Smithville.

CLINTON COUNTY—One District.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Hudson city, First and Second wards; towns of Greenport, Claverack, Livingston, Taghkanick, Copake, Germantown, Clermont, Gallatin, Ancram.

Second District—Towns of New Lebanon, Canaan, Chatham, Kinderhook, Stuyvesant, Stockport, Ghent, Austerlitz, Hillsdale.

CORTLAND COUNTY—One District.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Colchester, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins, Walton, Delhi.

Second District—Towns of Andes, Bovina, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middletown, Stamford, Davenport, Roxbury.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Towns of Fishkill, Beekman, Pawlings, Dover, Union Vale, La Grange, East Fishkill.

Second District—Town of Poughkeepsie, city of Poughkeepsie, Pleasant Valley, Hyde Park, Clinton.

Third District—Towns of Washington, Amenia, Stamford, Northeast, Pine Plains, Milan, Rhinebeck, Redhook.

ERIE COUNTY—Four Districts.

First District—City of Buffalo, First, Second, Third, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth wards.

Second District—City of Buffalo, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards; towns of Black Rock, Tonawanda, Amherst, Clarence.

Third District—Towns of Newstead, Chictawauga, Hamburgh, East Hamburgh, Aurora, Wales, Alden, Marilla, Lancaster, West Seneca.

Fourth District—Towns of Evans, Eden, Boston, Colden, Holland, Sardinia, Concord, Collins, Brant.

ESSEX COUNTY—One District.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—One District.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES—One District.

GENESEE COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Alabama, Alexander, Batavia, Darien, Elba, Oakfield, Pembroke.

Second District—Towns of Bergen, Bethany, Byron, Le Roy, Pavilion, Stafford.

GREENE COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Athens, Catskill, Cairo, Hunter, Jewett, Lexington, Halcott.

Second District—Towns of Coxsackie, Durham, Greenville, New Baltimore, Prattsville, Windham, Ashland.

HERKIMER COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Fairfield, Herkimer, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Norway, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury, Wilmurt.

Second District—Towns of Columbia, Danube, Frankfort, German Flatts, Litchfield, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, Winfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Towns of Watertown, Henderson, Adams, Ellisburgh, Lorraine, Rodman, Hounsfield, Worth.

Second District—Towns of Rutland, Champion, Wilna, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Le Ray, Theresa, Alexandria.

Third District—Towns of Brownville, Lyme, Orleans, Clayton, Pamelia, Cape Vincent.

KINGS COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—City of Brooklyn, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards, and towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht.

Second District—City of Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 10th and 12th wards.

Third District—City of Brooklyn, 4th, 5th, 7th and 11th wards.

LEWIS COUNTY—One District.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Avon, Caledonia, Lima, Livonia, Geneseo, Groveland, Leicester, York.

Second District—Towns of Mount Morris, Sparta, West Sparta, North Dansville, Springwater, Conesus, Nunda, Portage.

MADISON COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of De Ruyter, Nelson, Eaton, Georgetown, Lebanon, Madison, Hamilton, Brookfield.

Second District—Towns of Cazenovia, Sullivan, Lenox, Fenner, Smithfield, Stockbridge.

MONROE COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perrinton, Pittsford, Rush, Webster.

Second District—The city of Rochester.

Third District—Towns of Clarkson, Chili, Gates, Greece, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Wheatland, Union.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Amsterdam, Mohawk, Florida, Glen, Charleston.

Second District—Towns of Palatine, St. Johnsville, Minden, Canajoharie, Root.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY—Sixteen Districts.

First District—First and Second wards.
Second District—Third and Sixth wards.
Third District—Fourth ward.
Fourth District—Fifth ward.
Fifth District—Seventh ward.
Sixth District—Eighth ward.
Seventh District—Ninth ward.
Eighth District—Tenth ward.
Ninth District—Eleventh ward.
Tenth District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-Second wards.
Eleventh District—Thirteenth ward.
Twelfth District—Fourteenth ward.
Thirteenth District—Fifteenth ward.
Fourteenth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth wards.
Fifteenth District—Seventeenth ward.
Sixteenth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-First wards.

NIAGARA COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Royalton, Lockport, Pendleton, Wheatfield, Niagara.

Second District—Somerset, Hartland, Newfane, Wilson, Cambria, Porter, Lewiston.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Four Districts.

First District—Towns of New Hartford, Utica city, Whitestown.

Second District—Towns of Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, Sangerfield, Paris, Vernon, Westmoreland.

Third District—Towns of Annsville, Camden, Florence, Rome, Verona, Vienna.

Fourth District—Towns of Ava, Boonville, Deerfield, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Four Districts.

First District—Towns of Camillus, Clay, Elbridge, Lysander, Van Buren.

Second District—Towns of Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully.

Third District—Towns of Cicero, Salina, Geddes, and city of Syracuse.

Fourth District—Towns of De Witt, Fabius, Lafayette, Manlius, Pompey.

ONTARIO COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Seneca, Gorham, Hopewell, Phelps, Manchester, Farmington.

Second District—Towns of Victor, East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield, Richmond, Canadice, Bristol, South Bristol, Naples, Canandaigua.

ORANGE COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, Montgomery, Crawford.

Second District—Towns of Cornwall, Blooming Grove, Hamptonburgh, Goshen, Wallkill, Chester.

Third District—Towns of Monroe, Warwick, Minisink, Greenville, Deerpark, Mount Hope, Wawayanda.

ORLEANS COUNTY—One District.

OSWEGO COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Granby, Oswego, Schroeppel, Volney, Hannibal, New Haven, Scriba, and city of Oswego.

Second District—Towns of Albion, Boylston, Mexico, Palermo, Redfield, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, Amboy, Constantia, Hastings, Orwell, Parish, Richland, Williamstown.

OTSEGO COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Towns of Cherry Valley, Springfield, Middlefield, Decatur, Westford, Worcester, Maryland.

Second District—Towns of Otsego, Exeter, Richfield, Plainfield, Burlington, Hartwick, Edmeston, New Lisbon.

Third District—Towns of Milford, Oneonta, Otego, Unadilla, Butternuts, Laurens, Pittsfield, Morris.

PUTNAM COUNTY—One District.

QUEENS COUNTY—One District.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Troy city, ten wards.

Second District—Towns of Lansingburgh, Schaghticoke, Pittstown, Hoosick, Grafton, Petersburgh, Berlin.

Third District—Towns of Brunswick, Greenbush, Schodack, Sandlake, Nassau, Stephentown, Poestenkill.

RICHMOND COUNTY—One District.

ROCKLAND COUNTY—One District.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Towns of De Peyster, De Kalb, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Macomb, Morristown, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, Rossie.

Second District—Towns of Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Canton, Russell, Hermon, Fine, Edwards, Pierrepont.

Third District—Towns of Brasher, Massena, Potsdam, Stockholm, Lawrence, Hopkinton, Colton, Parishville, Louisville.

SARATOGA COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford.

Second District—Towns of Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Providence, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Wilton.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—One District.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Esperance, Wright, Schoharie, Middleburgh, Broome, Blenheim, Conesville, Gilboa.

Second District—Towns of Carlisle, Sharon, Seward, Cobleskill, Fulton, Summit, Jefferson, Richmondville.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—Not yet entitled to a member.

SENECA COUNTY—One District.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Three Districts.

First District—Towns of Bath, Wheeler, Prattsburgh, Pulteney, Urbana, Wayne, Tyrone, Reading.

Second District—Towns of Woodhull, Cameron, Thurston, Addison, Lindley, Erwin, Campbell, Bradford, Orange, Hornby, Painted Post, Caton.

Third District—Towns of Cohocton, Avoca, Dansville, Howard, Hornellsville, Hartsville, Canisteo, Jasper, Greenwood, Troupsburgh, West Union, Wayland.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of East Hampton, South Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold, Riverhead.

Second District—Towns of Brookhaven, Smithtown, Huntington, Islip.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—One District.

TIOGA COUNTY—One District.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Lansing, Ulysses, Hector, Enfield, Newfield.

Second District—Towns of Groton, Dryden, Ithaca, Caroline, Danby.

ULSTER COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Saugerties, Woodstock, Olive, Shandaken, Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester, Wawarsing, Denning.

Second District—Towns of Kingston, Esopus, Rosendale, Lloyd, New Paltz, Marlborough, Plattekill, Shawangunk.

WARREN COUNTY—One District.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem, White Creek.

Second District—Towns of Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam, Whitehall.

WAYNE COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Sodus, Savannah, Wolcott.

Second District—Towns of Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth, Williamson.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Two Districts.

First District—Towns of Bedford, Cortland, Lewisboro', New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown.

Second District—Towns of East Chester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Mount Pleasant, Mamaroneck, North Castle, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, Yonkers, West Chester, West Farms.

WYOMING COUNTY—One District.

YATES COUNTY—One District.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Northern District of New-York.

Counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

Southern District of New-York.

Counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, New-York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

Established by Act of Legislature, 8th May, 1847.

DISTRICT I. City and county of New-York.

DISTRICT II. Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess.

DISTRICT III. Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer.

DISTRICT IV. Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.

DISTRICT V. Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.

DISTRICT VI. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins and Cortland.

DISTRICT VII. Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.

DISTRICT VIII. Counties of Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming.

COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Name.	From what taken.	Date of Erection.
Albany	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799
Chautauque	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Chemung	Tioga	March 29, 1836
Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798
Clinton	Albany	March 7, 1788
Columbia	Albany	April 4, 1786
Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
Cumberland,[1]	Albany	July 11, 1766
Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797
Dutchess	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799
Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802
Gloucester[2]	Albany	March 16, 1770
Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800
Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
Herkimer	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Jefferson	Oneida	March 25, 1805
Kings	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Lewis	Oneida	March 25, 1805
Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821
Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821

[1] Now in the southern part of Vermont.
[2] Now in the northern part of Vermont.

Name.	From what taken.	Date of Erection.
Montgomery[1]	Albany	March 12, 1772
New-York	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Oneida	Herkimer	March 15, 1798
Onondaga	Herkimer	March 5, 1794
Ontario	Montgomery	January 27, 1789
Orange	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Orleans	Genesee	Novem. 12, 1824
Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
Otsego	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
Queens	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Rensselaer	Albany	February 7, 1791
Richmond	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Rockland	Orange	February 23, 1798
St. Lawrence[2]	Clinton	March 3, 1802
Saratoga	Albany	February 7, 1791
Schenectady	Albany	March 7, 1809
Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795
Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins	April 17, 1854
Seneca	Cayuga	March 29, 1804
Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796
Suffolk	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
Tioga	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Tompkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 17, 1817
Ulster	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
Washington[3]	Albany	March 12, 1772
Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
Westchester	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
Yates	Ontario	February 5, 1823

[1] Parts of Montgomery, Herkimer and Oneida, provisionally annexed.
[2] As *Charlotte;* changed April 2, 1784.
[3] As *Tryon;* changed April 2, 1784.

FUNDS OF THE STATE.

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

State Stock.

5 per cent, issued for the Astor Debt, redeemable at pleasure,		$561,500 00
5 per cent, issued for loans from the specific funds, redeemable 1st January, 1855,		348,107 00
5 per cent, issued on account of deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable 1st May, 1868,		442,961 05
4½ and 5 per cent, issued to the Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company, redeemable in 1864 and 1865,		315,700 00
5 per cent, issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, redeemable in 1858, 1859, and 1860,		200,000 00
4½, 5½ and 6 per cent, issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, redeemable in 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862,		3,000,000 00
		4,868,268 05

Comptroller's Bonds.

5, 5½ and 6 per cent, issued for loans from the specific funds, payable on demand,	$943,691 45	
6 per cent, issued to discharge the claim of the Canal Fund upon the General Fund, redeemable 1st July, 1866,	385,000 00	
6 per cent, issued for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, payable at pleasure,	36,000 00	
		1,364,691 45
Carried forward,		$6,232,959 50

Brought forward,	$6,232,959 50

Indian Annuities.

Amount required, if invested at 6 per cent, to produce the sum of $7,361.69, being the amount of annuities payable to sundry Indian tribes,	122,694 87
	$6,355,654 37

CONTINGENT DEBT OF THE STATE.

Amount of State Stock issued and loaned to the following Railroad Companies, viz:

Auburn and Rochester,	$200,000 00
Auburn and Syracuse,	200,000 00
Tonawanda,	100,000 00
Hudson and Berkshire,	150,000 00
Long Island,	100,000 00
Schenectady and Troy,	100,000 00
Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining, and Manufacturing Company,	70,000 00
	$920,000 00

GENERAL FUND REVENUE.

Deficiency in the revenue on the 30th September, 1853,	$419,212 96
Amount of payments on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1854,	1,817,850 98
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1853,	527 55
Carried forward,	$2,237,591 49

Brought forward,		$2,237,591 49
Amount of receipts on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1854,	$1,955,527 42	
Amount of warrants canceled,	396 38	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1854,	2,613 31	
		1,958,537 11
Deficiency of revenue on the 30th September, 1854,		$279,054 38

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Condition of the Fund.

Balance due the Treasury, 30th September, 1854, ..	$61,722 00
Amount invested in stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable in 1858,	50,153 32
Deficiency in the fund on the 30th September, 1854,	$11,568 68
Payments on account of the Sinking Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1854,	$369,821 21
Receipts on account of the Fund during the same period,	365,089 20
	$4,732 01

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

The capital of this fund is invested, viz:

Bonds for lands,	$540,932 91
Bonds for loans,	248,963 97
Carried forward,	$789,896 88

Brought forward,		$789,896 88
Loan of 1808,		299 31
Loan of 1840,		49,326 00
State Stock,		193,200 96
Comptroller's Bonds,		1,043,341 33
Bank Stock,		50,000 00
		$2,126,064 48
Money in the Treasury,		299,147 49
		$2,425,211 97

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1853,	$205,877 90	
Amount of receipts during the year ending 30th September, 1854,	309,116 97	
		$514,994 87
Amount of payments during the same period,		334,961 40
Balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1854,		$180,033 47

LITERATURE FUND.

Capital.

The capital of this fund is invested as follows:

State Stock,	$140,000 00
Comptroller's Bonds,	64,700 00
Stock issued on account of the Bank Fund,	61,913 34
Stock in the Albany Insurance Company,	2,000 00
Balance in the Treasury,	6 78
	$268,620 12

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury, 30th September, 1853,...	$8,101 54
Amount of receipts during the year ending 30th September, 1854,.....	44,332 14
	52,433 68
Amount of payments during the same period, ...	43,280 87
Balance of revenue in the Treasury, 30th Sept., 1854,	$9,152 81

UNITED STATES DEPOSITE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

Loans on mortgage in the several counties,.....	$3,615,160 75
State Stock,.....	143,600 00
Comptroller's Bonds, ...	184,739 44
Money in the Treasury,..... .	71,020 52
	$4,014,520 71

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept, 1853, ..	$29,250 69
Amount of receipts during the year ending 30th September, 1854,.....	257,699 08
	286,949 77
Amount of payments during the same period,.....	249,384 77
Balance of revenue in the Treasury, 30th Sept., 1854,	$37,565 00

MARINERS' FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Mortgage of the American Seamen's Friend Society (without interest),	$10,000 00
Money in the Treasury,	164 81
Balance in the Treasury, paid under protest,	1,169 76
	$11,334 57

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock,	$17,847 00
Stock issued on account of the Bank Fund,	55,300 00
New-York Central Railroad Company Debt Certificates,	7,000 00
Money in the Treasury,	2,006 63
	$82,153 63

TONAWANDA RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock,	$5,800 00
Bonds and mortgages,	14,550 00
New-York Central Railroad Company Debt Certificates,	9,000 00
Money in the Treasury,	737 46
	$30,087 46

TIOGA COAL, IRON, MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock,	$700 00
Comptroller's Bond,	287 82
Money in the Treasury,	420 18
	$1,408 00

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Comptroller's Bond,	$3,000 00
Stock issued on account of the Bank Fund,	13,493 96
Money in the Treasury,	755 49
	$17,249 45

SCHOOL AND GOSPEL FUND OF THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

The amount of this Fund is invested in a Comptroller's Bond, payable at pleasure, 6 per cent,	$18,000 00

NAMES OF SPEAKERS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

FROM 1777 TO 1855.

Session.	Name.	When Elected.
1	Walter Livingston	September 10, 1777
2	Walter Livingston	October 13, 1778
3	Evert Bancker	August 18, 1779
4	Evert Bancker	September 7, 1780
5	Evert Bancker	October 24, 1781
6	Evert Bancker	July 11, 1782
7	John Hathorn	January 21, 1784
8	John Hathorn	October 15, 1784
9	John Lansing, Jr.	January 13, 1786
10	Richard Varick	" 12, 1787
11	Richard Varick	" 9, 1788
12	John Lansing, Jr.	December 11, 1783
13	Gulian Ver Planck	July 6, 1789
14	John Watts	January 5, 1791
15	John Watts	" 4, 1792
16	John Watts	November 6, 1792
17	James Watson	January 7, 1794
18	William North	" 6, 1795
19	William North	" 6, 1796
20	Gulian Ver Planck	November 1, 1796
21	Dirck Ten Broeck	January 2, 1798
22	Dirck Ten Broeck	August 9, 1798
23	Dirck Ten Broeck	January 28, 1800
24	Samuel Osgood	November 4, 1800
25	Thomas Storm	January 26, 1802
26	Thomas Storm	" 25, 1803

NAMES OF SPEAKERS—(CONTINUED.)

Session.	Name.	When Elected.
27	Alexander Sheldon	January 31, 1804
28	Alexander Sheldon	November 6, 1804
29	Alexander Sheldon	January 28, 1806
30	Andrew McCord	" 27, 1806
31	Alexander Sheldon	" 26, 1808
32	James W. Wilkin	November 1, 1808
33	William North	January 30, 1810
34	Nathan Sanford	" 29, 1811
35	Alexander Sheldon	" 28, 1812
36	Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer	November 3, 1812
37	James Emot	January 25, 1814
38	Samuel Young	September 26, 1814
39	Daniel Cruger	January 13, 1816
40	David Woods	November 5, 1816
41	David Woods	January 27, 1818
42	Obadiah German	" 6, 1819
43	John C. Spencer	" 4, 1820
44	Peter Sharp	November 7, 1820
45	Samuel B. Romaine	January 1, 1822
46	Peter R. Livingston	" 27, 1823
47	Richard Goodell	" 6, 1824
48	Clarkson Crolius	" 4, 1825
49	Samuel Young	" 3, 1826
50	Erastus Root	" 2, 1827
51	Erastus Root	" 1, 1828
52	Peter Robinson	" 5, 1829
53	Erastus Root	" 5, 1830
54	George R. Davis	" 4, 1831
55	Charles L. Livingston	" 3, 1832
56	Charles L. Livingston	" 1, 1833
57	William Baker	" 7, 1834
58	Charles Humphrey	" 5, 1835
59	Charles Humphrey	" 5, 1836
60	Edward Livingston	" 3, 1837
61	Luther Bradish	" 2, 1838

NAMES OF SPEAKERS—(CONTINUED.)

Session.	Name.	When Elected.
62	George W. Patterson.....	January 1, 1839
63	George W. Patterson.....	" 7, 1840
64	Peter B. Porter, Jr.....	" 5, 1841
65	Levi S. Chatfield.....	" 4, 1842
66	George R. Davis.....	" 3, 1843
67	Elisha Litchfield.....	" 2, 1844
68	Horatio Seymour..... ...	" 7, 1845
69	William Crain	" 6, 1846
70	William C. Hasbrouck.....	" 6, 1847
71	Amos K. Hadley.....	" 4, 1848
72	Amos K. Hadley.....	" 2, 1849
73	Noble S. Elderkin.....	" 1, 1850
74	Henry J. Raymond.....	" 7, 1851
74	Joseph B. Varnum, Jr. (extra session).....	June 10, 1851
75	Jonas C. Heartt.....	January 6, 1852
76	William H. Ludlow.....	" 4, 1853
77	Robert H. Pruyn.....	" 3, 1854
78	De Witt C. Littlejohn.....	" 2, 1855

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEARS 1820, 1830, 1840 AND 1850.

States and Territories.	Census 1820.	Census 1830.	Census 1840.	Census 1850.
Maine	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169
New Hampshire .	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
Vermont.....	235,764	280,652	291,948	314,120
Massachusetts....	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,499
Rhode Island....	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,541
Connecticut	275,202	297,675	309,978	370,794
New-York.....	1,392,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
New Jersey.....	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
Pennsylvania	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Delaware	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
Maryland	407,350	447,040	420,019	583,034
Virginia	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
North Carolina...	638,829	737,987	753,419	868,903
South Carolina...	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Georgia.....	340,987	516,823	691,392	905,999
Alabama.....	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,671
Mississippi	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,555
Louisiana	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,739
Tennessee.....	422,813	681,904	829,210	1,002,625
Kentucky	565,317	687,917	779,828	982,405
Ohio.....	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,408
Indiana	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416
Illinois.....	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470
Missouri	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,043
Dist. of Columbia	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Michigan.....	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Arkansas.....	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,639
Florida	.....	34,730	54,477	87,401

POPULATION OF U. S.—(CONTINUED.)

States and Territories.	Census 1820.	Census 1830.	Census 1840.	Census 1850.
Wisconsin	.....	.....	30,945	305,191
Iowa	.....	.....	43,112	192,214
Texas	.....	.....	.....	212,592
California	.....	.....	.....	92,597
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	13,293
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	61,547
Utah	.....	.....	.....	11,380
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	6,077
Seamen in U. S. service	.....	5,318	6,100	
Total	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,074

STATEMENT *of the valuation of real and personal estate in the several the amount of Town, County and State taxes, and the rate of taxation*

COUNTIES.	Acr's of land according to Burr's Atlas.	Acr's of land taxed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.
Albany,	325,590	‡306,372	$27,565,084	$6,413,135
Allegany,	758,380	653,600	8,774,973	662,381
Broome,	401,404	429,518	7,017,775	986,142
Cattaraugus,	788,305	801,311	8,188,800	499,845
Cayuga,	414,678	414,175	17,642,905	3,068,459
Chautauque,	650,620	646,247	13,767,091	1,700,503
Chemung,	346,000	‖246,819	7,495,195	1,132,939
Chenango	514,800	544,787	9,716,419	1,905,859
Clinton,	596,800	626,205	6,368,437	819,749
Columbia,	399,500	377,300	9,911,297	4,107,965
Cortland,	320,000	308,331	5,195,465	508,551
Delaware,*	933,500	862,704	7,450,312	1,224,877
Dutchess,	489,700	485,850	20,670,174	7,166,532
Erie,	536,700	‡615,688	40,775,940	4,844,649
Essex,	1,138,500	1,071,087	4,159,388	562,531
Franklin,	977,388	1,017,044	3,975,129	344,921
Fulton,	320,500	317,475	3,929,092	877,843
Genesee,	§625,280	315,560	12,524,137	1,577,117
Greene,	272,933	386,156	6,480,014	1,398,548
Hamilton,	680,866	747,414	467,511	4,274
Herkimer,	877,000	811,694	10,441,499	2,199,103
Jefferson,*	720,574	733,095	15,687,380	3,235,326
Kings,	48,800	†48,800	82,927,793	11,116,300
Lewis,	718,265	759,152	4,987,909	697,256
Livingston,	326,000	354,534	15,982,466	2,414,300
Madison,	372,000	391,078	10,308,259	2,102,975
Monroe,	388,900	‡392,707	31,942,733	3,913,015
Montgomery,	221,000	234,181	6,370,375	2,532,929
New-York,	13,920	†13,920	330,516,212	131,721,338
Niagara,	308,662	316,039	16,281,291	1,390,654
Oneida,*	704,740	735,349	14,454,894	3,111,304
Onondaga,	455,100	454,320	24,565,255	3,916,857
Ontario,	395,107	392,262	18,108,023	3,288,860
Orange,	486,500	480,779	19,318,343	6,260,637
Orleans,	238,154	235,952	10,415,726	1,084,733
Oswego,	580,978	585,728	13,233,351	1,448,433
Otsego,	570,900	608,035	9,914,168	2,192,660
Putnam,	138,300	134,629	4,097,667	868,590
Queens,	253,100	184,592	14,228,645	5,039,850
Rensselaer,	400,700	‡394,409	21,018,476	7,538,767
Richmond,	40,300	30,753	9,314,174	1,988,555
Rockland,	110,500	105,371	4,631,436	827,412
St. Lawrence,	1,738,500	1,645,553	14,594,545	1,126,686

counties of this State; the number of acres of land assessed in each county; on each Dollar of the aggregate valuation, for the year 1854.

Corrected aggregate valuation.	Amount of State tax.	Amount of county tax.	Amount of town tax.	Total taxation.	Rate of taxes on $1, valuation–mills.
$33,978,219	$25,483 66	$88,516 34	$221,163 66	$335,163 66	9.8
9,437,354	7,078 01	22,332 68	13,922 80	43,333 49	4.6
8,003,917	6,002 93	18,599 04	7,580 17	32,182 14	4.
8,688,645	6,516 48	17,215 67	16,531 60	40,263 75	4.7
20,711,045	15,533 28	46,984 96	20,961 66	83,479 90	4.
15,459,190	11,594 39	32,122 32	13,595 38	57,313 09	3.1
8,628,253	6,471 18	20,028 82	5,962 71	32,462 71	3.8
11,622,278	8,716 70	21,662 18	17,166 86	47,545 24	4.1
7,188,186	5,391 14	24,484 77	12,900 15	42,775 56	5.9
14,019,262	10,514 44	32,977 69	21,365 33	64,857 76	4.6
5,704,016	4,278 01	15,026 30	5,044 38	24,348 69	4.3
8,675,189	6,506 39	18,094 87	8,741 28	33,342 54	3.9
27,836,706	20,877 52	60,706 59	29,808 54	111,392 65	4.
45,620,589	34,215 44	114,599 48	40,886 81	189,701 73	4.2
4,712,243	3,534 18	10,191 53	19,932 56	33,658 27	7.1
4,320,090	3,240 06	13,256 77	5,939 98	22,436 81	5.2
4,802,504	3,601 87	9,402 92	12,345 82	25,350 61	5.3
14,101,380	10,576 03	19,657 17	12,688 98	42,922 18	3.
7,828,562	5,871 42	17,309 67	15,361 41	38,542 50	4.9
471,785	353 83	3,245 97	5,632 44	9,232 24	19.5
12,640,602	9,480 45	34,518 68	13,210 63	57,204 76	4.5
18,923,156	14,192 36	37,188 67	19,952 34	71,328 37	3.8
94,044,093	70,533 07	374,732 95	833,710 69	1,278,976 71	13.6
5,688,000	4,266 00	13,253 54	11,282 31	28,801 85	5.1
13,396,766	13,797 57	32,998 35	12,105 06	58,900 98	3.2
12,411,308	9,308 48	32,197 58	9,585 77	51,091 83	4.1
35,855,748	26,891 11	85,337 00	36,694 11	148,922 22	4.2
8,903,308	6,677 48	30,479 40	11,100 00	48,256 88	5.4
462,237,550	346,678 16	4,498,707 91	¶	4,845,386 07	10.5
17,671,945	13,253 95	37,664 45	9,566 19	60,484 59	3.4
17,566,198	13,174 64	69,652 46	32,333 50	115,160 60	6.6
28,482,112	21,361 58	86,241 01	37,161 86	144,764 45	5.1
21,396,883	16,047 66	38,876 24	14,748 56	69,692 46	3.2
25,578,980	19,184 24	49,912 70	22,211 05	91,307 99	3.6
11,500,459	8,625 34	12,430 94	17,419 44	38,475 72	3.3
14,681,784	11,011 35	34,330 23	37,610 74	82,952 32	5.7
12,106,828	9,080 12	26,300 68	14,024 86	49,405 66	4.1
4,966,257	3,724 69	5,797 29	7,580 76	17,102 74	3.5
19,263,495	14,447 62	27,692 23	25,381 91	67,521 76	3.5
28,557,243	21,417 93	48,276 42	57,282 18	126,976 53	4.4
11,302,729	8,477 04	14,503 12	9,295 10	32,275 26	2.8
5,458,848	4,094 13	5,065 87	4,506 19	13,666 19	2.5
15,721,231	11,790 92	37,337 95	19,559 14	68,688 01	4.4

STATEMENT—

COUNTIES.	Acr's of land according to Burr's Atlas.	Acr's of land taxed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.
Saratoga,	511,000	508,794	$10,411,867	$2,681,968
Schenectady,*	125,000	‡121,563	5,088,304	1,397,672
Schoharie,	398,200	373,987	6,321,826	1,030,022
Schuyler,	Inc. in other co.	200,181	4,850,777	413,089
Seneca,	197,550	197,664	9,222,608	1,491,224
Suffolk,	626,000	415,971	8,190,039	2,455,420
Steuben,*	897,000	‖904,000	15,226,896	2,407,756
Sullivan,	587,000	600,042	4,148,910	544,958
Tioga,	313,500	306,128	5,280,662	726,342
Tompkins,*	371,500	‖376,495	11,814,014	1,545,844
Ulster,	701,500	664,967	14,140,974	2,433,670
Warren,	583,500	493,372	2,181,536	415,742
Washington,	516,500	495,618	13,035,327	2,734,715
Wayne,*	375,576	358,520	10,495,775	4,306,308
Westchester,	290,527	380,057	29,946,573	6,382,141
Wyoming,	Inc. in Genesee.	868,000	8,218,218	1,016,124
Yates,	204,444	206,839	7,583,519	832,765
	28,297,142	28,188,773	1,091,514,033	$272,638,110

* No returns received from these counties, and therefore taken from the returns of 1853.

† Acres of land not returned, and therefore taken from Burr's Atlas.

‡ Exclusive of cities.

§ Including Wyoming.

‖ Include part of Schuyler.

¶ City covers the whole county.

(CONTINUED.)

Corrected aggregate valuation.	Amount of State tax.	Amount of county tax.	Amount of town tax.	Total taxation	Rate of taxes on $1, valuation–mills.
$13,068,840	$9,801 63	$28,456 53	$16,633 69	$54,891 85	4.2
6,480,976	4,860 73	18,689 03	15,531 25	39,081 01	6.
7,351,848	5,513 88	16,218 82	12,059 02	33,791 72	4.6
5,263,866	3,947 90	2,132 60	8,122 98	14,203 48	2.7
10,713,832	8,035 37	22,693 97	6,020 67	36,750 01	3.4
10,645,459	7,984 09	17,161 62	16,169 70	41,315 41	3.9
17,634,652	13,225 99	30,661 83	15,263 09	59,150 91	3.4
4,712,190	3,534 14	12,991 26	6,255 37	22,780 77	4.
6,007,004	4,505 25	16,836 30	8,971 19	30,312 74	5.8
13,359,858	10,019 89	10,702 44	18,602 70	39,325 03	2.9
16,574,644	12,430 98	55,724 31	30,122 80	98,278 09	5.9
2,625,035	1,968 77	12,294 26	4,208 10	18,471 13	7.
15,770,042	11,827 53	23,655 96	22,010 69	57,493 28	3.6
14,802,083	11,101 56	34,770 95	19,386 46	65,258 97	4.4
36,328,734	27,246 55	38,500 00	26,492 52	92,239 07	2.5
9,234,342	6,925 75	16,940 07	11,876 48	35,742 30	3.9
8,416,284	6,312,21	10,331 60	4,960 58	21,604 39	2.6
1,364,154,625	1,023,115 27	6,608,602 86	2,006,561 70	9,638,279 63	6.3

OFFICERS OF STATE.

1855.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATORS.

District Number One,	HUGH HALSEY.
District Number Two,	JAMES H. HUTCHINS.
District Number Three,	THOMAS J. BARR.
District Number Four,	THOMAS R. WHITNEY.
District Number Five,	MARK SPENCER.
District Number Six,	ERASTUS BROOKS.
District Number Seven,	WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.
District Number Eight,	ROBERT A. BARNARD.
District Number Nine,	JOHN D. WATKINS.
District Number Ten,	ELIAKIM SHERRILL.
District Number Eleven,	CLARKSON F. CROSBY.
District Number Twelve,	ELISHA N. PRATT.
District Number Thirteen,	JAMES C. HOPKINS.
District Number Fourteen,	GEORGE RICHARDS.
District Number Fifteen,	ZENAS CLARK.
District Number Sixteen,	GEORGE YOST.
District Number Seventeen,	PETER S. DANFORTH.
District Number Eighteen,	ADAM STORING.
District Number Nineteen,	DANIEL G. DORRANCE.
District Number Twenty,	SIMON C. HITCHCOCK.
District Number Twenty-one,	ROBERT LANSING.
District Number Twenty-two,	JAMES MUNROE.
District Number Twenty-three,	GEORGE W. BRADFORD.
District Number Twenty-four,	WILLIAM CLARK.
District Number Twenty-five,	JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS.
District Number Twenty-six,	ANDREW B. DICKINSON.
District Number Twenty-seven,	WILLIAM S. BISHOP.
District Number Twenty-eight,	BEN FIELD.
District Number Twenty-nine,	——— ——— ——— *
District Number Thirty,	MARTIN BUTTS.
District Number Thirty-one,	JAMES O. PUTNAM.
District Number Thirty-two,	ALVAH H. WALKER.

* Myron H. Clark, resigned.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,

Elected November 7, 1854, with the Counties and Assembly Districts in which elected.

County.	Name.	District.
Albany,	Pryse Campbell,	1
	Martin J. Blessing,	2
	Alexander Davidson,	3
	James B. Van Etten,	4
Allegany,	Lucien B. Johnson,	1
	Lucius S. May,	2
Broome,	Charles McKinney,	
Cattaraugus,	Alexander Storrs,	1
	James Kirkland,	2
Cayuga,	Moore Conger,	1
	David L. Dodge,	2
	William B. Woodin,	3
Chautauque,	Samuel S. Whallon,	1
	Francis W. Palmer,	2
Chemung,	Orrin Robinson,	
Chenango,	Daniel Palmer,	1
	Lewis Fairchild,	2
Clinton,	Josiah T. Everest,	
Columbia,	David Rhoda,	1
	Elisha W. Bushnell,	2

County.	Name.	District.
Cortland,	John H. Knapp,	
Delaware,	William B. Smith,	1
	Ezekiel Miller,	2
Dutchess,	Albert Emans,	1
	Joseph E. Allen,	2
	Ambrose Wager,	3
Erie,	William W. Weed,	1
	Daniel Devening, Jr.,	2
	Lorenzo D. Covey,	3
	Seth W. Goddard,	4
Essex,	Nathaniel C. Boynton,	
Franklin,	Edward Fitch,	
Fulton and Hamilton,	Wesley Gleason,	
Genesee,	Ambrose Stevens,	1
	David Mallory,	2
Greene,	Martin L. Rickerson,	1
	John C. Palmer,	2
Herkimer,	Edmund G. Chapin,	1
	William Bridenbecker,	2
Jefferson,	Calvin Littlefield,	1
	Moses Eames,	2
	Joshua Main,	3
Kings,	Augustus H. Ivans,	1
	George A. Searing,	2
	John H. Rhodes,	3

County.	Name.	District.
Lewis,	Aaron Parsons,	
Livingston,	Lyman Odell,	1
	McNeil Seymour,	2
Madison,	Gilbert Tompkins,	1
	Aaron B. Brush,	2
Monroe,	Benjamin Smith,	1
	John W. Stebbins,	2
	Nehemiah P. Stanton, Jr.,	3
Montgomery,	Aaron W. Hull,	1
	Hezekiah Baker,	2
New-York City,	David O'Keefe,	1
	Robert B. Coleman,	2
	Patrick H. Maguire,	3
	John D. Dixon,	4
	Edwin L. Smith,	5
	William B. Aitken,	6
	Charles C. Leigh,	7
	Theodore Stuyvesant,	8
	Robert J. Jimmerson,	9
	Nicholas Seagrist,	10
	Joseph H. Petty,	11
	William G. McLaughlin,	12
	Richard M. Blatchford,	13
	Thomas J. Munday,	14
	Aras G. Williams,	15
	John S. Cocks,	16
Niagara,	Linus Jones Peck,	
	Ira Tompkins,	2

County.	Name.	District.
Oneida,	George D. Williams,	1
	Levi Blakeslee,	2
	Hezekiah H. Beecher,	3
	Daniel Walker,	4
Onondaga,	James M. Munro,	1
	William J. Machan,	2
	Dudley P. Phelps,	3
	Joshua V. H. Clark,	4
Ontario,	William H. Lamport,	1
	Oliver Case,	2
Orange,	Joel T. Headley,	1
	Samuel Beyea,	2
	James Bennett,	3
Orleans,	Elisha S. Whalen,*	
Oswego,	DeWitt C. Littlejohn,	1
	Jacob M. Selden,	2
Otsego,	Henry H. Davy,	1
	Alonzo Churchill,	2
	William Comstock,	3
Putnam,	James J. Smalley,	
Queens,	James Rider,	
Rensselaer,	Jonathan Edwards,	1
	Nicholas M. Masters,	2
	Edmond Cole,	3
Richmond,	John F. Raymond,	

* Chosen at Special Election, Dec. 26th, in place of Alexis Ward, deceased.

County.	Name.	District.
Rockland,	John W. Ferdon,	
St. Lawrence,	Asaph Green,	1
	Silas Baldwin,	2
	Levi Miller,	3
Saratoga,	Cornelius Schuyler,	1
	John Terhune,	2
Schenectady,	James Donnan,	
Schoharie,	Wilkinson Wilsey,	1
	Joseph H. Ramsay,	2
Seneca,	Daniel S. Kendig,	
Steuben,	Seth B. Cole,	1
	Sylvester Smith,	2
	Peter C. Ward,	3
Suffolk,	John E. Chester,	1
	David Platt,	2
Sullivan,	William H. Buckley,	
Tioga,	Carlisle P. Johnson,	
Tompkins,	Frederick S. Dumont,	1
	Justus P. Pennoyer,	2
Ulster,	Theodore B. Gates,	1
	Asa S. Wygant,	2
Warren,	Reuben Wells,	

County.	Name.	District.
Washington, ...	James I. Lourie,.....	1
	Justin A. Smith, ...	2
Wayne,.....	James T. Wisner,.....	1
	John P. Bennett,.....	2
Westchester,.....	Daniel Hunt, ...	1
	Frederick W. Waterbury, ..	2
Wyoming,.....	John C. Paine, ...	
Yates, ...	Jacob B. Van Osdol,.....	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, CLASSIFIED.

			Salary.
Class No.	1.	Addison Gardiner, Rochester,	$2,500
"	2.	Hiram Denio, Utica,	2,500
"	3.	Alexander S. Johnson, Albany,	2,500
"	4.	Charles H. Ruggles, Poughkeepsie,	2,500

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, CLASSIFIED.

First Judicial District.

Class No.	1.	Henry P. Edwards, New-York,	2,500
"	2.	William Mitchell, New-York,	2,500
"	3.	James J. Roosevelt, New-York,	2,500
"	4.	Robert H. Morris, New-York,	2,500
"	5.	Thomas W. Clerke, New-York,	2,500

Second Judicial District.

Class No.	1.	Gilbert Dean, Poughkeepsie,	2,500
"	2.	John W. Brown, Newburgh,	2,500
"	3.	Selah B. Strong, Setauket,	2,500
"	4.	William Rockwell, Brooklyn,	2,500

Third Judicial District.

Class No.	1.	Amasa J. Parker, Albany,	2,500
"	2.	William B. Wright, Kingston,	2,500
"	3.	Ira Harris, Albany,	2,500
"	4.	Malbone Watson, Catskill,	2,500

Fourth Judicial District.

Class No.	1.	Augustus C. Hand, Elizabethtown,	2,500
"	2.	Augustus Bockes, Saratoga Springs,	2,500
"	3.	Cornelius L. Allen, Salem,	2,500
"	4.	Amaziah B. James, Ogdensburgh,	2,500

Fifth Judicial District.

		Salary.
Class No. 1.	William F. Allen, Oswego,	$2,500
" 2.	Frederick W. Hubbard, Watertown,	2,500
" 3.	Daniel Pratt, Syracuse,	2,500
" 4.	William J. Bacon, Utica,	2,500

Sixth Judicial District.

Class No. 1.	Schuyler Crippen, Cooperstown,	2,500
" 2.	William H. Shankland, Syracuse,	2,500
" 3.	Hiram Gray, Elmira,	2,500
" 4.	Charles Mason, Hamilton,	2,500

Seventh Judicial District.

Class No. 1.	Samuel L. Selden, Rochester,	2,500
" 2.	Thomas A. Johnson, Corning,	2,500
" 3.	Theron R. Strong, Palmyra,	2,500
" 4.	Henry Welles, Penn Yan,	2,500

Eighth Judicial District.

Class No. 1.	Richard P. Marvin, Jamestown,	2,500
" 2.	Levi F. Bowen, Lockport (Hoyt resigned),	2,500
" 3.	James Mullett, Buffalo,	2,500
" 4.	Benjamin F. Greene, Buffalo,	2,500

Francis Kernan, Utica,	*State Reporter*,	2,000
Benjamin F. Harwood, Albany,	*Cl'k of the Court of Appeals*,	2,000
Russell F. Hicks, Albany,	*Deputy Clerk*,	1,200

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Myron H. Clark, *Governor*,	$4,000
Henry J. Raymond, *Lt. Gov.*, $6 for each day's attendance.	
Elias W. Leavenworth, *Secretary of State*,	2,500
James M. Cook, *Comptroller*,	2,500
Elbridge G. Spaulding, *Treasurer*,	1,500
Ogden Hoffman, *Attorney-General*,	2,000
Victor M. Rice, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*,	2,500
John T. Clark, *State Engineer and Surveyor*,	2,500
Daniel B. St. John, *Superintendent of Banking Department*,	2,500
Marius Schoonmaker, *Auditor of the Canal Department*,	2,500
J. Watts De Peyster, *Adjutant-General*,	1,000
Benjamin F. Bruce, *Inspector-General*, $5 per day.	
Jonathan Tarbell, *Assistant Adjutant-General*,	800
Daniel Lee, *Commissary-General*,	700
Origen Vandenburgh, *Judge Advocate-General*,	150

Canal Commissioners.

Frederick Follett	To hold 1 year,	1,700
Cornelius Gardinier,	" 2 years,	1,700
Henry Fitzhugh,	" 3 "	2,000

Inspectors of State Prisons.

Darius Clark,	To hold 1 year,	1,600
Thomas Kirkpatrick,	" 2 years,	1,600
Norwood Bowne,	" 3 "	1,600

Canal Appraisers.

William J. Cornwell,
Andrew H. Calhoun, } $4 per day, and five cents per mile for travel.

	Salary.
Alexander G. Johnson, *Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office,*	$1,500
Philip Phelps, *Deputy Comptroller,*	1,500
Peter Keyser, *Accountant and Transfer Officer, Comptroller's Office,*	1,250
E. Peshine Smith, *Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction,*	1,000
Lockwood L. Doty, *Deputy Treasurer,*	1,500
Edward Hand, *Dep. Superintendent Banking Department,*	1,500
Samuel Lathrop, *Deputy Attorney-General,*	1,200
Alfred B. Street, *State Librarian,*	1,000
Elisha W. Skinner, *Assistant Librarian,*	850
Joseph J. Chambers, *Private Secretary of the Governor,*	600
Jacob Springsteed, *Messenger of the Governor,* $3 per day.	

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Lieutenant-Governor,
Speaker of the Assembly,
Secretary of State,
Comptroller,
Treasurer,
Attorney-General, and
State Engineer and Surveyor.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

The Lieutenant-Governor,
Secretary of State,
Comptroller,
Treasurer, and
Attorney-General.

CANAL BOARD.

The Lieutenant-Governor,
Secretary of State,
Comptroller,
Treasurer,
Attorney-General,
State Engineer and Surveyor, and the
Canal Commissioners.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

The Regents of the University are the Trustees, pursuant to Chap. 255, Laws of 1844.

TRUSTEES OF THE CAPITOL.

The Governor,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Speaker of the Assembly,
Secretary of State,
Comptroller, and
Attorney-General.

TRUSTEES OF THE NEW STATE HALL.

The Governor,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Speaker of the Assembly,
Secretary of State,
Comptroller, and
Attorney-General.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

	The Governor, *ex-officio.*
	The Lieutenant-Governor, *ex-officio.*
	The Secretary of State, *ex-officio.*
	Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex-officio.*
1825, January 12,	John Greig.
1826, January 26,	Gulian C. Verplanck.
1829, March 31,	Gerrit Y. Lansing.
1829, March 31,	John K. Paige.
1833, March 23,	Erastus Corning.
1833, April 4,	Prosper M. Wetmore.
1834, April 17,	John L. Graham.
1835, April 8,	John McLean.
1842, February 1,	Gideon Hawley.
1842, March 25,	David Buel.
1844, May 4,	James S. Wadsworth.
1844, May 4,	John V. L. Pruyn.
1845, May 10,	Jabez D. Hammond.
1846, February 2,	John L. O'Sullivan.
1846, February 2,	Robert Campbell.
1846, May 6,	Samuel Luckey.
1847, September 22,	Robert G. Rankin.
1849, February 6,	Philip S. Van Rensselaer.
1851, March 18,	John N. Campbell.

Officers of the Board.

Gerrit Y. Lansing, *Chancellor.*
John Greig, *Vice-Chancellor.*
T. Romeyn Beck, *Secretary.*

CLERKS IN PUBLIC OFFICES,

1855.

Secretary of State's Office.

	Salaries.
Morgan L. Schermerhorn,	$1,000
George W. Scott,	800
Jasper Smith,	800
Henry Hurlburt,	800
N. C. Stoughton,	600

Comptroller's Office.

Edgar A. Barber, Chief Tax Clerk,	1,000
Joseph B. Lawyer, Entry " "	900
Hazel Kane, Stationery "	800
Beverly R. Hasbrouck, Entry "	900
Henry B. Haswell, Insurance "	900
Lorenzo E. Clark, Tax "	800
Joseph L. Snow, " "	900
John Cooney, " "	800
Samuel King, " "	800
Albert Van Wort, " "	800
Francis M. Hoag, Confidential "	800

Treasurer's Office.

Philip Ford, Book-keeper,	900
Stephen H. Hammond, Clerk,	700

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

	Salaries.
B. S. Van Rensselaer,	$900
J. A. Dombrouski,	750

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Edward James, Acting Auditor and Book-keeper,	1,300
William McGourkey,	1,000
John Atwood,	1,000
Stillman Hazeltine,	800
Thomas A. De Vott,	500
William M. Gillespie,	300
Henry Gallien,	400

CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OFFICE.

R. R. Lathrop,	900
Charles C. Bates,	800
D. W. C. Crooker,	800

CANAL APPRAISERS' OFFICE.

Henry W. Reynolds,	800

BANK DEPARTMENT.

Free Bank Department.

Daniel W. Mills, Assistant Book-keeper,	1,000
Robert Dorlon, Jr., Register,	900
J. H. Durfee, Register,	900
N. D. Hare, "	900
James Taylor, "	900
Nathaniel Davis, Clerk,	600

Incorporated Bank Department.

	Salaries.
James Nichols, Principal Register,	$1,000
Giles K. Winne, Register,	900
A. H. Dennis, Book-keeper,	1,000

General Agent in New-York.

George F. Nesbitt,	750

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

John Paterson,	500

CURATOR OF STATE CABINET.

John Gebhard, Jr.,	1,000

STATEMENT

Of the Incorporated Banks of this State, the dates and limitation of their respective acts of incorporation, and the amount of capital authorized to be invested 1st January, 1855.

Name of Company.	Date of Charter.	Am't of Capital	Expiration of Charter.
Albany City Bank,	April 30, 1834..	$500,000	1 January, 1864.
Atlantic Bank (Brooklyn),	May 10, 1836..	500,000	1 " 1866.
Bank of Chenango (Norwich),	April 21, 1818..	120,000	1 " 1856.
Bank of Lansingburgh,	March 19, 1813..	120,000	1 July, 1855.
Bank of Orange County (Goshen),	April 6, 1813..	105,660	1 January, 1862.
Bank of Orleans (Albion),	April 30, 1834..	200,000	1 " 1864.
Bank of Owego,	May 21, 1836..	200,000	1 " 1866.
Bank of Poughkeepsie,	April 7, 1830..	100,000	1 " 1858.
Bank of Rome,	April 16, 1832..	100,000	1 " 1862.
Bank of Salina,	April 20, 1832..	150,000	1 " 1862.
Bank of the State of New-York (New-York),	May 18, 1836..	2,000,000	1 " 1866.
Bank of Whitehall,	April 30, 1829..	100,000	2d Tues. in June, 1859.
Brooklyn Bank,	Feb. 24, 1832..	150,000	1 January, 1860.
Cayuga County Bank (Auburn),	March 14, 1833..	250,000	1 " 1863.
Chautauque County Bank (Jamestown),	April 18, 1831..	100,000	1 " 1860.
Chemung Canal Bank (Elmira),	April 9, 1833..	200,000	1 " 1863.
Dry Dock Company (New-York),	April 12, 1825..	200,000	Unlimited.
Essex County Bank (Keeseville),	April 25, 1832..	100,000	1 January, 1862.
Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank (Poughkeepsie),	April 26, 1834..	300,000	1 " 1864
Greenwich Bank (New-York),	April 17, 1830..	200,000	1st Mon. in June, 1855.
Herkimer County Bank (Little Falls),	March 14, 1833..	200,000	1 January, 1863.
Highland Bank (Newburgh),	April 26, 1834..	200,000	1 " 1864.
Hudson River Bank (Hudson),	March 29, 1830..	150,000	2d Tues. in June, 1855.
Kingston Bank,	May 18, 1836	200,000	1 January, 1866.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank (New-York),	April 23, 1832..	600,000	1 June, 1862.
Lewis County Bank (Martinsburgh),	April 20, 1833..	100,000	1 January, 1863.
Livingston County Bank (Geneseo),	April 7, 1830..	100,000	1 July, 1855.
Madison County Bank (Cazenovia),	March 14, 1831..	100,000	1 January, 1858.

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

Name of Company.	Date of Charter.	Am't of Capital	Expiration of Charter.
Manhattan Company (New-York),	April 2, 1799..	$2,050,000	Unlimited.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank (New-York),	April 15, 1830..	200,000	1 January, 1857.
Merchants' Bank (New-York),	March 26, 1805..	1,490,000	1 " 1857.
Montgomery County Bank (Johnstown),	March 15, 1831..	100,000	1 " 1857.
National Bank (New-York),	April 30, 1829..	750,000	1 " 1857.
Ogdensburgh Bank,	April 30, 1829..	100,000	1 " 1859.
Oneida Bank (Utica),	May 14, 1836..	400,000	1 " 1866.
Ontario Bank (Canandaigua), and Branch at Utica,	March 12, 1813..	500,000	1 " 1856.
Rochester City Bank,	May 18, 1836..	400,000	1 " 1866.
Sackett's Harbor Bank,	April 28, 1834..	200,000	1 " 1865.
Saratoga County Bank (Waterford),	March 29, 1830..	100,000	1 " 1857.
Schenectady Bank,	April 16, 1832..	150,000	1 " 1862.
Seneca County Bank (Waterloo),	March 12, 1833..	200,000	1 " 1863.
Seventh Ward Bank (New-York),	April 20, 1833..	500,000	1 " 1863.
Steuben County Bank (Bath),	March 9, 1832..	150,000	1 " 1862.
Tanners' Bank (Catskill),	March 14, 1831..	100,000	1 " 1860.
Tompkins County Bank (Ithaca),	May 14, 1836..	250,000	1 " 1866.
Troy City Bank,	April 19, 1833..	300,000	1 " 1863.
Ulster County Bank (Kingston),	March 14, 1831..	100,000	1 " 1861.
Westchester County Bank (Peekskill),	March 21, 1833..	200,000	1 " 1863.
Yates County Bank (Penn Yan),	April 2, 1831..	100,000	1 " 1859.

STATEMENT

Showing the number of Banking Associations and Individual Bankers in each county, the amount of securities deposited, and the amount of circulating notes outstanding, October 1, 1854.

County.	No. of Banks.	Amount of Securities.	Amount of Circulation.
Albany,	8	$875,055 40	$796,137 00
Allegany,	3	134,472 00	133,630 00
Broome,	1	220,716 00	213,711 00
Cattaraugus,	1	4,606 01	4,523 00
Cayuga,	4	238,787 00	234,801 00
Chautauque,	10	449,962 51	431,350 00
Chemung,	3	393,378 00	370,383 00
Chenango,	2	83,370 00	77,841 00
Clinton,	3	110,294 00	107,504 00
Columbia,	4	384,960 02	368,869 00
Cortland,	1	51,550 00	51,048 00
Delaware,	2	189,152 00	163,048 00
Dutchess,	8	740,666 30	706,013 00
Erie,	16	1,259,340 35	1,218,090 00
Essex,	1	1,300 00	1,300 00
Franklin,	1	101,110 00	101,076 00
Fulton,	1	101,733 00	100,530 00
Genesee,	3	210,737 00	197,982 00
Greene,	4	121,875 47	119,085 00
Hamilton,	2	58,180 00	57,624 00
Herkimer,	8	572,451 12	562,705 00
Jefferson,	10	737,268 42	682,713 00
Kings,	7	908,186 00	873,742 00
Lewis,	2	137,472 00	126,903 00
Livingston,	3	339,520 09	336,553 00
Madison,	3	327,588 00	323,274 00
Monroe,	6	1,167,610 18	1,149,330 00
Montgomery,	3	322,187 00	316,627 00
New-York,	49	6,442,160 22	6,043,497 00

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

County.	No. of Banks.	Amount of Securities.	Amount of Circulation.
Niagara,	5	$294,198 81	$280,202 00
Oneida,	12	1,254,600 00	1,116,708 00
Onondaga,	9	997,321 72	863,720 00
Ontario,	4	234,660 69	229,368 00
Orange,	7	842,768 00	835,478 00
Orleans,	2	181,315 40	153,996 00
Oswego,	4	422,497 34	411,066 00
Otsego,	3	293,913 00	287,844 00
Putnam,	5	301,660 00	296,905 00
Queens,	none		
Rensselaer,	12	1,148,717 83	1,087,812 00
Richmond,	none		
Rockland,	none		
St. Lawrence,	6	338,621 97	305,408 00
Saratoga,	4	327,293 67	322,078 00
Schenectady,	1	20,000 00	19,937 00
Schoharie,	1	76,500 00	76,493 00
Seneca,	1	81,471 00	80,712 00
Steuben,	5	282,002 00	256,776 00
Suffolk,	2	64,525 23	63,656 00
Sullivan,	1	105,138 00	104,240 00
Tioga,	none		
Tompkins,	1	68,946 00	68 876 00
Ulster,	5	476,334 20	469,939 00
Warren,	2	229,929 34	228,270 00
Washington,	9	414,159 94	395,582 00
Wayne,	4	341,751 00	339,601 00
Westchester,	3	285,750 00	260,891 00
Wyoming,	1	100,400 00	99,999 00
Yates,	1	92,118 00	89,146 00

Whole number of Banks, 279.
Total amount of Securities, ... $25,962,160 33
Total amount of Circulation, ... 24,661,572 00

STATEMENT

Showing the Name and Location, the Character and Amount of Securities held in trust by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, for the two hundred and thirty-four Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, doing business under the General Banking Law; and the Circulation issued to each, and outstanding on the 1st day of October, 1854.

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Articles.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. S. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, Cash and Canal R. Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Agricultural Bank,	Herkimer,	March 5, 1839	$54,077 00	$54,600 00	.....	$105,692
Albany Exchange Bank,	Albany,	Dec. 12, 1838	30,500 00	21,000 00	$50,000 00	80,397
American Exchange Bank,	New-York,	October 1 1838	.....	144,000 00	380,666 67	468,720
Atlantic Bank of the City of N.Y	New-York,	May 27, 1853	.....	106,000 00	.....	100,000
Auburn City Bank,	Auburn,	Jan. 2, 1850	.....	131,700 00	.....	130,420
Albion, Bank of	Albion,	July 16, 1839	62,469 00	60,177 00	6,729 40	126,996
America, Bank of,	New-York,	Dec. 30, 1852	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Attica, Bank of,	Buffalo,	April 24, 1850	50,405 00	50,628 00	.....	100,542
Auburn, Bank of,	Auburn,	Jan. 2, 1850	.....	101,000 00	.....	101,000
Ballston Spa Bank,	Ballston Spa,	Jan. 31, 1839	5,500 00	103,952 00	.....	108,000
Black River Bank,	Watertown,	May 25, 1844	64,791 65	67,038 00	.....	131,749
Bowery Bank,	New-York,	Aug. 10, 1847	.....	211,851 00	.....	211,652
Broadway Bank,	New-York,	Aug. 15, 1849	.....	212,300 00	.....	208,800
Brockport Exchange Bank,	Brockport,	Aug. 24, 1852	29,656 00	29,000 00	.....	57,352
Buffalo City Bank,	Buffalo,	Feb. 22, 1853	59,124 00	61,803 00	.....	119,978
Bull's Head B'k of the City of N Y	New-York,	July 18, 1854	.....	100,900 00	.....	100,490
Burnet Bank,	Syracuse,	Nov. 22, 1852	26,940 00	27,000 00	.....	52,933
Butchers & Drovers' Bank,	New-York,	Dec. 16, 1852	.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000
Bainbridge, Bank of,	Penn Yan,	April 7, 1847	.....	92,118 00	.....	89,146
Bath, Bank of,	Bath,	.....	25,237 00	34,000 00	.....	59,094
Binghamton, Bank of,	Binghamton,	Nov. 30, 1852	108,440 00	112,276 00	.....	213,711
Camden Bank,	Camden,	April 10, 1848	52,800 00	50,510 00	.....	100,580
Canal Bank of Lockport,	Lockport,	Aug. 21, 1847	31,211 00	28,817 00	2,691 76	59,497
Catskill Bank,	Catskill,	Dec. 28, 1852	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Articles.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. S. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, Cash and Canal R Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Central Bank of Brooklyn, ...	Brooklyn, ...	Aug. 9, 1853	.....	$100,800 00	.....	$100,000
Central Bank of the City of N. Y.	New-York, ...	March 12, 1853	.....	104,633 00	.....	99,980
Central Bank of Troy,.....	Troy,.....	Feb. 5, 1853	$54,257 00	50,500 00	.....	100,000
Chatham Bank, ...	New-York, ...	Feb. 6, 1851	.....	143,886 62	.....	143,407
Chemical Bank, ...	New-York, ...	Feb. 5, 1844	.....	363,630 82	.....	355,377
Chester Bank,.....	Chester, ...	May 11, 1846	7,500 00	96,616 00	.....	104,114
Chittenango Bank,.....	Chittenango,..	Feb. 4, 1853	57,994 00	57,500 00	.....	114,994
Citizens' Bank of the City of N.Y	New-York, ...	April 3, 1851	.....	189,520 65	.....	186,115
Citizens' Bank, Fulton,.....	Fulton, ...	Aug. 6, 1850	54,680 00	53,000 00	.....	104,900
City Bank of Brooklyn, ...	Brooklyn, ...	Nov. 16, 1850	.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000
City Bank of New-York,.....	New-York, ...	July 1, 1852	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
City Bank of Oswego, ...	Oswego, ...	Dec. 17, 1849	54,710 00	51,000 00	.....	99,277
Commercial Bank of Albany,..	Albany, ...	July 3, 1847	.....	221,000 00	.....	220,835
Commercial Bank of Clyde,...	Clyde, ...	Jan. 7, 1851	23,908 00	34,300 00	.....	58,012
Commercial Bank of Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls,..	April 28, 1853	49,520 00	56,100 34	.....	104,428
Commercial Bank of Rochester,	Rochester, ...	April 8, 1839	141,975 00	158,150 00	$20,000 00	315,525
Commercial Bank of Troy,....	Troy,.....	Jan. 8, 1839	96,590 00	107,122 00	.....	203,702
Commercial Bank of Whitehall,....	Whitehall,....	Aug. 15, 1849	.....	100,000 00	.....	98,650
Continental Bank, ...	New-York,....	Jan. 24, 1853	.....	104,700 00	.....	100,350
Corn Exchange Bank, ...	New-York, ...	Dec. 21, 1852	.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000
Crouse Bank,.....	Syracuse, ...	July 8, 1852	53,598 00	50,000 00	.....	99,997
Cuyler's Bank, ...	Palmyra, ...	March 16, 1846	43,742 00	69,200 00	.....	112,713
Canandaigua, Bank of,.....	Canandaigua,..	.....	28,508 00	33,500 00	.....	61,986
Capitol, Bank of the,.....	Albany, ...	Jan. 3, 1853	.....	112,000 00	.....	110,968
Cayuga Lake, Bank of,.....	Painted Post,..	Oct. 9, 1847	.....	54,841 00	.....	54,888
Central New-York, Bank of,..	Utica, ...	Sept. 17, 1838	47,695 00	29,500 00	19,600 00	89,632
Chemung, Bank of,.....	Elmira,.....	Jan. 11, 1851	80,006 00	82,500 00	.....	142,001
Commerce, Bank of, ...	New-York, ...	Feb. 15, 1839	.....	9,000 00	.....	9,000
Commerce, of Put'm Co., B'k of,	Carmel, ...	.....	45,300 00	46,889 00	.....	90,824
Commonwealth, Bank of the,..	New-York, ...	March 22, 1853	.....	115,379 87	.....	113,000

Cooperstown, Bank of,	Cooperstown,	Feb.	1, 1853	62,013 00	74,300 00		135,015
Corning, Bank of,	Corning,	Jan.	17, 1839	16,300 00		50,000 00	42,713
Coxsackie, Bank of,	Coxsackie,	March	4, 1853	11,660 00	92,500 00		101,837
Dairymen's Bank,	Newport,	Nov.	13, 1852		50,200 00		48,672
Delaware Bank,	Delhi,	March	21, 1839		69,403 00	63,000 00	109,048
Deposit Bank,	Deposit,			26,749 00	30,000 00		54,000
Drovers' B'k of St. Lawrence Co.	Ogdensburgh,	Jan.	25, 1844	24,900 00	36,105 00		60,045
Dunkirk Bank,	Dunkirk,	July	24, 1851		53,200 00		51,708
Dutchess County Bank,	Amenia,	Aug.	7, 1849		70,925 00		69,962
Dansville, Bank of,	Dansville,	Jan.	10, 1839	52,550 09	61,838 00		114,075
Eagle Bank,	Rochester,	Sept.	14, 1850	80,453 00	87,500 00		167,043
East River Bank,	New-York,	Sept.	11, 1852		124,993 00		122,000
Eighth Avenue Bank,	New-York,	Aug.	9, 1852	39,500 00	66,082 00		105,037
Elmira Bank,	Elmira,	Oct.	25, 1853	72,850 00	73,600 00		143,960
Empire City Bank,	New-York,	Jan.	3, 1852		106,000 00		105,674
Exchange Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	July	16, 1844	1,000 00	12,650 00		13,623
Exchange Bank of Genesee,	Batavia,	Dec.	13, 1838	37,100 00	38,000 00		68,000
Exchange Bank of Lockport,	Lockport,	Nov.	12, 1851	55,920 00	51,946 00		99,595
Fallkill Bank,	Poughkeepsie,	June	17, 1852		101,070 00		100,000
Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam,	Amsterdam,	April	26, 1839	39,400 00	63,100 00		102,498
Farmers' B'k of the City of Troy,	Troy,	Nov.	13, 1852	13,200 00	32,000 00		45,197
Farmers' Bank of Hudson,	Hudson,	Feb.	7, 1839	33,200 00	89,600 00	48,000 00	159,600
Farmers' B'k of Lansingburgh,	Lansingburgh,	March	31, 1854	53,910 00	53,031 00		100,200
Farmers' B'k of Saratoga Co.,	Crescent,	May	13, 1851	54,536 00	56,000 00		109,200
Farmers & Citizens' B'k of L. I.,	Williamsburgh	June	21, 1852		103,840 00		100,006
Farmers' & Drov. B'k at Somers,	Somers,	July	16, 1839	18,400 00	12,000 00	50,000 00	58,280
Fars' & Mech's B'k of Genesee,	Buffalo,	Dec.	13, 1838	36,868 00	43,000 00		79,455
Fars' & Mech's B'k of Rochester,	Rochester,	March	15, 1839	51,664 00	32,353 85	26,000 00	103,688
Fort Plain Bank,	Fort Plain,	Jan.	3, 1839	42,370 00	62,140 00	11,000 00	113,709
Fort Stanwix Bank,	Rome,	Nov.	5, 1847	72,500 00	80,095 00		145,997
Frankfort Bank,	Frankfort,	Feb.	6, 1854	49,259 00	51,500 00		100,000
Frontier Bank,	Potsdam,	Aug.	31, 1850	46,202 00	54,500 00		92,421
Fulton Bank,	New-York,	Jan.	15, 1844		256,141 00		220,000
Fulton County Bank,	Gloversville,	April	28, 1852	31,733 00	70,000 00		100,530
Fayetteville, Bank of,	Fayetteville,	Jan.	19, 1854	49,423 00	53,000 00		101,000
Fishkill, Bank of,	Fishkill,	Feb.	28, 1850		103,600 30		101,800
Fort Edward, Bank of,	Fort Edward,	Oct.	3, 1851	87,140 00	74,090 00		109,900

STATEMENT--(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Articles.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. S. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, Cash and Canal R. Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Genesee County Bank,.....	Le Roy, ...	Dec. 19, 1838	$55.487 00	$50,000 00	.....	$99,998
Genesee River Bank, ...	Mount Morris,	Oct. 1, 1853	53,755 00	53,296 00	.....	106,482
Genesee Valley Bank, ...	Geneseo, ...	May 6, 1851	56,000 00	62,081 00	.....	115,996
Geo. Washington Bank, ...	Corning, ...	.....	25,000 00	25 591 00	.....	50,067
Glen's Falls Bank,..... ...	Glen's Falls, ..	Oct. 31, 1851	58,986 00	65,323 00	.....	123,842
Goshen Bank,.....	Goshen, ...	Sept. 25, 1851	.....	102,160 00	.....	100,299
Grocers' Bank,.....	New-York, ..	Aug. 5, 1851	.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000
Genesee, Bank of, ...	Batavia, ...	Jan. 1, 1852	15,150 00	15,000 00	.....	29,984
Geneva, Bank of,.....	Geneva,.....	Nov. 20, 1852	17,920 00	118,102 00	.....	133 331
Hamilton Bank, ...	Hamilton, ...	Feb. 19, 1853	33,420 00	77,100 00	.....	108,070
Hamilton Exchange Bank,....	Greene, ...	Sept. 13, 1850	10,000 00	45,000 00	.....	53,439
Hanover Bank, ...	New-York, ..	April 3, 1854	.....	158,005 00	.....	155,410
H. J. Miner's Bank of Utica, ..	Fredonia, ...	March 9, 1850	.....	60,000 00	.....	59,990
Hollister Bank of Buffalo, ...	Buffalo, ...	Jan. 26, 1851	49,670 00	67,000 00	.....	98,820
Huguenot Bank of New Paltz,..	New Paltz, ...	April 25, 1853	23,008 00	82,777 86	.....	101,999
Hungerford's Bank,.....	Adams, ...	Oct. 31, 1845	68,541 00	62,000 00	.....	122,850
Havana, Bank of, ...	Havana,.....	Sept. 26, 1851	34,422 00	50,000 00	.....	84,422
Hornellsville, Bank of, ...	Hornellsville, .	.....	.....	51,033 00	.....	50,064
Ilion Bank, ...	Ilion, ...	Aug. 14, 1852	48,203 00	57,000 00	.....	102,435
International Bank,.....	Buffalo, ...	May 11, 1854	64,081 00	65,000 00	.....	129,081
Iron Bank,.....	Plattsburgh, ..	.....	24,100 00	29,000 00	.....	52,571
Irving Bank,.....	New-York, ..	March 29, 1851	.....	145,800 00	.....	143,487
Island City Bank,.....	New-York, ..	July 28, 1853	.....	105,046 00	.....	104,210
Jamestown Bank,.....	Jamestown, ..	.....	35,875 00	32,200 00	.....	63,549
Jefferson County Bank, ...	Watertown, ..	Oct. 21, 1853	21,727 00	9,500 00	.....	18,000
Judson Bank, ...	Ogdensburgh,	Aug. 1, 1854	60,399 00	53,000 00	.....	90,000
Knickerbocker B'k of City N.Y.,	New-York, ..	Oct. 4, 1851	.....	103,050 00	.....	98,138
Kinderhook, Bank of,.....	Kinderhook,..	Dec. 19, 1838	41,428 00	54,000 00	$5,000 00	97,362
Lake Mahopac Bank, ...	Mahopac, ...	.....	18,950 00	32,600 00	.....	50,400
Lockport B'k & Trust Comp'y,.	Lockport, ...	Sept. 6, 1838	28,425 28	26,634 77	.....	53,268

Long Island Bank,	Brooklyn,	June	16, 1845		210,354 00		210,354
Luther Wright's Bank,	Oswego,	Aug.	20, 1840	16,877 34	89,437 00		106,303
Lowville, Bank of,	Lowville,	Dec.	26, 1838	55,337 00	50,000 00	30,000 00	125,087
Manufacturers' Bank,	Troy,	Aug.	12, 1852	47,600 00	53,643 68		100,804
Marine Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	July	15, 1850	60,698 00	60,000 00		124,864
Marine Bank of New-York,	New-York,	March	23, 1853		102,136 82		100,800
Market Bank of New-York,	New-York,	Oct.	19, 1852		117,000 00		111,400
Market Bank of Troy,	Troy,	July	5, 1853	49,769 00	50,500 00		100,079
Mechanics' Banking Association,	New-York,	Aug.	28, 1838		282,737 00		281,042
Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn,	Brooklyn,	Aug.	20, 1852		127,792 00		125,682
Mechanics' Bank of Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Sept.	20. 1851	58,270 00	60,000 00		116,760
Mech's' Bank of Williamsburgh,	Williamsburgh	April	19, 1853		105,400 00		100,300
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank,	Albany,	Nov.	4, 1852	71,550 40	25,706 00		48,000
Medina Bank,	Medina,			18,440 00	33,500 00		27,000
Mercantile Bank of New-York,	New-York,	Jan.	8, 1850		122,075 00		118,050
Mercantile B'k of Plattsburgh,	Plattsburgh,				52,244 00		49,995
Merchants' Bank of Albany,	Albany,	Jan.	22, 1853		119,100 00		115,400
Merchants' Bank of Erie Co.,	Lancaster,	April	19, 1844	26,105 00	26,000 00		50,026
Merchants' Bank in Po'keepsie,	Poughkeepsie,	June	19, 1845		112,000 00		112,000
Merchants' Bank in Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Feb.	21, 1851	59,250 00	63,000 00		119,516
Merchants' Bank of Westfield,	Westfield,			25,840 00	29,525 00		52,900
Merchants' Exchange Bank,	New-York,	March	24, 1849		139,900 00		139,900
Merchants & Farmers' Bank,	Ithaca,	Dec.	24, 1838	30,946 00	38,000 00		68,876
Merchants & Mechanics' Bank,	Troy,	Dec.	15, 1853		11,000 00		
Metropolitan Bank,	New-York,	April	10, 1851		118,000 00		118,000
Middletown Bank,	Middletown,	May	17, 1839	41,100 00	47,000 00	7,000 00	93,000
Mohawk B'k of Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Oct.	13, 1852		20,000 00		19,937
Mohawk Valley Bank,	Mohawk,	March	28, 1839	47,193 00	57,167 00		103,408
Monroe Bank of Rochester,	Cuba,	Oct.	15, 1852	29,850 00	33,505 00		63,137
Mutual Bank,	Troy,	Jan.	3, 1853	47,800 00	62,000 00		100,000
Malone, Bank of,	Malone,	Aug.	18, 1851	35,110 00	66,000 00		101,076
Nassau Bank,	New-York,	Oct.	28, 1852		123,650 00		120,934
New-York & Erie Bank,	Buffalo,	Sept.	22, 1852	50,508 00	50,200 00		100,000
New-York Exchange Bank,	New-York,	April	14, 1851		117,501 00		115,138
New-York State Bank,	Albany,	Jan.	1, 1851		20,869 00		20,225
Niagara River Bank,	Tonawanda,	March	15, 1853	49,571 00	52,000 00		101,200
North River Bank,	New-York,	July	1, 1842		240,532 00		239,171

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Articles.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. S. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, Cash and Canal R. Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Newark, Bank of,	Newark,	Nov. 29, 1852	$45,315 00	$57,208 00		$101,126
Newburgh, Bank of,	Newburgh,	Jan. 1, 1851	52,172 00	69,200 00		120,297
New-York, Bank of,	New-York,	Dec. 21, 1852		243,050 00		202,000
North America, Bank of,	New-York,	April 11, 1851		100,119 00		85,244
Ocean Bank,	New-York,	Dec. 22, 1849		166,797 00		147,305
Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank,	Buffalo,	Jan. 30, 1844	15,000 00	93,000 00		97,000
Oneida Central Bank,	Rome,	Oct. 27, 1853	59,724 00	63,620 00		121,681
Oneida County Bank,	Utica,	March 17, 1853	46,452 00	56,100 00		100,000
Oneida Valley Bank,	Oneida Depot,	Dec. 4, 1851	11,440 00	90,134 00		100,210
Onondaga Bank,	Syracuse,	May 1, 1854		101,000 00		16,500
Oriental Bank,	New-York,	July 6, 1853		109,000 00		105,780
Otsego County Bank,	Cooperstown,	Dec. 30, 1853		20,000 00		19,500
Pacific Bank,	New-York,	Oct. 8, 1850		132,116 00		132,006
Palmyra Bank,	Lyons,	Feb. 24, 1844	31,078 00	37,000 00		67,750
People's Bank,	New York,	Feb. 27, 1851	46,138 00	126,951 15		169,576
Phenix B'k of the City of N.Y.,	New-York,	Dec. 27, 1853		12,000 00		
Pine Plains Bank,	Pine Plains,	April 15, 1839	50,000 00	10,000 00	$63,000 00	97,821
Powell Bank,	Newburgh,	Dec. 29, 1838	106,908 00	97,592 00	15,000 00	218,005
Pratt Bank,	Buffalo,	Oct. 15, 1847	27,000 00	35,000 00		61,800
Pulaski Bank,	Pulaski,	Sept. 16, 1853	50,600 00	52,173 00		100,586
Putnam County Bank,	Farmers' Mills	April 7, 1849	29,330 00	75,100 00		103,924
Pawling, Bank of,	Pawling,	April 4, 1849	47,800 00	71,500 00		118,998
Port Jervis, Bank of,	Port Jervis,			100,420 00		100,002
Quassaick Bank,	Newburgh,	March 9, 1852		100,100 00		99,761
Randall Bank,	Cortlandville,		25,500 00	26,050 00		51,048
Rensselaer County Bank,	Lansingburgh,	Dec. 7, 1852	62,018 00	59,775 00		108,593
Rochester Bank,	Rochester,	June 24, 1847	95,940 33	101,794 00		197,722
Rome Exchange Bank,	Rome,	Feb. 18, 1851	51,260 00	51,000 00		99,890
Republic, Bank of the,	New-York,	Jan. 25, 1851		147,802 00		140,255
Rhinebeck, Bank of,	Rhinebeck,	June 10, 1853		105,753 00		100,414

Rondout, Bank of,	Rondout,	October 5, 1848		101,707 05		101,000
Saint Nicholas Bank,	New-York,	Nov. 25, 1852		100.000 00		100,000
Salt Springs Bank,	Syracuse,	Feb. 4, 1852	51,582 00	50,000 00		99,999
Schoharie County Bank,	Schoharie,	July 3, 1852	37,500 00	39,000 00		76,493
Shoe & Leather Bank,	New-York,	Dec. 30, 1852		125,500 00		124,000
Spraker Bank,	Canajoharie,	May 31, 1853	34,877 00	69,300 00		100,420
State Bank at Sackett's Harbor,	Sackett's Har'r	May 17, 1852	21,994 00	29,000 00		49,435
State Bank at Troy,	Troy,	May 20, 1852	55,050 00	59,820 00		113,974
State of New-York Bank,	Kingston,	July 9, 1853		123,784 00		121,892
Suffolk County Bank,	Sag Harbor,	June 13, 1843		60,421 23		59,552
Syracuse City Bank,	Syracuse,	Dec. 21, 1849	44,400 00	65,500 00		107,015
Salem, Bank of,	Salem,	May 17, 1853	46,078 00	58,200 00		101,584
Saratoga Springs, Bank of,	Saratoga Sp'gs	July 28, 1847		104,583 10		102,380
Seneca Falls, Bank of,	Seneca Falls,		35,584 00	45,887 00		80,712
Silver Creek, Bank of,	Silver Creek,	Oct. 25, 1839	46,790 00	34,000 00	20,000 00	94,999
Sing Sing, Bank of,	Sing Sing,	July 13, 1853		102,650 00		100,513
Syracuse, Bank of,	Syracuse,	Sept. 22, 1838	104,358 72	30,000 00	50,000 00	150,000
Troy, Bank of,	Troy,	Nov. 6, 1852		11,000 00		
Unadilla Bank,	Unadilla,	Aug. 10, 1844	68,600 00	69,000 00		133,229
Union Bank of Albany,	Albany,	June 8, 1853		101,500 00		100,310
Union B'k in the City of N. Y.,	New-York,	Dec. 21, 1852		70,000 00		
Union Bank of Kinderhook,	Kinderhook,	June 23, 1853	51,329 00	59,637 00		109,366
Union Bank of Rochester,	Rochester,	Jan. 20, 1852	153,611 00	159,513 00		308,000
Union Bank of Sullivan Co.,	Monticello,	March 3, 1851	48,858 00	56,180 00		104,240
Union Bank of Troy,	Troy,	Jan. 20, 1851	45,800 00	72,332 15		115,263
Union Bank of Watertown,	Watertown,	Aug. 18, 1852	67,744 00	67,500 00		134,244
Utica City Bank,	Utica,	Aug. 30, 1848	47,832 00	77,000 00		123,357
Ulster, Bank of,	Saugerties,	June 17, 1852	32,600 00	68,000 00		100,493
Union, Bank of the,	Belfast,	March 3, 1852		53,117 00		52,496
Utica, Bank of,	Utica,	Jan. 1, 1850	62,032 00	42,500 00		44,904
Valley Bank,	Boonville,	Aug. 27, 1851	17,840 00	35,000 00		52,798
Vernon, Bank of,	Vernon,	Jan. 14, 1849	8,250 00	70,000 00		78,287
Washington County Bank,	Greenwich,	March 3, 1849	23,200 00	10,000 00	50,000 00	69,999
Watertown B'k & Loan Com'y,	Watertown,	Jan. 21, 1839	42,141 00	39,500 00		74,794
Western Bank of Lockport,	Lockport,	Nov. 13, 1850	33,675 00	33,500 00		66,777
West Winfield Bank,	West Winfield,	March 10, 1854	47,886 00	53,000 00		100,344
White's Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	March 26, 1844	55,000 00	56,575 00		109,258

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Articles.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. S. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, Cash and Canal R. Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Williamsburgh City Bank, ...	Williamsburgh	Feb. 25, 1852	.....	$160,000 00	.....	$137,400
Wooster Sherman's Bank,.....	Watertown, ..	.....	$29,793 61	29,047 18	.....	57,518
Wyoming County Bank, ...	Warsaw, ...	.....	50,400 00	50,000 00	.....	99,999
Watertown, Bank of,.....	Watertown, ..	Jan. 26, 1839	20,103 00	16,341 98	$21,000 00	35,336
Waterville, Bank of, ...	Waterville, ...	Dec. 10, 1838	65,800 00	49,280 00	30,000 00	141,430
Westfield, Bank of, ...	Westfield, ...	April 12, 1848	30,404 00	41,000 00	.....	71,397
West Troy, Bank of,.....	West Troy,...	April 26, 1852	45,830 00	56,000 00	.....	100,002
Whitestown, Bank of,.....	Whitestown,..	Feb. 28, 1839	49,050 00	47,000 00	.....	93,000
Yonkers, Bank of, ...	Yonkers,.....	June 26, 1854	.....	102,700 00	.....	102,098

THE FOLLOWING BANKS ARE CLOSING BUSINESS.

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. S. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, Cash and Canal R. Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Amenia Bank,	Leedsville,		$5,018 00		$5,018
American Bank,	Mayville,		4,650 00		2,311
Astor Bank,	New-York,		492 62		434
Champlain Bank,	Ellenburgh,		4,950 00		4,938
Commercial Bank of Allegany County,	Friendship,		18,000 00		17,997
Commercial Bank of Lockport,	Lockport,		1,378 00		1,075
Carthage, Bank of,	Carthage,	$14,306 00	42,000 00		55,587
Excelsior Bank	Meridian,		987 00		987
Empire State, Bank of the,	Burton,		4,606 01		4,523
Farmers' Bank, Hamilton County,	Arietta,	8,180 00	10,000 00		17,624
Farmers' Bank of Mina,	Mina,	10,935 00	14,000 00		23,523
Franklin Bank of Chautauque County,	Marvin,		4,170 59		4,080
Freeman's Bank of Washington County,	Hebron,		1,101 00		1,099
Hartford Bank,	Hartford,		2,459 00		2,459
Kirkland Bank,	Clinton,		25,000 00		25,000
Knickerbocker Bank of Genoa,	Genoa,		5,100 00		2,394
Leland Bank,	New Lebanon,		2,766 02		2,541
Lumberman's Bank,	Wilmurt,		1,265 05		1,449
Lake Erie, Bank of,	Frankfort,		1,101 07		1,005
McIntyre Bank,	Adirondac,		1,300 00		1,300
Mechanics' Bank of Watertown,	Watertown,		3,200 00		3,200
Merchants' Bank of Chautauque County,	Mina,		7,372 92		6,883
Merchants' Bank of Ontario County,	Naples,		3,137 00		3,137
Merchants' Bank of Washington County,	Granville,		905 00		905
Merchants and Farmers' Bank of Putnam Co.,	Carmel,		5,757 00		5,250
New-York Bank of Saratoga County,	Hadley,		2,722 57		2,498
New-York State Stock Security Bank,	New-York,		77 00		77
New-York Security Bank,	Hope Falls,	5,000 00	35,000 00		40,000
New-York Stock Bank,	Durham,		4,715 47		4,607
New-York Trader's Bank,	North Granv'le		2,593 00		2,593

BANKS CLOSING BUSINESS—(CONTINUED.)

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. S. Stocks, U. S. Stocks, Cash and Canal R. Certificates.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Northern Bank of New-York,	Madrid,		$5,836 96		$5,514
Northern Canal Bank,	Fort Ann,		8,393 00		8,393
Northern Exchange Bank,	Brasher Falls,		4,838 11		4,630
Patchin Bank,	Buffalo,		6,839 68		6,563
Phœnix Bank of Bainbridge,	Bainbridge,	$13,370 00	15,000 00		24,372
Prattsville Bank,	Prattsville,		3,000 00		2,641
Putnam Valley Bank,	Peekskill(P.O)		47,734 00		46,507
People, Bank of the,	Lowville,		2,135 00		1,816
Queen City Bank,	Buffalo,		26,000 00		25,544
State Bank at Saugerties,	Saugerties,		44,457 29		44,455
Suffolk Bank,	New-York,		47,500 00		46,538
Union, Bank of the, in the City of New-York,	New-York,		60,000 00		15,000
Walter Joy's Bank,	Buffalo,		3,614 67		336
Western Bank, Suffolk County,	Babylon,		4,104 00		4,104
White Plains Bank,	Naples,	18,493 69	15,000 00		30,914

RECAPITULATION.

Bonds and Mortgages,			$6,718,248 11
New-York State Stocks, 4 1-2 per cent,	$394,600 00		
" " " 5 " "	5,931,218 00		
" " " 6 1-2 " "	1,302,700 00		
" " " 6 " "	5,496,964 26		
		13,125,482 42	
Canal Rev. Certificates, 6 " "			1,429,500 00
United States Stocks, .. 5 " "	351,000 00		
" " " .. 6 " "	2,167,306 47		
		3,518,306 47	
Arkansas, .. " 6 " "			221,000 00
Illinois, .. " 6 " "			646,687 83
Michigan, .. " 6 " "			172,000 00
Cash in deposit,			130,935 50
			$25,962,160 33
Circulation,			24,661,572 00

SAVINGS BANKS.

Albany Savings Bank,
Auburn Savings Bank,
Bowery Savings Bank,
Brooklyn Savings Bank,
Buffalo Savings Bank,
Greenwich Savings Bank,
Ithaca Savings Bank,
New-York Savings Bank,
New-York Greenwich Savings Bank,
Palmyra Savings Bank,
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank,
Rochester Savings Bank,
Schenectady Savings Bank,
Seamen's Savings Bank, N. Y.,
Savings Bank of Utica,
Troy Savings Bank,
Albany City Savings Institution,
Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank,
Hudson City Savings Institution,
Manhattan Savings Institution,
Monroe County Savings Institution,
Oswego Savings Institution,
Dunkirk Savings Bank,
Sixpenny Savings Bank of New-York,
Brockport Savings Bank,
South Brooklyn Savings Institution,
Auburn Savings Institution,
Syracuse Savings Institution,
Binghamton Savings Institution,
East River Savings Institution,
Broadway Savings Institution,
Central City Savings Institution,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank,
Onondaga County Savings Institution,
Rome Savings Bank,
Irving Savings Institution,
Dutchess County Savings Bank,
Western Savings Bank of Buffalo,
Knickerbocker Savings Institution,
Williamsburgh Savings Bank,
Niagara County Savings Bank,
Cohoes Savings Institution,
Ulster County Savings Institution,
Newburgh Savings Bank,
Staten Island Savings Bank,
Mechanics & Traders' Savings Inst.,
Mariners' Savings Institution,
Penn Yan Savings Bank,
Westchester County Savings Bank,
Elmira Savings Bank,
Bloomingdale Savings Bank,
Rose Hill Savings Bank,
Sing Sing Savings Bank,
Erie County Savings Bank,
Sixpenny Savings Bank, in Rochester
Yonkers Savings Bank,
Sixpenny Savings Bank of Albany,
Albany Dime Savings Bank.

LIST OF

CORONERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

1855.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany	Joseph C. Born.....	Albany	Nov., 1852
	John P. Whitbeck	Watervliet	" 1852
	Francis G. Mosher....	Coeymans	" 1852
	Edward Whitney.....	Albany	" 1854
Allegany....	Henry A. Mead	Cuba	" 1854
	H. H. Nye.....	Alfred	" 1853
	William Carroll	Burns	" 1852
Broome	Humphrey D. Gilbert.	Windsor	" 1854
	Joseph Congdon	.....	" 1852
	Charles A. Seymour...	.....	" 1852
	Wightman Williams...	Vestal	" 1853
Cattaraugus .	Benjamin Fuller.....	Little Valley...	" 1854
	Rufus W. Witcher....	Machias.....	" 1853
	Thomas Higgins.....	South Valley ..	" 1852
	William Smith	Rice	" 1852
Cayuga	Lucius M. Hollister ...	Meridian	" 1854
	Thomas E. Doughty...	Venice.....	" 1854
	Peter Coyle	Auburn	" 1852
	Hiram D. Eldridge....	Port Byron....	" 1853
Chautauque .	Sumner Allen.....	Poland.....	" 1853
	William L. Carpenter .	Dunkirk	" 1853
	Josiah Palmenter.....	Busti	" 1852
	Oliver W. Burch	Portland	" 1852
Chemung....	Henry H. Mathews ...	Elmira.....	" 1854
	Charles C. McKinney .	Chemung.....	" 1854
	George E. Hoke	Millport.....	" 1854
	David W. Foot.....	Moreland	" 1852
Chenango ...	Charles Pearsall.....	Coventry.....	" 1854
	James H. Curtis, ...	McDonough ...	" 1854

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Chenango ...	Elin S. Sill	Bainbridge	Nov., 1852
	John W. Case.....	Bainbridge	" 1852
Clinton	Congdon Douglass	Beekmantown .	" 1854
	Zephaniah C. Platt ...	.....	" 1852
Columbia ...	Spencer Whiting	Hudson	" 1854
	William Van Heusen..	Hillsdale	" 1853
	Harmon Hallenbeck ..	Greenport.....	" 1852
	Henry B. Salmon.....	Steuyves't Falls	" 1852
Cortland	George N. Woodward.	Cortlandville ..	" 1854
	Lyman Eldridge[1].....	Cincinnatus....	" 1854
	Robert C. Owen.....	Homer.....	" 1853
	James Allen, Jr	Cincinnatus....	" 1852
Delaware ...	Elias M. Jenkins.... .	Hamden	" 1854
	Edward McKenzie....	Bovina Centre .	" 1853
	Israel C. Bourn.....	Masonville	" 1852
	John Ferguson	Davenport	" 1852
Dutchess	Stephen Mapes	Fishkill	" 1854
	William R. Miller	Red Hook.....	" 1854
	Edward Smith[2].....	.....	" 1854
	John W. Collins.....	Poughkeepsie ..	" 1852
Erie	Sterling Diggs	.....	" 1854
	Charles B. Morse	.....	" 1852
	Joseph Bennett.....	.....	" 1852
	Uriel Torrey	.....	" 1852
Essex	William E. Calkins ...	Ticonderoga ..	" 1854
	Dudley Everest	Moriah.....	" 1854
	Daniel Blish.....	Jay	" 1852
	Alanson Wilder.....	Lewis.....	" 1852
Franklin	James G. Clarke[1].....	Bellmont.....	" 1854
	Simeon C. Harwood ..	Dickinson	" 1853
	Patrick Dineen.....	Burke	" 1853
	Roswell Bates.....	Fort Covington.	" 1852
Fulton	John P. Cline.....	Oppenheim	" 1853
	Abner Swan.....	Caroga.....	" 1853

[1] Vacancy.

[2] Vice Van Kleeck.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Fulton	David L. Demarest ...	Perth	Nov., 1852
	Michael Hollenbeck...	Johnstown	" 1852
Genesee.....	Ira Wait	Bethany	" 1853
	Thomas J. Leonard...	Stafford	" 1853
	Henry Howard	Oakfield	" 1853
	Robert Baker.....	Batavia	" 1852
Greene.....	Abram H. Knapp[1]....	Coxsackie	" 1854
	F. H. Holcomb.....	Windham	" 1852
	Philip Peat.....	Durham.....	" 1852
	Abel Brace	Catskill	" 1852
Hamilton....	Elisha Willard.....	Hope Centre...	" 1854
	Elias P. Gilmore	Gilmore.....	" 1854
	Joseph Fish.....	Sageville	" 1854
Herkimer ...	John F. Van Allen...	Danube	" 1854
	Lorenzo D. Waite[2]....	Little Falls	" 1854
	Stephen I. Reynolds ..	Newport	" 1852
	John Hartman.....	Herkimer	" 1852
Jefferson	Lyman C. Hungerford.	Theresa	" 1853
	Patrick Heon	Watertown	" 1852
	Aaron Eddy.....	French Creek ..	" 1852
	Abram Schuyler	Sackett's Harbor	" 1852
Kings.....	Winant E. Bennet ...	New Utrecht...	" 1854
	Thomas H. Redding ..	Brooklyn.....	" 1854
	James Hanford.....	Williamsburgh .	" 1853
	George R. Cozine.....	New Lots	" 1852
	John Dickinson	Williamsburgh .	" 1852
Lewis.....	Charles Pease.....	Lewis.	" 1853
	Levi Nellis	Croghan	" 1853
	Ansel Foster.....	Martinsburgh ..	" 1852
	Asa Beals	Greig	" 1852
Livingston...	Charles F. Warner....	Nunda.....	" 1854
	Samuel L. Endress....	No. Dansville ..	" 1853
	John M. Campbell....	Caledonia	" 1853
	Andrew Sill	Livonia	" 1853

[1] Vice Henshaw.

[2] Vice Waite.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Madison.....	Isaac C. Sherman	Oneida Depot..	Nov., 1854
	Andrew I. French....	Chittenango ...	" 1853
	Franklin T. Maybury .	Morrisville	" 1852
	Henry G. Beardsley ..	Hamilton	" 1852
Monroe	John Quinn.....	Rochester	" 1853
	Caleb Allen.....	Chili	" 1852
	John Hoath	Pittsford	" 1852
	Tunis V. P. Pullis	Rochester	" 1852
Montgomery.	Alvah Fuller	Palatine Bridge	" 1854
	James H. Egan.....	St. Johnsville ..	" 1853
	Jeremiah Snell.....	Port Jackson ..	" 1853
	Davis L. Carroll	Amsterdam	" 1853
New-York...	William O'Donnell ...	New-York.....	" 1852
	Hieronemus N. Wilhilm	New-York.....	" 1852
	Robert Gamble	New-York.....	" 1852
	Joseph Hilton	New-York.....	" 1852
Niagara.....	Dayton Canfield	Niagara..... .	" 1854
	Sylvester Olney.....	Porter	" 1852
	Peter McCollum.....	Newfane	" 1852
	Israel G. Atwood.....	Lockport.....	" 1852
Oneida	James H. Frear,.....	Utica	" 1854
	Abner B. Blair	Rome.....	" 1852
	John H. Foren.....	Clinton	" 1852
	William H. Green....	Deerfield	" 1852
Onondaga ...	Daniel Denison	Pompey.....	" 1852
	George Saul	Syracuse	" 1852
	Isaac Manill	Spafford	" 1852
	James Little.....	Clay.....	" 1852
Ontario	Aaron Young.....	Seneca	" 1854
	William Ball	Victor	" 1854
	Jedediah Dewey, Jr...	Hopewell	" 1853
	Robert Boyce	Canandaigua ..	" 1853
Orange	Henry Denton	Goshen	" 1853
	Stephen Parmenter...	Newburgh	" 1853

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Orange	Richard Jennings.....	Warwick	Nov., 1852
	Cornelius Gray	Port Jervis	" 1852
Orleans	Nelson Clark	Carlton	" 1853
	John W. Titus	Murray	" 1853
	William Noble.....	Albion	" 1852
	James Chapman.....	Ridgeway Cor's	" 1852
Oswego	Isaac Wing.....	Oswego	" 1854
	Joseph Bentley	Constantia	" 1852
	William F. Ensign....	Granby	" 1852
	Hiram Stephens.....	Sandy Creek...	" 1852
Otsego	John Moak	Worcester	" 1852
	Abner Graves, Jr.....	Cooperstown ..	" 1852
	John F. Perkins.....	Oneonta	" 1852
	John C. Winne.....	Cherry Valley .	" 1852
Putnam.....	James Fowler	.....	" 1854
	George W. Mikmak..	Cold Spring ...	" 1853
	Henry W. Lewis	Kent	" 1852
Queens	John Boyd	Flushing	" 1854
	William W. Strew[1]...	Glen Cove.....	April, 1854
	Wm. C. Hendrickson..	Jamaica.....	Nov., 1852
	Thompson A. Gregg..	Hempstead	" 1852
Rensselaer ..	Chauncey B. Slocum..	Schaghticoke ..	" 1854
	Isaac B. Fryer.....	Greenbush	" 1853
	John H. Van Denburgh	Schodack	" 1852
	Reed B. Bonticou,....	Troy	" 1852
Richmond ...	William W. Teller....	Westfield.....	" 1853
	Thomas M. Hobbie ...	Castleton.....	" 1853
	Drummon Decker ...	.....	" 1852
	William B. Noble.....	.....	" 1852
Rockland ...	Robert D. Clement...	Rockland Lake.	" 1854
	John V. B. Johnson...	Piermont.....	" 1854
	John J. Sarvant.....	.....	" 1852
	Alexander Rose.....	.....	" 1852

[1] Vice Mott.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
St. Lawrence.	Joseph H. Ripley.....	Massena.....	Nov., 1854
	Zina B. Bridges	Oswegatchie...	" 1853
	John C. Preston.....	Canton	" 1852
	Alexander R. Gregor..	Hammond.....	" 1852
Saratoga	Benjamin F. Chadsey .	Halfmoon	" 1853
	Nathaniel J. Seeley...	Milton	" 1852
	Archibald Gow	Saratoga	" 1852
	James Viall.....	Halfmoon	" 1852
Schenectady .	Gilbert Van Zandt....	.....	" 1854
	John Van Eps.....	Glenville.....	" 1852
	Caleb A. Wilber.....	Duanesburgh ..	" 1852
	John J. Van Vorst....	Schenectady ...	" 1852
Schoharie ...	Robert Forsyth	Wright	" 1854
	Ira Zeh[1].....	Gallupville	" 1852
	John B. Judson.....	Livingstonville.	" 1852
	Friend W. Shafer.....	Fulton	"
Schuyler	Asher S. Durkee	Havana	" 1854
	Dwight W. Goodrich..	Orange	" 1854
	George Clark	Altay.....	" 1854
	John Woodward	Hector.....	" 1854
Seneca.....	Adam F. Illick.....	Waterloo.....	" 1854
	Hiram H. Heath.....	Seneca Falls...	" 1854
	Martin L. Everett....	Romulus	" 1853
	Robert S. Copp.....	Junius	" 1852
Steuben.....	Ira L. Babcock.....	Bath	" 1854
	Dyer Cranmer.....	Urbana	" 1852
	Francis E. Young....	Erwin	" 1852
	Lewis E. Bowen.....	Hornellsville ..	" 1852
Suffolk.....	Joseph H. Ray	.....	" 1853
	D. B. Van Scoy	.....	" 1853
	William S. Preston...	.....	" 1853
	William Wines.....	Greenport.....	" 1852

[1] Vacancy.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Sullivan.....	Silas T. L. Norris.....	Forrestburgh ..	Nov., 1853
	Abraham W. Newkirk	Mamakating...	" 1852
	Alexander Overton...	Rockland	" 1852
	Thomas S. Ward	Tremont	" 1852
Tioga.....	William S. Hadley ...	Owego.....	" 1854
	Elijah Powell.....	Richford	" 1852
	Joel Robinson	Candor	" 1852
	Richard O. Crandall..	Barton.....	" 1852
Tompkins ...	George W. Saxton....	Ithaca	" 1854
	Erastus C. Moe.....	Lansing.....	" 1854
	Solomon P. Sackett...	Enfield	" 1853
	James A. Hovey.....	Ithaca	" 1852
Ulster	Samuel Merclean.....	Saugerties.....	" 1854
	Johannes D. Hasbrouck	Rondout	" 1852
	Cornelius Carpenter ..	Marlborough ..	" 1853
	Martin G. Hays.....	Rondout	" 1853
Warren	David A. Green.... .	Thurman.....	
	Austin W. Holden....	Glen's Falls....	" 1852
	Jonathan Irish.....	Caldwell	" 1852
	Morgan Burdick	Luzerne.....	" 1852
Washington .	Cortlandt Skinner....	Cambridge	" 1852
Wayne... ..	James W. Pennington.	Arcadia.....	" 1854
	Daniel Grandin	Williamson	" 1854
	William Culliford	Wolcott.....	" 1853
	Harlow Hyde.....	Huron	" 1852
Westchester .	William H. Lawrence.	Yonkers	" 1852
	James P. Huntington .	Yonkers	" 1852
	William Johnston	Mott Haven ...	" 1852
	Samuel W. Hurd	New Rochelle..	" 1852
Wyoming ...	Joseph Ingham.....	.....	" 1853
	Jonas Huntington[1] ...	.....	" 1853
	Gideon Tyrrell.....	Attica	" 1852
Yates.....	John Perryman	Middlesex Cen..	" 1854
	George L. Jones.....	Winrod Corners	" 1854
	Alanson Potter.....	Penn Yan	" 1853
	Winans Bush	.....	" 1852

[1] Vacancy.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

ADOPTED JANUARY 17, 1855.

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected. Journal to be read.

2. After the reading and approval of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows: Order of business.

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and Reports from State Officers.
7. Notices and Introduction of Bills.
8. Third Reading of Bills.
9. Motions and Resolutions.
10. Special Orders.
11. General Orders; but Messages from the Governor and Assembly, and Communications and Reports from State Officers, may be considered at any time.

3. All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. Committees appointed by President

Clerk to prepare journal.

4. It thall be the duty of the Clerk to have the journal of each day's proceedings printed, and copies thereof placed upon the files of the President, Senators and Reporters, within two days after approval by the Senate.

Clerk to prepare general calendar,&c.

The Clerk shall also prepare during each week, and have printed and laid upon the tables of Senators, Members of Assembly and Reporters, on Monday of each week, a general calendar of the proceedings of the Senate, which shall be called the General Orders of the Day, and arranged in the order in which they were introduced, stating briefly the number and title of all public and private bills; name of the Senator introducing the same; the date of their introduction; when reported from a committee; whether referred to the committee of the whole or to a standing or select committee; whether made a special order of the day, and the day of such order, and the progress made in such bills. And the President of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered. The calendar shall also, and in like manner and form, include the number and title of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the Assembly and been received by the Senate for concurrence.

5. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the special order for a particular day, and it shall not be completed on that day, it shall retain its place in the General Orders of the Day, unless it shall be made the special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any special order for a subsequent hour of the same day; but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of. But no bill shall be taken up except on motion.

Priority of business.

6. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

7. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate without debate. Reading of papers.

8. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or public papers are being read; and when the President is putting a question, no Senator shall walk out of or across the House, nor, when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the chair. Business not to be interrupted.

9. The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, who is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the president; but such substitute shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding, nor shall his power as such substitute continue for a longer time than one day, without leave of the Senate. President may name a substitute.

10. Every Senator rising to debate, or to present a petition or other paper, to give a notice, make a motion or report, shall address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by the chair. No Senator shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day without leave of the Senate; and where two or more Senators rise at once, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak. Order of debate.

11. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President or clerk, before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment. Order of motion.

12. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless to lay on the table, for an amendment, for postponing it, to commit it, or to adjourn; and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate. Ib.

13. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided, provided the Questions divided.

division called for embodies a distinct principle or statement of fact.

Amendments.

14. A motion for commitment or reference, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main proposition.

Introduction of bills.

15. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the Senate on the report of a committee; and one day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. Such notice shall state generally the subject matter of such bill.

Bills to have three readings.

16. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second or third. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read; and no bill shall be read a third time out of its regular order, nor on the same day on which it is ordered to a third reading, unless on a vote of two-thirds of all the Senators present and voting; and all resolutions which propose any amendment to the Constitution shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them, in a similar manner with bills, except that it shall not be necessary to commit such resolutions to a committee of the whole; and no bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted on in the committee of the whole.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Divisions.

17. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who voted for or against a question shall be entered alphabetically on the minutes, if any Senator requires it; and each member called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question.

Committees of the whole.

18. In forming a committee of the whole Senate, a chairman, to be named by the President, shall preside. Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate shall, in committee of the whole, be read by sections.

All amendments shall be noted, and reported to the Senate by the chairman. After the report, the bill shall still be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in the committee of the whole Senate, except by unanimous consent.

Rules in committee of the whole.

19. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole, as far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committees may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the Senate; and if the report be agreed to by the Senate, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

Motion in order.

20. A motion that the committee rise, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

On third reading no amendment.

21. After a bill or resolution to amend the Constitution shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to amend the same shall be in order without unanimous consent; but any such bill or resolution may be recommitted prior to the final vote thereon.

Called to order.

22. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

Blanks.

23. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum and the longest time.

Absentees.

24. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send a sergeant-at-arms, or any other person, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members shall agree.

Petitions.

25. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received or read, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be endorsed on the same, with the name of the Senator introducing it.

Motions to reconsider.

When no reconsideration.

26. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator to move for a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, nor after the usual message shall have been sent from the Senate, announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter; nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once; and the vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating the public moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic or corporate, shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be lost.

Standing committees.

27. The following are the standing committees of the Senate:

1. On Claims.
2. On Finance.
3. On the Judiciary.
4. On the Militia.
5. On Canals.
6. On Railroads
7. On Roads and Bridges.
8. On Literature.
9. On State Prisons.
10. On Banks.
11. On Insurance Companies.
12. On the Division of Counties and Towns.
13. On Agriculture.
14. On Commerce and Navigation.

15. On Manufactures.
16. On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.
17. On Privileges and Elections.
18. On Engrossed Bills.
19. On Indian Affairs.
20. On Expiring Laws.
21. On Public Expenditures.
22. On the Incorporation of Cities and Villages.
23. On Public Buildings.
24. On the Poor Laws.
25. On Charitable and Religious Societies.
26. On Retrenchment.
27. On Grievances.
28. Manufacture of Salt.
29. Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties
30. On Public Printing—And every motion to print any petition, resolution, report, bill, message or other manuscript, shall be referred to such commitee, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. No more than 1,000 extra copies of any message from the Governor, nor more than 300 extra copies of any other document, shall be ordered to be printed, unless by a majority of all the Senators elected.

Amendments and two-third bills.

28. When an amendment to the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators, is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

Closed doors

29. On motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any Senator, require secrecy, and during the consideration of all business in executive session, the President shall direct all persons, except the Senators and Clerk of the Senate, to withdraw; and during the discussion of said motion, the doors shall remain shut; and every Senator and Officer of the

Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings, and things which shall transpire while the doors remain closed.

Executive business.

30. The proceedings of the Senate upon executive business shall be kept in a journal separate from its proceedings upon legislative business.

Nominations.

31. The Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business on such days as may from time to time be deemed necessary. All nominations for the appointment of any officer shall be referred to a committee consisting of the Senators from the judicial district within which the nominee resides; and a future day for the consideration of all nominations shall be assigned, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer shall not be transmitted in less than one week thereafter, without the unanimous consent of the Senate; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

Admission within the bar.

32. No person is to be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except gentlemen with ladies, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, former Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, former Chancellors, Justices of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, former Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, former Members of Congress, Members of the Legislature, former Members of the Legislature, State Officers, Governor's Private and Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, Officers of the Senate, Officers of the Assembly, Reporters of the Senate, persons introduced by Senators.

Books and stationery.

33. None but the President, Senators and Clerk shall be allowed to take any books, belonging to the Senate, from their chamber; and on taking books, each of the persons above mentioned shall furnish to the Librarian a list of those taken, and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to see that the books in the library are kept in order, and in their place, at the opening of each morning session.

34. The committee on engrossed bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed; reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order. And the Clerk of the Senate shall present such bills as shall have originated in the Senate, and been passed by both Houses, to the Governor, and enter the same upon the journals. Committee on engrossed bills.

35. All concurrent resolutions shall lie one day on the table. Concurrent resolutions.

36. When a bill shall be reported by a committee of the whole, and not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be: "Shall the report be agreed to?" And when the report of such committee, if favorable, shall be agreed to, and the bill not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be: "Shall such be engrossed and read a third time?" Upon such question, the merits of the bill may be debated, and a motion to commit or recommit, or lay on the table, or to postpone to a future day, shall be in order. If such question be decided in the negative, such bill shall be deemed lost; but if it be decided in the affirmative, such bill shall, at the pleasure of the Senate, be read a third time, and the final question shall be taken thereon immediately after such third reading, and without debate.

37. The question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal; and unless the bill receives the number of votes required by the Constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, except in cases provided for by the 38th rule.

38. If, on taking the final question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be laid on the table, and shall be again read, and the final question taken thereon,

as provided in the 37th rule, at such time as the Senate shall order.

39. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants to have the documents and bills promptly placed upon the files of the President and Senators, in the order of their numbers, and it shall be the duty of the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the mails are punctually delivered; and for this purpose the messengers shall be subject to their directions.

40. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded, without a vote of a majority of all the members present of the Senate; and no motion to suspend, alter or rescind any such rule, or any joint rule of the two Houses, shall be in order without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof shall have been given, and no motion to suspend shall embrace more than one rule.

41. Every report of a committee upon a bill which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the General Orders with the bill, and subject to the provisions of the fourth rule; but if a bill is made the special order of any day, and shall, on that day, be reported by a committee of the whole, the report may be forthwith considered, unless the Senate shall otherwise order; and if not finished on that day, the bill, with the report, shall retain its place in the General Orders, unless made the special order for another day.

42. The President shall assign to the Door keepers their respective duties and stations.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN THE

SENATE.

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor,
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and Reports from State Officers.
7. Notices and the Introduction of Bills.
8. Third Reading of Bills.
9. Motions and Resolutions.
10. Special Orders.
11. General Orders; but Messages from the Governor and Assembly, and Communications and Reports from State Officers, may be considered at any time.

Standing Committees of the Senate,

JANUARY 5, 1855.

On Claims.

Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Hitchcock,
Mr. Williams.

On Finance.

Mr. Williams,
Mr. Halsey,
Mr. Putnam.

On Judiciary.

Mr. Wm. Clark,
Mr. Lansing,
Mr. Hopkins.

On Canals.

Mr. Field,
Mr. Barr,
Mr. Crosby.

On Railroads.

Mr. Dickinson,
Mr. Monroe,
Mr. Z. Clark.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Monroe,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Spencer.

On Literature.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Yost,
Mr. Bishop.

On Militia.

Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Robertson.
Mr. Walker,

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Walker, Mr. Bradford.
Mr. Watkins,

On Grievances.

Mr. Lansing, Mr. Storing.
Mr. Whitney,

On Banks.

Mr. Sherrill, Mr. Barnard.
Mr. Spencer,

On Insurance Companies.

Mr. Putnam, Mr. Dorrance.
Mr. Danforth,

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Crosby, Mr. Z. Clark.
Mr. Wm. Clark,

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Bishop, Mr. Richards.
Mr. Hitchcock,

On State Prisons.

Mr. Richards, Mr. Bishop.
Mr. Halsey,

On Poor Laws.

Mr. Barr, Mr. Crosby.
Mr. Hopkins,

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Storing, Mr. Butts.
Mr. Z. Clark,

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Yost, Mr. Field.
Mr. Monroe,

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Brooks. Mr. Pratt.
Mr. Hutchins,

On Agriculture.

Mr. Butts, Mr. Sherrill.
Mr. Dickinson,

On Manufactures.

Mr. Dorrance, Mr. Whitney.
Mr. Sherrill,

On Retrenchment.

Mr. Danforth, Mr. Brooks.
Mr. Bradford,

On Public Buildings.

Mr. Pratt, Mr. Barr.
Mr. Barnard,

On Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Barnard, Mr. Dorrance.
Mr. Hutchins,

On Cities and Villages.

Mr. Spencer, Mr. Walker.
Mr. Yost,

On Public Expenditures.

Mr. Halsey, Mr. Wm. Clark.
Mr. Barnard,

On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Watkins, Mr. Butts.
Mr. Lansing,

On Medical Societies.

Mr. Bradford,
Mr. Watkins,
Mr. Storing.

On Public Printing.

Mr. Dickinson,
Mr. Danforth,
Mr. Brooks.

On Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Hitchcock,
Mr. Richards,
Mr. Robertson.

On Joint Library.

Mr. Whitney,
Mr. Putnam,
Mr. Pratt.

On Select Committee on the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Danforth,
Mr. Brooks.

On Select Committee on the Rules of the Senate.

Mr. Williams,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. Hitchcock.

On Select Committee on the Conveyances and Devises of Personal and Real Estate for Religious Purposes.

Mr. Putnam,
Mr. Lansing,
Mr. Bishop.

On Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the Imprisonment of Witnesses.

Mr. Spencer,
Mr. Richards,
Mr. Yost.

On Select Committee on Excise Laws and Temperance.

Mr. Williams,
Mr. Monroe,
Mr. Storing,
Mr. Halsey,
Mr. Crosby.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, COUNTY, NEAREST POST-OFFICES, AND RESIDENCES IN ALBANY,

SEVENTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1855.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, *Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate, New-York City; boards at Congress Hall.*

District.	Name of Senator.	Post-Office Address.	County.	Boarding House in Albany.
1	Hugh Halsey,	Bridgehampton,	Suffolk,	American Hotel.
2	James Hutchins,	Brooklyn,	Kings,	126 State-street.
3	Thomas J. Barr,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
4	Thomas R. Whitney,	do	do	Franklin House.
5	Mark Spencer,	do	do	Congress Hall.
6	Erastus Brooks,	do	do	Congress Hall.
7	W. H. Robertson,	Katonah,	Westchester,	City Hotel.
8	Robert A. Barnard,	Hudson,	Columbia,	City Hotel.
9	John D. Watkins,	Liberty,	Sullivan,	Delavan House.
10	E. Sherrill,	Shandaken,	Ulster,	Congress Hall.
11	Clarkson F. Crosby,	Watervliet,	Albany,	City Hotel.
12	Elisha N. Pratt,	Greenbush,	Rensselaer,	Greenbush.
13	James C. Hopkins,	Granville,	Washington,	City Hotel.
14	George Richards,	Warrensburgh,	Warren,	128 State-street.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—(CONTINUED.)

District.	Name of Senator.	Post-Office Address.	County.	Boarding House in Albany.
15	Zenas Clark,.....	Potsdam,.....	St. Lawrence,..	Congress Hall.
16	George Yost, ...	Fort Plain, ...	Montgomery, ..	City Hotel.
17	P. S. Danforth,.....	Middleburgh, ..	Schoharie,.....	51 North Pearl-st.
18	Adam Storing,.....	German, ...	Chenango,.....	Franklin House.
19	Daniel G. Dorrance, ..	Florence,.....	Oneida, ...	Delavan House.
20	Simon C. Hitchcock,...	Cazenovia, ...	Madison, ...	Delavan House.
21	R. Lansing,.....	Watertown, ...	Jefferson,.....	City Hotel.
22	James Munro,.....	Elbridge,.....	Onondaga, ...	144 State-street.
23	George W. Bradford, ..	Homer, ...	Cortland, ...	43 Lodge-street.
24	William Clark, ...	Lyons, ...	Wayne, ...	Stanwix Hall.
25	J. B. Williams,.....	Ithaca,.....	Tompkins,.....	Delavan House.
26	A. B. Dickinson, ...	Hornby, ...	Steuben, ...	City Hotel.
27	William S. Bishop, ...	Rochester,.....	Monroe,.....	46 Lancaster-street.
28	Ben Field, ...	Albion, ...	Orleans, ...	Congress Hall.
29	Vacancy.			
30	Martin Butts,.....	West Clarksville	Allegany, ...	Delavan House.
31	James O. Putnam,.....	Buffalo, ...	Erie, ...	City Hotel.
32	Alvah H. Walker, ...	Fredonia, ...	Chautauque, ..	28 Division-street.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Name.	Office.	Post-Office Address.	County.	Boarding House in Albany.
Hugh J. Hastings,	Clerk,	Albany,	Albany,	62 Hudson-street.
William E. Mills,	Deputy Clerk,	Clarence,	Erie,	City Hotel.
C. K. Judson,	Deputy Clerk,	Randolph,	Cattaraugus,	187 State-street.
John B. King,	Deputy Clerk,	Clarendon,	Orleans,	Congress Hall.
J. Garlinghouse,	Sergeant-at-Arms	Allen's Hill,	Ontario,	Delavan House.
H. M. Eaton,	Ass't do do	Chestertown	Warren,	Mansion House.
Samuel B. Tuell,	Door-Keeper,	Buffalo,	Erie,	Stanwix Hall.
A. Beecher,	Ass't do	Beaver Dam,	Chemung,	147 Elm-street.
George W. Dailey,	Ass't do		Richmond,	
William Durren,	Librarian,	Peekskill,	Westchester,	Union Hotel.
David Emery,	Janitor,	Ithaca,	Tompkins,	Franklin House.
Daniel W. Merchant,	Messenger,	Albany,	Albany,	56 Howard-st.
Charles M. Nickerson,	do	Albany,	Albany,	69 Division-st.
Albert Ruttkay,	do	New-York,	New-York,	100 Hudson-st.
Snyder,	do	Albany,	Albany,	18 Dallius-street.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

Assembly of the State of New-York,

ADOPTED JANUARY 5, 1855.

1. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Speaker, having taken the chair, and the members being called to order, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected by the House; and in all cases of the absence of a quorum, the members present may take such measures as shall be necessary to procure the attendance of absent members; and the Speaker, with the consent of the majority of the members present, may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall appear. Appearance of a quorum. Reading the minutes. Absence of quorum.

2. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows: Order of business.

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State Officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third Reading of Bills.
8. Notices.
9. Introduction of Bills.
10. Motions and Resolutions.
11. Unfinished Business.

12. Special Orders of the Day.
13. General Orders of the Day; but Messages from the Governor, Communications from State Officers, and Messages from the Senate, may be received at any time.

Motions for reference.

3. Motions for reference to different committees shall be put in the following order:

1. To the Committee of the Whole.
2. To a Standing Committee.
3. To a Select Committee; but no Bill or other matter shall be considered in committee of the whole until the same is printed.

4. No bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted on in committee of the whole.

General order.

5. The Speaker shall cause the clerk to make a list, in the order in which they were referred, of all bills, resolutions and reports of committees, and other proceedings of the House, which are committed to a committee of the whole, and not made a special order of the day for any particular day; which list shall be called "*The General Orders of the Day.*"

Priority of business.

6. All questions relating to the priority of business, that is, the priority of one question or subject matter over another, under the same order of business, shall be decided without debate.

Speaker to preserve order.

7. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide all questions of order, which decision shall be final unless an appeal is taken to the House. On every appeal from the decision of the Speaker, he shall have the right in his place to assign his reason for his decision. He shall also have the right to substitute any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such a substitution shall not extend beyond one day, unless by leave of the House.

Speaker's vote.

8. When the House shall be equally divided, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

9. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the House. Order.

10. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker leaves the chair. Adjournment.

11. A member rising to debate, to give a notice, make a motion or report, or to present a petition or other paper, shall address the Speaker, and shall not proceed further until recognized by the chair. Order of speaking.

12. No member shall speak more than twice to the same general question without leave of the House; nor more than once in any case, until every member choosing to speak on the question pending shall have spoken. Members entitled to speak.

13. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair. Order and silence.

14. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. Calls to order.

15. Every member who shall be within the bar of the House when a question is stated from the chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, unless within the bar when his name is called. The bar of the House shall be deemed to include only the Assembly Chamber within the rails. Members entitled to vote.

16. Petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. Petitions and memorials.

17. Every member, previous to presenting a petition or memorial, shall endorse on the same the substance thereof, and add his name; the clerk shall then read the endorsement; after which, the Speaker shall put the question on the disposition of said petition or memorial. Manner of presenting, etc.

Motions.

18. Every motion shall be first stated by the Speaker, or read by the clerk before debate, and immediately before the question is put; and every such motion, except of the class of motions embraced in rule 22, shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desires it.

Withdrawal of the same.

19. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

Division of questions.

20. If the question in debate contain several distinct propositions, the same shall be divided by the chair at the request of any member, but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

Filling blanks.

21. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and longest time.

Motions, when receivable.

22. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless for an adjouurument of the House, a call of the House, for the previous question, to postpone it indefinitely, to postpone it to a certain day, to lay it on the table, to commit it, or to amend it; these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are here stated.

Motion for previous question.

23. A motion to lay a question on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate; a motion to commit, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and debate of the main question; and a motion to postpone a question indefinitely, or to adjourn it to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

Previous question.

24. The "previous question" shall be as follows—"*Shall the main question be now put?*" and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment or debate. When, on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under

consideration; but in cases where there shall be pending amendments that have been adopted in committee of the whole, and not acted on in the House, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their order, and without further debate or amendment.

Adjournment.

25. A motion to adjourn the House shall always be in order, and decided without debate.

Entries on journal.

26. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered on the journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall also be entered on the journal.

Ayes and noes entered

27. If any ten members require it, the ayes and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Appointment of committees.

28. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise especially directed by the House.

Select committees.

29. All committees, to whom private claims are referred, shall in all cases report in writing a state of facts, with their opinion thereon.

Introduction of bills.

30. Every bill originating in the House shall be introduced by leave on motion, or by an order of the House, or of a report of a committee. One day's notice at least shall be given of a motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the House otherwise unanimously allow; such notice shall specify the subject matter of such bill; and all resolutions of reference and instruction to committees shall state the subject to be referred.

Endorsement.

Reference.

31. All bills brought into this House by any member or committee shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee bringing in the same; all bills introduced by members, on leave, shall be referred to one of the standing committees, or to a select committee to consider and report thereon; such committee may report in favor of such bill either with or without amendments, or they may report against the same; and where a bill shall be reported against by a committee, and the report agreed to by the House, the bill

shall be considered as rejected, and shall not go upon the General Orders.

Titles of bills to repeal former acts.

32. The titles of all bills introduced into the House for repealing, modifying or amending any existing law, shall state concisely the subject matter sought to be amended or repealed.

Private bills.

33. No private bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House, and signed by the party or parties praying for such bill, except by the special order of the House.

Commitment.

34. No bill shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read.

Messages from the Senate.

35. Every message from the Senate, communicating any bill for the concurrence of this House, shall, with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee, to consider and report thereon.

Reference of amendments in the Senate

36. All amendments by the Senate to bills which have passed this House shall be referred to a standing or select committee, to examine and report thereon, unless the House shall otherwise order or allow.

Committee of the whole.

37. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and shall appoint a chairman to preside.

Rules to be observed by the same.

38. The rules of the House shall be observed in the committee of the whole, so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken, and excepting also that a motion to rise and report progress shall always be in order. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the House, and if the report be agreed to by the House it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

Order of proceedings.

39. Bills committed to a committee of the whole House shall, in committee of the whole thereon, be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted on a separate piece of paper, or on the mar-

gin of the bill under consideration, and reported to the House by the chairman of the committee of the whole; after the report, the bill shall be still subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put, and such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in committee of the whole House.

On bills, etc., from Senate.

40. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in the Senate as with bills originating in this House.

Absence of quorum.

41. If, at any time, when in committee of the whole House, there be not present a quorum to do business, the chairman shall immediately report the fact to the Speaker.

Motion to rise and report.

42. On a motion, in committee of the whole House, to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate.

Bills to receive three readings.

43. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its being passed; and the second and third reading shall be on different days; and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in committee of the whole House, unless the House, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, direct otherwise; and the question on the final passage of a bill shall be taken immediately after such third reading, and without debate; and no bill shall be read the last time, unless it shall have been once printed, without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Committees on engrossed bills.

44. The duty of "The committee on engrossed bills" shall be carefully to examine all the bills passed by this House, and see that the same are correctly engrossed, and report the same to the House before they are signed by the Speaker.

Reports always in order.

45. Reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order, and have the preference to any other business.

Speaker to certify bills.

46. When a bill passes the House, the Speaker shall certify the same, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed as a majority, two-thirds, or

three-fifths bill, as required either by the Constitution or laws of this State.

Motions to reconsider.

47. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order, unless on the same day or the day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place; nor unless one of the majority shall move such reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost, shall not be renewed; nor shall any subject or vote be a second time reconsidered without unanimous consent.

Two-thirds.

Reconsidering two-third bills.

48. Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, a majority of all the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same; and on a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill requiring the assent of two-thirds of all the members elected to this House, two-thirds of the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same. But the vote on the final passage of any bill creating, continuing, altering or renewing any incorporation other than municipal, shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be lost.

Committee on two-third bills.

49. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed on bills coming within the ninth section of the first article, and 14th section of article seven of the Constitution of this State; and when any bill shall have passed in committee of the whole House, on which the Speaker may entertain doubts whether it comes within the provisions of either of the said sections, it shall be referred to the said committee to examine and report thereon, before the question on the final passage shall be taken.

Altering rules.

50. A standing rule or order of this House may be suspended changed, or rescinded, upon one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. Such notice or motion shall, in all cases, state specifically the object of the suspension; and every case of the suspension of a rule, under such notice or motion, shall be

held to apply only to the object specified in the notice. Nor shall the 48th rule, so far as it applies to two-third bills, be altered, rescinded or suspended, unless two-thirds of all the members elected to the House agree to such alteration, rescinding or suspension.

Who may be admitted to the floor of the House.

51. No person, unless in the exercise of an official duty, or by invitation of the Speaker, shall be admitted to the floor of the House, except members of the Senate, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, other State Officers, Regents of the University, and such Reporters as the Speaker shall designate. The privilege of admission under any invitation shall not extend beyond the day on which such invitation shall be given.

Standing committees.

52. Standing committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed on the following subjects:

1. Ways and Means.
2. Commerce and Navigation.
3. Canals.
4. Railroads.
5. Banks.
6. Insurance Companies.
7. Two-third and Three-fifth Bills.
8. Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.
9. Grievances.
10. Privileges and Elections.
11. Petitions of Aliens.
12. Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.
13. Claims.
14. Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.
15. Medical Societies and Colleges.
16. State Charitable Institutions.
17. Incorporation of Cities and Villages.
18. Manufacture of Salt.
19. Trade and Manufactures.
20. State Prisons.
21. Engrossed Bills.
22. Militia and Public Defence
23. Roads and Bridges.

24. Public Lands.
25. Indian Affairs.
26. Charitable and Religious Societies.
27. Agriculture.
28. Public Printing.
29. Expenditures in the Executive Department.
30. Expenditures of the House; and
31. A Committee on the Judiciary, consisting of seven members.

And it shall be the duty of each of the several committees to inquire into the matters indicated by its name, and to report thereon to the House any information, and any bill or resolution which it may deem conducive to the public good.

Motions to print to be referred.

53. All motions or resolutions for the printing of an extra number of any document, paper or bill shall be referred as of course to the printing committee to report thereon.

Duty of committee on printing.

54. It shall be the duty of the committee on public printing to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and to state an approximate estimate of the cost in the particular cause referred, when practicable; to examine, from time to time, and ascertain whether the prices charged for printing are in conformity to the contract therefor, and whether it is done in conformity to the orders of the House, and without unreasonable delay; to ascertain and report what number of copies ought usually to be printed, and how distributed; and to report to the House, from time to time, any measure they may deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

Duty of committee on expenditures.

55. It shall be the duty of the committee on expenditures of the House and in the Executive Department, severally to inquire into the said expenditures, and whether the same have been made in conformity to law, and whether proper vouchers exist for the same, and whether the funds provided for the purpose are

economically applied, and to report from time to time such provisions, laws and regulations as may conduce to economy, and secure the faithful disbursement of the moneys appropriated by law.

What resolutions to lie over.

56. Resolutions giving rise to debate (except such as relate to the disposition of matters already before the House, and such as relate to the business of the day on which they are offered), all concurrent resolutions, and those containg calls for information from the Executive Department, shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up of course under their appropriate order of business.

Duty of committee on retrenchment.

57. It shall be the duty of the committee on ways and means to examine into all the departments of the government, whether Executive, Legislative, Judicial or otherwise, where salaries or emoluments are given; to examine, ascertain and report to the House what officers can be dispensed with, and what salaries or emoluments can be reduced, and how far consistent with the public good, and to take such action in regard to section eight of article seven of the Constitution of this State as may be requisite.

Special orders.

58. No bill or other matter shall be made a special order of the day for a particular day, without the assent of two-thirds of the members present. It shall not be in order to make any bill or other matter a special order of the day from day to day; nor shall more than three bills or other matters be made special orders for the same day; and no special order shall be postponed or rescinded except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Expenditures.

59. Resolutions calling for expenditure from the General Fund shall be referred to and reported upon by the committee on expenditures, unless the House shall designate some other committee.

The clerk to keep register of bills.

60. The clerk shall keep, in a book to be provided for that purpose, a register of all bills introduced into this House, or transmitted for concurrence from the Senate, in which he shall cause to be recorded, under appropri-

ate heads, the progress of all such bills from the date of their introduction to the time of their transmission—if Assembly bills to the Governor, or if Senate bills their return to the Senate.

Excuse from voting.

61. Every member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

Applications for Assembly Chamber.

62. All applications by societies or individuals for the use of the Assembly Chamber shall lie over for one day, unless the Assembly shall otherwise order. The member making any such application may briefly suggest the reasons why it should be granted, but the decision shall be made without debate.

Time for considering general order bills.

63. Tuesday and Thursday of each week, immediately after the reading of the journal, shall be specially set apart for the consideration of bills on the General Orders; but this rule shall not be construed to prevent the consideration of the General Orders on any day when reached in their regular order.

Journals to be printed and filed.

64. The journal of each day's proceedings of the House shall be printed so that it shall be laid on the tables of the members within four days after its approval, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall cause the printed journals to be kept on files in the same manner as other printed documents.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN THE

ASSEMBLY.

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State Officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third Reading of Bills.
8. Notices.
9. Introduction of Bills.
10. Motions and Resolutions.
11. Unfinished Business.
12. Special Orders of the Day.
13. General Orders of the Day; but Messages from the Governor, Communications from State Officers, and Messages from the Senate, may be received at any time.

Standing Committees of the Assembly,

JANUARY 10, 1855.

On Ways and Means.

Mr. Blatchford,
Mr. Gleason,
Mr. May,
Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Aitken.

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. F. W. Palmer,
Mr. Jimmerson,
Mr. Rhodes,
Mr. Green,
Mr. Devening.

On Canals.

Mr. Weed,
Mr. Hull,
Mr. Dumont,
Mr. Storrs,
Mr. Parsons.

On Railroads.

Mr. Edwards,
Mr. Fitch,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Searing,
Mr. Ward.

On Banks.

Mr. Davidson,
Mr. G. D. Williams,
Mr. Blatchford,
Mr. McKinney,
Mr. Maguire.

On Insurance Companies.

Mr. G. D. Williams,
Mr. Raymond,
Mr. Comstock,
Mr. Munday,
Mr. E. S. Whalen.

On Two-third and Three-fifth Bills.

Mr. A. G. Williams,
Mr. Stebbins,
Mr. Wooden,
Mr. Aitken,
Mr. Case.

On Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

Mr. S. B. Cole,
Mr. Clark,
Mr. Lourie,
Mr. Stanton,
Mr. G. Tompkins.

On Grievances.

Mr. Peck,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. E. Cole,
Mr. Bridenbecker,
Mr. McLaughlin.

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Ramsay,
Mr. Eames,
Mr. Wooden,
Mr. Wager,
Mr. Ward.

On Petitions of Aliens.

Mr. Rickerson,
Mr. Bushnell,
Mr. Ferdon,
Mr. W. B. Smith,
Mr. Wygant.

On Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Gates,
Mr. Machan,
Mr. Platt,
Mr. L. Miller,
Mr. Kendig.

On Claims.

Mr. Baldwin,
Mr. Gates,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. J. A. Smith,
Mr. Emans.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Blakeslee,
Mr. J. Bennett,
Mr. Paine,
Mr. S. S. Whallon,
Mr. Conger.

On Medical Societies and Colleges.

Mr. Hull,
Mr. Churchill,
Mr. Knapp,
Mr. Dodge,
Mr. Devening.

On State Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Van Etten,
Mr. Mallory,
Mr. Kirkland,
Mr. Leigh,
Mr. Masters.

On Incorporation of Cities and Villages.

Mr. Munro,
Mr. A. G. Williams,
Mr. Donnan,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. L. B. Johnson.

On Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Brush,
Mr. D. Palmer,
Mr. Selden,
Mr. J. C. Palmer.

On Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Boynton,
Mr. Coleman,
Mr. Beyea,
Mr. Chapin,
Mr. Buckley.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Everest,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Main,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Munday.

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lamport,
Mr. Rickerson,
Mr. Ferdon,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. S. S. Whallon.

On Militia and Public Defence.

Mr. May,
Mr. Cocks,
Mr. Van Osdoll,
Mr. Waterbury,
Mr. I. Tompkins.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. J. P. Bennett,
Mr. Lamport,
Mr. Schuyler,
Mr. J. A. Smith,
Mr. Smalley.

On Public Lands.

Mr. S. Smith,
Mr. Wisner,
Mr. Pennoyer,
Mr. Davy,
Mr. Maguire.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Clark,
Mr. Covey,
Mr. Beecher,
Mr. Storrs,
Mr. Green.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Littlefield,
Mr. Robinson,
Mr. Fairchild,
Mr. Rider,
Mr. Dodge.

On Agriculture.

Mr. Eames,
Mr. Terhune,
Mr. S. Smith,
Mr. Chester,
Mr. Odell.

On Public Printing.

Mr. Wells,
Mr. Blessing,
Mr. Rhoda,
Mr. Dixon,
Mr. Ivans.

On Expenditures in the Executive Department.

Mr. Goddard,
Mr. Wilsey,
Mr. E. Miller,
Mr. Seagrist,
Mr. Petty.

On Expenditures of the House.

Mr. Wisner,
Mr. B. Smith,
Mr. C. P. Johnson,
Mr. L. Miller,
Mr. E. L. Smith.

On Judiciary.

Mr. Baker,
Mr. Gleason,
Mr. Stuyvesant,
Mr. Fitch,
Mr. O'Keefe,
Mr. Seymour,
Mr. Wager.

On Joint Library.

Mr. Headley,
Mr. Littlefield,
Mr. Ramsay,
Mr. Stanton,
Mr. O'Keefe.

Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Prohibition of the Sale of Intoxicating Drinks.

Mr. Stebbins,
Mr. Leigh,
Mr. May,
Mr. C. P. Johnson,
Mr. Dumont,
Mr. Aitken,
Mr. L. Miller,
Mr. Masters,
Mr. Searing.

Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Detention of Witnesses.

Mr. Leigh,
Mr. Stebbins,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Rider,
Mr. Stanton.

Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Sale of Stocks by the Board of Brokers in New-York City.

Mr. Blatchford,
Mr. Lourie,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Seymour,
Mr. Kendig.

Select Committee on Tenures of Church Property.

Mr. Stebbins,
Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Raymond,
Mr. S. B. Cole,
Mr. O'Keefe.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THE COUNTIES THEY REPRESENT, PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN ALBANY, AND NEAREST POST-OFFICE TO THEIR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1855.

Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, *Oswego, Speaker.*

Name of Member.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Aitken, William B.,	New-York,	New-York,	Delavan House.
Allen, Jos. E.,	Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	Stanwix Hall.
Baldwin, Silas,	St. Lawrence,	Canton,	American Hotel.
Baker, Hezekiah,	Montgomery,	St. Johnsville,	American Hotel.
Beecher, H. H.,	Oneida,	Taberg,	Franklin House.
Bennett, James,	Orange,	Port Jervis,	Delavan House.
Bennett, J. P.,	Wayne,	Williamson,	Stanwix Hall.
Beyea, Samuel,	Orange,	Goshen,	No. 126 State-street.
Blakeslee, Levi,	Oneida,	Paris,	Franklin House.
Blatchford, R. M.,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Blessing, M. J.,	Albany,	Albany,	American Hotel.
Boynton, N. C.,	Essex,	Jay,	Delavan House.
Bridenbecker, William,	Herkimer,	Frankfort,	Franklin House.
Brush, A. B.,	Madison,	Canastota,	No. 130 State-street.
Buckley, W. H.,	Sullivan,	White Lake,	Washington Hall.
Bushnell, E. W.,	Columbia,	Chatham 4 Corners,	American Hotel.
Campbell, Pryse,	Albany,	South Westerlo,	Beardsley's Hotel.
Case, Oliver,	Ontario,	Bristol Centre,	Delavan House.
Chapin, E. G.,	Herkimer,	Little Falls,	Franklin House.
Chester, J. E.,	Suffolk,	Sag Harbor,	No. 130 State-street.
Churchill, Alonzo,	Otsego,	Richfield,	Franklin House.
Clark, J. V. H.,	Onondaga,	Manlius,	Delavan House.
Cocks, Jno. S.,	New-York,	N. Y., 160 E. 17th-st.,	Delavan House.

Name of Member.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Cole, Edmund,	Rensselaer,	Poestenkill,	Delavan House.
Cole, S. B.,	Steuben,	Prattsburgh,	No. 140 State-street.
Coleman, Robert B.,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Comstock, William,	Otsego,	Laurens,	Delavan House.
Conger, Moore,	Cayuga,	Cato,	American Hotel.
Covey, L. D.,	Erie,	Akron,	No. 128 State-street.
Davidson, Alexander,	Albany,	Albany,	No. 198 Lydius-street.
Davy, H. H.,	Otsego,	East Springfield,	Stanwix Hall.
Devening, D., Jr.,	Erie,	Buffalo,	No. 53 Green-street.
Dixon, Jno. D.,	New-York,	N. York, 5 Beach-st.,	Delavan House.
Dodge, D. L.,	Cayuga,	Union Springs,	American Hotel.
Donnan, Jas.,	Schenectady,	North Duanesburgh,	American Hotel.
Dumont, F. S.,	Tompkins,	Trumansburgh,	No. 5 Washington-st.
Eames, Moses,	Jefferson,	Rutland,	American Hotel.
Edwards, Jonathan,	Rensselaer,	Troy,	Congress Hall.
Emans, Albert,	Dutchess,	Arthursburgh,	Mansion House.
Everest, J. T.,	Clinton,	Peru,	Delavan House.
Fairchild Lewis,	Chenango,	McDonough,	American Hotel.
Ferdon, Jno. W.,	Rockland,	Piermont,	Delavan House.
Fitch, Edward,	Franklin,	Malone,	Delavan House.
Gates, T. B.,	Ulster,	Saugerties,	Congress Hall.
Gleason, Wesley,	Fulton and Hamilton,	Northampton,	American Hotel.
Goddard, Seth W.,	Erie,	Springville,	No. 128 State-street.
Green, Asaph,	St. Lawrence,	Pitcairn,	American Hotel.
Headley, Joel T.,	Orange,	Newburgh,	Congress Hall.
Hull, A. W.,	Montgomery,	Tribes Hill,	American Hotel.
Hunt, Dan'l,	Westchester,	Cross River,	Delavan House.
Ivans, A. H.,	Kings,	East New-York,	Stanwix Hall.
Jimmerson, R. J.,	New-York,	New-York,	Stanwix Hall.
Johnson, L. B.,	Allegany,	Rushford,	American Hotel.
Johnson, Carlisle P.,	Tioga,	Berkshire,	Delavan House.
Kendig, D. S.,	Seneca,	Waterloo,	Delavan House.

Knapp, J. H.,	Cortland,	Hartford,	No. 689 Broadway.
Kirkland, Jas.,	Cattaraugus,	East Perrysburgh,	No. 130 State-street.
Lamport, Wm. H.,	Ontario,	Gorham,	Delavan House.
Leigh. Chas. C.,	New-York,	New-York,	No. 1 Pine-street.
Littlefield, Calvin,	Jefferson,	Belleville,	No. 5 Washington-st.
Littlejohn, D. C.,	Oswego,	Oswego,	Congress Hall.
Lourie, J. I.,	Washington,	Greenwich,	Delavan House.
Machan, W. J.,	Onondaga,	Marcellus,	Delavan House.
Maguire, P. H.,	New-York,	New-York,	No. 126 State-street.
McLaughlin, W. G.,	New-York,	New-York,	Merchants' Hotel.
McKinney, Chas.,	Broome,	Binghamton,	Delavan House.
Mallory, David,	Genesee,	Bethany,	American Hotel.
Main, Joshua,	Jefferson,	Chaumont,	No. 119 Beaver-st.
Masters, Nicholas M.,	Rensselaer,	Schaghticoke,	Delavan House.
May, L. S.,	Allegany,	Philipsville,	Delavan House.
Miller, Ezekiel,	Delaware,	Davenport Centre,	No. 130 State-street.
Miller, Levi,	St. Lawrence,	Louisville,	American Hotel.
Munday, Thos. J.,	New-York,	New York,	Congress Hall.
Munro, Jas. M.,	Onondaga,	Camillus,	No. 128 State-street.
Odell, Lyman,	Livingston,	Cuylerville,	Mansion House.
O'Keefe, David,	New-York,	New-York,	American Hotel.
Paine, Jno. C.,	Wyoming,	Covington,	Delavan House.
Palmer, Dan'l,	Chenango,	Norwich,	American Hotel.
Palmer, F. W.,	Chautauque,	Jamestown,	No. 26 Plain-street.
Palmer, J. C.,	Greene,	Coxsackie,	Franklin House.
Parsons, Aaron,	Lewis,	Leyden,	American Hotel.
Peck, Linus J.,	Niagara,	Lockport,	Mansion House.
Pennoyer, J. P.,	Tompkins,	Groton,	F. Vose's, Spencer-st.
Petty, Jos. H.,	New-York,	New-York,	American Hotel.
Phelps, D. P.,	Onondaga,	Syracuse,	Delavan House.
Platt, David,	Suffolk,	Huntington,	No. 130 State-street.
Ramsey, Jas. H.,	Schoharie,	Lawyersville,	American Hotel.
Raymond, Jno. F.,	Richmond,	Tompkinsville,	Delavan House.
Rickerson, M. L.,	Greene,	Cairo,	Franklin House.
Rider, James,	Queens,	Jamaica,	No. 126 State-street.
Rhoda, David,	Columbia,	Copake,	American Hotel.
Rhodes, Jno. H.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Delavan House.

Name of Member.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Robinson, Orrin,	Chemung,	Elmira.	Delavan House.
Schuyler, Cornelius,	Saratoga,	Burnt Hills,	Delavan House.
Seagrist, Nicholas,	New-York,	New-York,	No. 288 Broadway.
Searing, G. A.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Congress Hall.
Selden, J. M.,	Oswego,	Williamstown,	Stanwix Hall.
Seymour, McNeal,	Livingston,	Mount Morris,	Mansion House.
Smalley, Jas. J.,	Putnam,	Farmers' Mills,	Beardsley's Hotel.
Smith, Benjamin,	Monroe,	Honeoye Falls,	No. 28 Division-st.
Smith, E. L.,	New-York,	New-York,	No. 140 State-street.
Smith, Sylvester,	Steuben,	Painted Post,	No. 140 State-street.
Smith, Justin A.,	Washington,	Whitehall,	Delavan House
Smith, Wm. B.,	Delaware,	Hamden,	Washington Hall.
Stanton, N. P., Jr.,	Monroe,	Brockport,	Delavan House.
Stebbins, Jno. W.,	Monroe,	Rochester,	No. 28 Division-st.
Stevens, Ambrose,	Genesee,	Batavia,	No. 155 N. Pearl-st.
Storrs, Alexander,	Cattaraugus,	Hinsdale,	Gallup's Hotel.
Stuyvesant, Theo.,	New-York,	New-York,	City Hotel.
Terhune, John,	Saratoga,	Pope's Corners,	Delavan House.
Tompkins, Gilbert,	Madison,	Hamilton,	No. 74 Eagle-st.
Tompkins, Ira,	Niagara,	Newfane,	American Hotel.
Van Etten, James, B.,	Albany,	Albany,	No. 858 Broadway.
Van Osdol, J. B.,	Yates,	Rushville,	Delavan House.
Wager, Ambrose,	Dutchess,	Rhinebeck,	Congress Hall.
Walker, Daniel,	Oneida,	North Gage,	Franklin House.
Ward, Peter C.,	Steuben,	Hornellsville,	American Hotel.
Waterbury, F. W.,	Westchester,	Dobbs' Ferry,	Congress Hall.
Weed, William W.,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Mansion House.
Wells, Reuben,	Warren,	Luzerne,	Delavan House.
Whalen, E. S.,	Orleans,	Medina,	Delavan House.
Whallon, Samuel S.,	Chautauque,	Mayville,	No. 26 Plain-street.
Williams, A. G.,	New-York,	New-York,	Delavan House.
Williams G. D.,	Oneida,	New-York Mills,	Franklin House.

Wilsey, Wilkinson,	Schoharie,	Totten's Hollow,	American Hotel.
Wisner, Jas. T.,	Wayne,	Huron,	No. 1 Pine-street.
Wooden, Wm. B.,	Cayuga,	Scipioville,	Delavan House.
Wygant, Asa S.,	Ulster,	Kingston,	No. 53 Chapel-street.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Sherman, Richard U., Clerk,	Oneida,	Utica,	Congress Hall.
Archer, Ornon, Deputy-Clerk,	Wayne,	Palmyra,	Stanwix Hall.
Huntington, Daniel N., do	Franklin,	Malone,	128 State-street.
Downer, William P., do	Erie,	Buffalo,	Stanwix Hall.
Scholefield, Chas. M., do	Oneida,	Whitesboro,	Franklin House.
Terwilliger, James, do	Onondaga,	Syracuse,	Delavan House.
Chubbuck, William W., Librarian,	Madison,	Hamilton,	Stanwix Hall.
Dunspaugh, James, Ass't do	Columbia,	Spencertown,	American Hotel.
Ellsworth, Byron, Sergeant-at-Arms,	Chautauque,	Ellington,	No. 187 State-street.
Ottman, Norman, Ass't do	Schoharie,	Gardnersville,	American Hotel.
Bedell, George W., Postmaster,	Orleans,	Albion,	No. 119 Beaver-st.
Parsons, Gilbert E., do	Jefferson,	Belleville,	No. 119 Beaver-st.
Groesbeck, Harmon, Doorkeeper,	Monroe,	Rochester,	No. 130 State-street.
Hall, Samuel, 1st Ass't do	Albany,	Albany,	No. 78 Lawrence-st.
Buttre, Wm., 2d do do	New-York,	New-York,	No. 130 State-street.
TenEyck, J. W., Doork'r Ladies' Gal.	Montgomery,	Tribes Hill,	No. 109 Lydius-st.
Wheat, Oliver E., do Gent's do.	Orange,	Port Jervis,	No. 126 State-street.
Curtis, Nath'l, Keeper Assem. Cham.	Tompkins,	Ithaca,	No. 130 State-street.
Thorn, Gilbert B., Janitor,	Rensselaer,	Poestenkill,	No. 198 Green-street.

NAMES OF REPORTERS.

Name of Reporter.	Paper.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding House.
Sherman Croswell,..	Albany Argus,.....	Albany,.....	Albany,.....	Congress Hall.
George Dawson, ...	Albany Evening Journal,..	do	do	No. 27 Grand-st.
M. H. Rooker,.....	Albany Atlas,.....	do	do	No. 150 Eagle-st.
C. M. Plumb,.....	Albany State Register, ...	do	do	No. 187 State-st.
A. Van Vechten,....	Albany Knickerbocker, ...	do	do	No. 68 Hawk-st.
W. W. Perkins,.....	Albany Express, ...	do	do	No. 28 Divis'n st.
J. C. Cuyler,.....	Albany Transcript,.....	do	do	No. 123 Green-st.
D. K. Seaman,.....	New-York Jour. of Com., .	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	No. 150 Eagle-st.
H. C. Paige,.....	New-York Family Journal,	Albany, ...	Albany, ...	No. 58 La Fayette-st.
J. B. Swain, ...	New-York Times,.....	Westchester,...	Sing Sing,.....	Congress Hall.
D. A. Levien,.....	Associated Press, ...	Erie,.....	Buffalo, ...	Congress Hall.
H. J. Bliss, ...	Buffalo Express, ...	Albany, ...	Albany, ...	No. 187 State-st.

RELATING TO CANALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

[The Fund Commissioners have the Superintendence of Canal Fund, and of the Canal Debt.]

HENRY J. RAYMOND, *Lieutenant-Governor.*
ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, *Secretary of State.*
JAMES M. COOK, *Comptroller.*
ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, *Treasurer.*
OGDEN HOFFMAN, *Attorney-General.*

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

[The Canal Commissioners have the general charge of the *public works*, of the construction of new canals, and, through the Superintendents, of the repairs of the completed canals.]

CORNELIUS GARDINIER, Fultonville—In charge of Division No. 1, as follows, viz: Erie Canal from Albany, including Albany Basin, to the east bank of the Oneida Lake Canal; Champlain Canal and Glen's Falls Feeder, and pond above Troy dam; Black River Canal and Feeder, finished and unfinished—305 miles.

HENRY FITZHUGH, Oswego—In charge of Division No. 2, as follows, viz: Erie Canal, from east bank of Oneida Lake Canal to east bound of Wayne county; Navigable Feeders; Oneida Lake Canal; Oneida Creek Feeder; Oswego Canal; Cayuga and Seneca Canal; Chenango Canal; Seneca River Towing Path; Oneida River Improvement; Chemung Canal and Feeder; Crooked Lake Canal and Baldwinsville Canal—321 miles.

FREDERICK FOLLETT, Batavia—In charge of Division No. 3, as follows, viz Erie Canal, from east bounds of Wayne county to Buffalo, including Basin at the latter place; Genesee Valley Canal, navigable, including Dansville side cut; and Genesee Valley Canal, not navigable—273 miles.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

JOHN T. CLARK.

[Prescribes duties of, and assigns divisions of canals to, Engineers; visits and inspects canals; prepares surveys, maps, plans, estimates, &c., in the construction or improvement of a canal, &c., &c.]

AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT,

MARIUS SCHOONMAKER.

[Invested with the powers and duties formerly belonging to the Comptroller in relation to the canals; draws warrants on the Treasurer for all canal payments; audits all canal accounts; instructs canal collecting and disbursing officers; keeps accounts of canal receipts and expenditures, &c.; *ex-officio* Secretary of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and of the Canal Board.]

CANAL APPRAISERS.

[They appraise the damages to individuals growing out of the construction of the canals.]

WILLIAM I. CORNWELL,
ANDREW H. CALHOUN.

CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board is composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Canal Commissioners, and the State Engineer and Surveyor.

[Meets at the Canal Department during the sitting of the Legislature—fixes the rates of tolls, appoints the collectors of tolls, superintendents of repairs, weigh-masters and inspectors, hears appeals from the Canal Appraisers, remits penalties, and regulates the police of the canals, &c.]

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

[Rooms in the State Hall, in which the business of the Fund Commissioners and the Canal Board, and the business of the Auditor of the Canal Department, is required by law to be transacted.]

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Frederick Follett,	to hold 1 year,	$1,700
Cornelius Gardinier,	" " 2 years,	1,700
Henry Fitzhugh,	" " 3 years,	2,000

CLERKS.

Alexander P. Ten Broeck, Clerk of Board of Canal Commissioners,	580
and clerk of Commissioner of Eastern Division,	720
Divid H. Printup, clerk,	800
William W. Wight, clerk, contracting board,	800

CONTRACTING BOARD.

The State Engineer and Surveyor, who is president, Comptroller and the Canal Commissioners.

ENGINEERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

Eastern Division.

Daniel C. Jenne, Division Engineer, Albany.
Charles W. Wentz, Resident Engineer on Erie and Champlain canals, Albany.
William B. Taylor, " " Erie and Black River canals, Utica.
James P. Greene, First Assistant Engineer, Schenectady.
Robert Burns, " " " Albany.
Winfield S Neasing, " " " Little Falls.
Sylvanus H. Sweet, " " " Utica.
John L. Dodge, " " " Rome.
John L. Stevenson, " " " Waterford.
Charles H. Beach, " " " Whitehall.
Ezekiel W. Butler, " " " Lyons Falls.
James E. Willard, " " " Woodhull Lake.

Middle Division.

Van R. Richmond, Division Engineer, Syracuse.
M. C. Fremyre, Resident Engineer, Erie canal, Syracuse.
Ogden Edwards, " " Erie and Lateral canals, Jordan.
Morris S. Kimball, " " Oswego canal, Fulton.
Daniel R. Hartwell, First Assistant Engineer, Durhamville.
C. H. Bogardus, " " " Syracuse.
William B. Cooper, " " " Port Byron.
William H. H. Gere, " " " Montezuma.
Joseph French, " " " Salina.
W. W. Jerome, " " " Fulton.

Western Division.

John Lathrop, Division Engineer, Buffalo.
Charles G. Voorhies, Resident Engineer, Erie canal, Lyons.
Henry Van Vleck, " " " " Rochester.
Theophilus Williams, " " " " Albion.
Edward Colman, " " " " Buffalo.
Orville W. Story, " " Genesee Valley canal, Belfast.
Danforth H. Ainsworth, First Assistant Engineer, Lyons.
Calvin O. Newcomb, " " " Rochester.
Ely S. Parker, " " " Rochester.
William Rumble, " " " Albion.
Stephen A. Charles, " " " Lockport.
John Bisgood, " " " Buffalo.
Hathaway Hurd, " " " Albion.
Augustus M. Leach, " " " Belfast.

A LIST

Of the principal places on the Canals, and their distances from each other, as adopted by the Canal Board.

JUNCTION AND ERIE CANALS.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
ALBANY	0	0	110	269	364
Port Schuyler	5	5	105	264	359
Gibbonsville	1	6	104	263	358
WEST TROY	1	7	103	262	357
Junction	2	9	101	260	355
Cohoes	1	10	100	259	354
Lower Aqueduct	3	13	97	256	351
Willow Spring	6	19	91	250	345
Upper Aqueduct	7	26	84	243	338
SCHENECTADY	4	30	80	239	334
Rotterdam	9	39	71	230	325
Phillip's Locks	5	44	66	225	320
Amsterdam	3	47	63	222	317
Schoharie Creek	5	52	58	217	312
Smithtown	2	54	56	215	310
FULTONVILLE	3	57	53	212	307
Big Nose	7	64	46	205	300
Spraker's Basin	2	66	44	203	298
Canajoharie	3	69	41	200	295
Fort Plain	3	72	38	197	292
Diefendorf's Landing	3	75	35	194	289
St. Johnsville	2	77	33	192	287

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
East Canada Creek	4	81	29	188	283
Indian Castle (Nowandaga).	2	83	27	186	281
Fink's Ferry	3	86	24	183	278
Little Falls	2	88	22	181	276
Rankin's Lock, No. 7	3	91	19	178	273
Herkimer Lower Bridge	4	95	15	174	269
Mohawk	1	96	14	173	268
Fulmer's Creek	1	97	13	172	267
Morgan's Landing	1	98	12	171	266
Steel's Creek	1	99	11	170	265
Frankfort	2	101	9	168	263
Ferguson's	6	107	3	162	257
Utica	3	110	0	159	254
York Mills	3	113	3	156	251
Whitesboro'	1	114	4	155	250
Oriskany	3	117	7	152	247
Rome	8	125	15	144	239
Wood Creek Aq'ct (Ft. Bull)	2	127	17	142	237
Hawley's Basin	2	129	19	140	235
Stony Creek	1	130	20	139	234
New London	2	132	22	137	232
Higgins'	4	136	26	133	228
Loomis'	2	138	28	131	226
Oneida Creek	3	141	31	128	222
Canastota	5	146	36	123	218
New Boston	4	150	40	119	214
Chittenango	3	153	43	116	211
Pool's Brook	3	156	46	113	208
Kirkville	2	158	48	111	206
Little Lake	2	160	50	109	204
Manlius	2	162	52	107	202
Limestone Feeder	1	163	53	106	201
Orville Feeder	2	167	55	104	199
Lodi	5	170	60	99	194

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
SYRACUSE	1	171	61	98	193
Geddes	2	173	63	96	191
Belisle	4	177	67	92	187
Nine Mile Creek	1	178	68	91	186
Camillus	1	179	69	90	185
Canton	5	184	74	85	180
Peru	2	186	76	83	178
Jordan	4	190	80	79	174
Cold Spring	1	191	81	78	173
Weedsport	5	196	86	73	168
Centreport	1	197	87	72	167
Port Byron	2	199	89	70	165
MONTEZUMA	6	205	95	64	159
Lockpit	6	211	101	58	153
Clyde	5	216	106	53	148
Lock Berlin	5	221	111	48	143
LYONS	4	225	115	44	139
Lockville	6	231	121	38	133
Newark	1	232	122	37	132
Port Gibson	3	235	125	34	129
PALMYRA	5	240	130	29	124
Macedonville	4	244	134	25	120
Wayneport	3	247	137	22	117
Perrinton	2	249	139	20	115
Perrinton Centre	2	251	141	18	113
Fairport	1	252	142	17	112
Fullam's Basin	1	253	143	16	111
Bushnell's Basin	3	256	146	13	108
Pittsford	3	259	149	10	105
Billginhast's Basin	4	263	153	6	101
Lock No. 3	2	265	155	4	99
ROCHESTER	4	269	159	0	95
Brockway's	10	279	169	10	85
Spencer's Basin	1	281	171	12	83

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
Adam's Basin	3	284	174	15	80
Cooley's Basin	3	287	177	18	77
Brockport	2	289	179	20	75
Holley	5	294	184	25	70
Hulberton	4	298	188	29	66
Albion	6	304	194	35	60
Gaines' Basin	2	306	196	37	58
Eagle Harbor	1	307	198	38	57
Long Bridge	2	309	199	40	55
Knowlesville	2	311	201	42	53
Road Culvert	1	312	202	43	52
Medina	3	315	205	46	49
Shelby Basin	3	318	218	49	46
Middleport	3	321	211	52	43
Reynolds' Basin	3	324	214	55	40
Gasport	2	326	216	57	38
Lockport	7	333	223	64	31
Pendleton	7	340	230	71	24
Welch's	2	342	232	73	23
H. Brockway's	4	346	236	77	18
Tonawanda	6	352	242	83	12
Lower Black Rock	8	360	250	91	4
Black Rock	1	361	251	92	3
Buffalo	3	364	254	95	0

28.90 chains over to Lake Erie—Big Buffalo Creek Harbor.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Albany.	Whitehall.
ALBANY	0	0	73
West Troy	7	7	66
Junction	2	9	64
WATERFORD	3	12	61
Mechanicsville	8	20	53
Stillwater Village	4	24	49
Bleecker's Basin	2	26	47
Wilbur's Basin	2	28	45
Van Duzen's Landing	5	33	40
Schuylerville	3	36	37
Saratoga Bridge	2	38	35
Fort Miller	3	41	32
Moses Kill	3	44	29
Fort Edward	5	49	24
Glen's Falls Feeder	2	51	22
Baker's Basin	1	52	21
Smith's Basin	5	57	16
Fort Ann	4	61	12
Comstock's Landing	4	65	8
WHITEHALL	8	73	0

GLEN'S FALLS FEEDER—[*Champlain Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM Place to place.
Champlain Canal.....	0
Sandy Hill	2
Glen's Falls.....	3
Head of the Feeder.....	2
Head of the Pond.....	5
	12

From Junction to Whitehall.....	64
Length of Glen's Falls Feeder	12
Length of Pond above Troy Dam.....	3
Total	79

CHENANGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Utica.	Hamilton.	Oxford.	Binghamton.
UTICA	0	0	30	60	97
Road leading from N. Hartford to Whitesboro'	3	3	27	57	94
Clinton	6	9	21	51	88
Deansville	5	14	16	46	83
Oriskany Falls	5	19	11	41	78
Solsville	3	22	8	38	75
Bouckville	2	24	6	36	73
Peck's Basin	2	26	4	34	71
HAMILTON	4	30	0	30	67
Lebanon Factory	2	32	2	28	65
Earlville	4	36	6	24	61
Sherburn	5	41	11	19	56
North Norwich	4	45	15	15	52
Plasterville	2	47	17	13	50
Norwich	4	51	21	9	46
OXFORD	9	60	30	0	37
Hayne's Mill	10	70	40	10	27
Greene	4	74	44	12	23
Forks	8	82	52	22	15
Pond Brook	2	84	54	24	13
Port Crane	5	89	59	29	8
Crocker's Mills	1	90	60	30	7
BINGHAMTON	7	97	67	37	0

OSWEGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
Syracuse	0	0	38
Salina	2	2	36
Liverpool	3	5	33
Mud Lock	2	7	31
Cold Spring	1	8	30
New Bridge	5	13	25
Three River Point	2	15	23
Phœnix	2	17	21
Sweet's Lock	3	20	18
Ox Creek	3	23	15
Fulton	4	27	11
Braydock's Rapid	4	31	7
Tiffany's Landing	4	35	8
High Dam	1	36	2
Oswego	2	38	0

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Montezuma.	Geneva.
Montezuma	0	0	21
Seneca River	5	5	16
S. Dermont	2	7	14
Seneca Falls	3	10	11
Chamberlain's Mills	2	12	9
Waterloo	2	14	7
Teal's	5	19	2
Geneva	2	21	0
Lateral Canal to East Cayuga village, two miles	2		

CHEMUNG CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira	Knoxville
Seneca Lake	0	0	23	33
Havana	4	4	19	29
Millport	6	10	13	23
Horseheads	7	17	8	16
Elmira	6	23	6	22
Knoxville	22	33	22	0

FEEDER—[*Chemung Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
Horseheads	0	17	6	16
Miller's Basin	7	24	13	9
Dam at Head of Feeder	7	31	20	2
Knoxville	2	33	22	0

Canal from Lake to Elmira..... 23 miles.
Feeder..... 16 miles.

Total..... 39 miles.

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Crooked Lake.
Dresden	0	0	8
Mallory's	0	3	5
Andrews and Ways	2	5	3
Penn Yan	2	7	1
Crooked Lake	1	8	0

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Rochester.	Scottsville.	Mount Morris.	Junction at Shaker Settlement.	Dansville.	Oramel.	Rockville.
ROCHESTER	0	0	12	37	41	52	78	82
Lock No. 1, Junction with G. River	2	2	10	35	39	50	76	80
Tone's Basin	6	8	4	29	33	44	79	74
SCOTTSVILLE	4	12	0	25	29	40	66	70
Avon Road (town of Caledonia)	8	20	8	17	21	32	58	62
Sackett's Basin	2	22	10	15	19	30	56	60
Fowlerville Road	2	24	12	13	17	28	54	58
Barclay's Mill	2	26	14	11	15	26	52	56
Pifferdinia	3	29	17	8	12	23	49	53
Spencer's Basin	1	30	18	7	11	22	48	52
Tracy's Basin	2	32	20	5	9	20	46	50
Cuyler's	1	33	21	4	8	19	45	49
Leicester	1	34	22	3	7	18	44	48
Genesee Dam (near Mt. Morris)	2	36	24	1	5	16	42	46
MOUNT MORRIS	1	37	25	0	4	15	41	45
Shaker Settlement Junction	4	41	29	4	0	11	37	41
McArthur's Mills	3	44	32	7	3	14	34	38
Brushville	2	46	34	9	5	16	32	36
Gilbert's Mills	3	49	37	12	8	19	29	33
Nunda	2	51	39	14	10	21	27	31
Oakland	1	52	40	15	11	22	26	30
River Road	2	54	42	17	13	24	24	28
Tunnel	2	56	44	19	15	26	22	26
Portageville	2	58	46	21	17	28	20	24
Fort Hill	4	62	50	25	21	32	16	20
Wiscoy	3	65	53	28	24	35	13	17
Fillmore	4	69	57	32	28	39	9	13
Lattice Bridge	2	71	59	34	30	41	7	11
Houghton Creek	2	73	61	36	32	43	5	9
Burrville	2	75	63	38	34	45	3	7
Caneadea	1	76	64	39	35	46	2	6
Mouth of Feeder	1	77	65	40	36	47	1	5
ORAMEL (Feeder)	1	78	66	41	37	48	0	6
Belfast	3	79	67	42	38	49	1	3
Lock No. 80	1	80	68	43	39	50	2	2
Histed's	1	81	69	44	40	51	3	1
Rockville	1	82	70	45	41	52	4	0

DANSVILLE SIDE CUT—[*Genesee Valley Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM Place to place.
Shaker Settlement (Junction).....	0
Fitzhugh's Basin	2
Kyserville.....	1
Rockspring.....	2
Sherwood's Landing.....	1
Steam Saw Mill	1
McNair's Landing	1
Woodville.....	1
Comminsville	1
Dansville.....	1
	11

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER,

Extends from the Erie Canal at Higgins', four miles west of New London, to the Oneida Lake, as follows:

Canal proper, from Higgins to Wood Creek,.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Wood Creek, with a towing path to the Oneida Lake,	$2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Total length,.....	6 miles.

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Rome.	Booneville
Rome	0	0	25
Ridge Mills	2	2	23
Lock No. 7	3	5	20
Walworth's Store House	1	6	19
Westernville	3	9	16
Wells Brook Aqueduct	2	11	14
Stringer's Creek	2	13	12
Lansing Kill	1	14	11
Lock No. 31	2	16	9
Lansing Kill Dam or Feeder	1	17	8
Lower Falls Lansing Kill	2	19	6
Upper Falls Lansing Kill	2	21	4
Lock No. 70	2	23	2
Booneville	2	25	0
Sugar River	3	28	3
Little Falls, Black River	1	29	4
Port Leyden	3	32	7
Lock No. 97	1	33	8
Lyon's Falls	2	35	10
Hawkinsville, on Feeder	3 fm. Booneville	28	3
A. Lee's, on Feeder	2	30	5
R. B. Miller's, on Feeder	1	31	6
State Dam, on Feeder	4	35	10
Head of Reservoir	2	37	12

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Erie Canal	363	
Albany Basin	1	
Feeders	8	
		372 miles.
Champlain Canal	64	
Glen's Falls Feeder	12	
Pond above Troy Dam	3	
		79 miles.
Chenango Canal		97 miles.
Oswego Canal		38 miles.
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		23 miles.
Chemung Canal	23	
Feeder	16	
		39 miles.
Crooked Lake Canal		8 miles.
Genesse Valley Canal	82	
Dansville Side Cut	11	
		93 miles.
Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder		6 miles.
Black River Canal		37 miles.
Oneida River Improvement		20 miles.
Total		812 miles.

RATES OF TOLL,

ESTABLISHED BY THE CANAL BOARD,

On Persons and Property Transported on the New-York State Canals, to take effect on the opening of Navigation in 1855.

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
	PROVISIONS, &c.			
1.	On salted beef, butter, tallow, beer, cider and vinegar, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
2.	On salted pork, bacon, lard, lard-oil, grease and cheese, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
3.	On salted fish and fish in brine, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
4.	On bran and ship stuffs, and oil cake or oil meal, in bulk, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
	IRON, MINERALS, ORES, &c.			
5.	On salt manufactured in this state, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
6.	On foreign salt and barytes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
7.	On gypsum, the product of this state, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
8.	On foreign gypsum, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
9.	On bloom, scrap and pig iron, broken castings, gas pipes and water pipes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
10.	On sand, lime, clay, earth, manure, pig and smelted copper, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
11.	On leached ashes, brick, stone for the manufacture of lime, and bones for manure, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	0	5

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
12.	On pot and pearl ashes, window glass, barilla and bleaching powders, kelp, soda ash, and copperas, and manganese, per 1,000 pounds per mile,....	0	4	0
13.	On mineral coal, charcoal and iron ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	0	5
14.	On stoves, iron car wheels and car axles, bed plates for steam engines, plow castings, and all other iron castings, except machines and the parts thereof, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	3	0
15.	On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water, and copper ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	0	5
16.	On stove pipe and furniture for stoves, not cast iron, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	6	0
	FURS, PELTRY, SKINS, &c.			
17.	On furs and the skins of animals producing furs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	1	0	0
18.	On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile.....	0	5	0
19.	On sheep skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	0
20.	On green hides of domestic animals of the United States, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	3	0
21.	On imported raw hides of domestic and other animals, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	5	0
	FURNITURE, &c.			
22.	On household furniture, accompanied by and actually belonging to families emigrating, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	3	0
23.	On carts, wagons, sleighs, plows, and mechanic's tools necessary for the owner's individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	3	0
	STONE, SLATE, &c.			
24.	On tile for roofing, and stoneware, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	0

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
25.	On fire-proof cement, and drain tile, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
26.	1. On unwrought stone and slate, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
	2. On all stone wrought or partly wrought, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5

LUMBER, WOOD, &c.

27.	On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats,	0	4	0
28.	On the same if carried in rafts, per 100 cubic feet per mile,	1	0	0
29.	On the same, if cleared after the 1st of June and arriving at tide water before the 15th of August, inclusive, per 180 cubic feet per mile,	0	7	0
30.	On lumber carried in boats, when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile, viz:			
	1. On white pine, white wood, bass wood, and cedar,	0	1	5
	2. On oak, hickory, beech, sycamore and black walnut,	0	1	0
	3. On spruce, maple, ash and elm,	0	1	2
	4. On cherry,	0	1	4
	5. On hemlock,	0	0	6
	6. On boards, plank, scantling and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, all kinds of red cedar, cedar posts, estimating that a cord, after deducting for openings, will contain one thousand feet, and all siding, lath and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, carried in boats (except such as is enumerated in rates number 32 and 41), per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed,	0	4	0
	7. On hemlock, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed,	0	2	5
	8. On sub. 6 and 7, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 feet per mile,	2	0	0
	9. On sawdust, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	0	5

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
31.	On mahogany (except veneering), reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile,	1	5	0
32.	On sawed lath, of less than ten feet in length, split lath, hoop poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom handles, spokes, hubs, tree-nails, fellies, boat knees, plane stocks, pickets for fences, and stuff manufactured or partly manufactured for chairs or bedsteads, hop poles, brush handles, brush backs, looking glass backs, gun stocks, plow beams and plow handles, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
33.	On staves and heading, empty barrels and casks, and ship knees, transported in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
34.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
35.	On shingles, carried in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
36.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	0	4	0
37.	On split posts (not exceeding 10 feet in length), and rails for fences (not exceeding 14 feet in length), per M. per mile, carried in boats,	2	0	0
38.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	8	0	0
39.	On wood for fuel (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll), and tan bark, per cord per mile,	0	5	0
40.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile,	2	0	0
41.	On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes and blinds, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, &c.			
42.	On domestic distilled spirits, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
43.	On wool, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
44.	On cotton, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
45.	On live cattle, sheep, hogs, horns, hoofs and bones, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
46.	On horses (except those used exclusively for towing boats or floats), per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
47.	On horses used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, exempt from toll.			
48.	On rags and junk, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
49.	On manilla, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
50.	On hemp and tobacco, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
51.	On tobacco, going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
52.	On pressed broom corn, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
53.	On pressed hay and pressed straw, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
54.	On corn, corn meal and oats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
55.	On wheat, flour, barley, rye, peas and beans, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
56.	On flour starting and going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
57.	On potatoes, apples, onions, turnips, all other esculent roots, and ice, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
58.	On all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
	MERCHANDISE.			
59.	On veneering, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	8	0
60.	On sugar, molasses, coffee, iron in bars, bundles and sheets, steel, nail rods, boiler iron, nails and spikes, horse shoes, crockery and glassware, tin, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, oil, anchors, chain cables, oakum, mineral water, oysters and clams, dye-woods, and all other merchandise not enumerated, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
61.	On railroad iron and railroad chairs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
62.	On thrashing, mowing and reaping machines, fanning mills, plows, harrows and drill barrows, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0

ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
63.	On all articles not enumerated or excepted, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0

BOATS AND PASSENGERS.

64	On boats *used chiefly* for the transportation of persons, navigating the canals, per mile,	4	0	0
65.	On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile,	3	0	0
66.	On boats *used chiefly* for the transportation of property, per mile,	2	0	0
67.	On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile,	2	3	0
68.	On all persons over ten years of age, per mile,	0	0	5

STATEMENT

Showing the amount received by the Collectors upon the New-York State Canals for Tolls, Penalties, and copies of Clearances, from 1848 *to* 1854.

ERIE CANAL.

Place of Collection.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
New-York	$131,442 90	$213,707 26	$280,704 86	$326,609 53	$245,165 43	$281,163 04	$321,582 60
Albany	359,110 17	328,777 30	304,529 20	350,343 50	311,235 29	344,238 38	261,877 20
West Troy	344,302 84	305,756 97	276,613 76	317,891 22	216,301 95	215,108 33	159,414 97
Schenectady	9,857 28	11,296 52	9,312 13	11,011 52	12,464 33	11,894 13	17,895 76
Fultonville	12,703 28	11,423 53	10,226 62	8,332 67	7,966 77	5,603 01	5,148 42
Little Falls	12,195 76	12,055 11	9,382 97	7,175 59	7,786 58	6,007 21	6,399 36
Utica	54,912 75	48,786 29	47,278 81	41,648 70	32,522 65	30,737 46	33,222 29
Rome	37,582 72	38,514 72	43,653 22	41,753 13	49,439 47	61,558 45	47,287 25
Syracuse	105,938 14	92,819 55	78,095 26	69,398 85	67,568 45	66,424 92	46,734 92
Jordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,741 38
Montezuma	93,185 87	88,619 62	68,443 20	50,925 32	54,795 58	60,493 94	31,805 88
Lyons	21,686 75	19,225 70	19,197 17	14,058 79	16,069 73	15,100 84	10,890 79
Palmyra	50,026 65	58,178 08	53,797 50	43,407 77	46,528 73	38,592 32	22,289 88
Rochester	202,808 61	191,894 97	181,547 02	146,940 49	154,941 29	159,101 83	107,949 34
Brockport	38,760 43	64,060 10	65,931 88	7,249 32	6,262 53	5,420 30	3,558 15
Albion	26,125 56	21,629 46	26,355 55	49,925 03	40,623 16	18,140 58	114,439 30
Medina	.....	.....	.....	24,782 58	26,148 66	29,042 48	9,391 26
Lockport	137,682 94	233,081 24	181,972 59	128,519 44	114,537 44	98,243 18	51,371 90
Tonawanda	.....	.....	55,641 93	74,859 38	93,988 07	105,710 73	88,076 34
Black Rock	260,022 01	63,689 34	68,456 37	82,127 33	89,244 41	85,082 67	43,066 76
Buffalo	672,618 09	757,491 36	703,498 19	777,102 27	802,657 73	695,897 12	685,310 06
Waterford	3,498 34	2,328 25	1,239 74	1,301 44	842 04	854 12	669 13
Salina	19,083 40	21,649 56	22,886 42	19,435 94	21,300 82	14,889 17	5,122 87
Phœnix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,746 84
Oswego	176,078 96	219,584 58	239,586 66	241,678 67	236,571 72	293,504 65	159,008 34
Seneca Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,620 86
Geneva	51,680 22	41,556 55	41,218 23	32,426 42	31,104 34	40,422 30	28,553 88
Havana	8,212 27	7,746 64	7,486 88	5,269 02	20,709 44	31,366 82	10,779 96
Horseheads	26,580 92	18,834 41	25,809 13	25,778 77	11,494 50	20,165 74	37,672 26

Corning	25,048 82	23,807 15	40,693 89	35,705 12	28,777 32	31,497 29	41,275 28
Dresden	6,680 63	7,868 78	8,148 93	6,884 69	6,989 98	6,359 71	1,796 86
Penn Yan	16,228 35	18,495 19	17,933 56	12,661 69	16,855 99	16,051 62	10,477 25
Oxford	2,609 86	1,936 04	1,647 62	1,376 68	1,052 79	828 50	516 80
Binghamton	3,244 01	2,490 93	3,070 81	2,417 14	1,200 62	1,882 90	1,012 73
Scottsville	20,590 24	20,505 92	18,363 79	6,402 41	5,551 20	4,726 47	3,784 85
Mount Morris	.....	.....	.....	8,291 54	5,474 57	8,248 77	9,246 07
Dansville	17,147 13	18,857 03	19,993 29	10,565 83	6,788 86	5,946 84	2,317 43
Oramel	.....	.....	.....	7,607 92	6,521 92	14,642 91	15,509 54
Booneville	.....	.....	.....	2,312 42	3,164 05	5,548 06	7,462 88
Higgins'	.....	463 94	409 65	153 40	50 01	24 16	6,994 44
Baldwinsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	707 39
	2,947,645 90	2,962,132 09	2,933,125 93	2,994,329 53	2,800,835 87	2,883,970 90	2,465,686 47

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

New-York	39 90	258 12	2,721 71	1,248 80	194 90	71 13	81 57
Albany	6,297 04	6,252 03	6,340 50	5,387 58	4,612 55	5,321 01	4,813 14
West Troy	40,208 86	39,588 88	31,444 30	30,314 77	23,680 80	19,685 40	23,792 24
Waterford	7,466 82	7,250 70	5,772 43	4,538 80	5,680 11	11,976 94	6,509 06
Schuylerville	13,027 59	7,145 50	7,379 20	8,942 05	8,401 66	9,078 65	7,665 96
Glen's Falls	.....	7,338 56	8,955 49	9,183 75	10,780 50	12,710 22	11,820 55
Whitehall	50,460 45	53,838 27	71,355 80	59,718 02	61,291 00	62,154 70	48,840 36
	117,500 66	121,672 06	133,969 43	119,333 77	114,591 52	120,998 05	103,522 88

OSWEGO CANAL.

New-York	.....	717 90	2,168 90	6,287 45	2,223 14	2,291 72	3,656 16
Albany	.....	2,361 25	1,783 98	2,808 27	1,693 11	3,605 96	750 10
West Troy	.....	7,717 37	6,984 01	5,315,27	2,257 07	1,337 81	451 58
Salina	30,832 97	19,328 41	20,949 10	15,784 04	14,602 53	16,488 36	12,487 64
Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,863 09
Oswego	49,186 04	61,095 46	63,943 76	58,780 07	56,442 10	65,169 23	35,134 84
Higgins'	.....	.....	2,698 67	6,035 11	6,472 48	8,404 91	5,308 32
Baldwinsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 60
	$80,019 01	$91,220 39	$98,528 42	$95,010 21	$83,690 43	$97,297 99	$62,784 33

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Place of Collection.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Montezuma	$10,860 52	$10,494 02	$9,205 42	$9,111 45	$7,889 45	$7,060 21	$5,909 78
Seneca Falls							1,926 35
Geneva	7,492 39	6,604 45	6,254 47	4,577 78	4,329 56	5,622 90	3,727 00
Havana	990 21	889 18	870 14	667 05	2,259 16	3,868 93	1,169 60
Horseheads	3,775 09	2,788 58	2,875 53	2,931 48	1,369 96	2,244 33	4,123 41
Corning	2,994 28	3,372 41	4,555 78	4,130 50	3,418 85	3,866 48	5,186 57
Dresden	739 45	880 90	901 04	735 19	752 18	687 82	202 03
Penn Yan	1,963 88	2,163 17	2,077 49	1,527 87	2,061 03	1,998 92	1,291 02
	28,815 82	27,192 71	26,739 87	23,681 32	22,030 19	24,849 59	23,535 76

CHEMUNG CANAL.

Havana	3,655 31	4,522 19	3,018 72	3,258 95	3,484 29	3,227 82	3,204 44
Horseheads	5,765 47	4,272 11	4,168 34	4,071 50	3,966 12	4,846 20	5,246 93
Corning	6,768 85	6,987 04	8,810 68	8,206 47	8,394 69	11,529 16	12,700 95
	16,189 63	15,781 34	15,997,74	15,536 92	15,845 10	19,603 18	21,152 32

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

Dresden	515 06	528 85	515 73	582 63	426 12	364 80	312 29
Penn Yan	1,306 64	1,267 19	1,181 22	891 18	924 32	1,026 26	643 75
	1,821 70	1,796 04	1,696 95	1,473 81	1,350 44	1,391 06	956 04

CHENANGO CANAL.

Utica	17,292 33	9,929 82	8,235 33	8,151 25	7,079 96	7,167 85	6,995 96
Hamilton	4,232 04	3,626 19	3,177 50	3,076 25	3,337 39	3,906 30	3,871 05
Oxford	5,754 03	4,588 14	4,377 99	3,902 87	2,750 23	2,800 57	2,511 89
Binghamton	5,090 73	3,151 25	4,117 90	3,098 12	3,339 40	6,853 46	6,585 11
	32,369 13	21,295 45	19,908 72	18,228 49	16,506 98	20,228 18	19,964 01

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Rome			2,629 89	1,342 50	1,882 42	1,416 50	1,878 94
Booneville				2,319 41	2,746 25	3,282 21	4,001 13
				3,661 91	4,628 67	4,698 71	5,880 07

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Rochester	7,910 72	7,577 94	8,985 38	6,752 29	4,356 40	5,130 27	4,726 50
Scottsville	10,590 26	10,104 67	10,283 76	3,759 66	4,894 64	5,040 17	4,472 26
Mount Morris				6,196 74	6,628 26	8,421 76	8,013 62
Dansville	8,221 08	7,884 81	8,406 81	3,638 50	4,736 95	4,578 35	3,288 59
Oramel				6,469 88	3,997 37	8,069 16	10,406 81
	26,722 06	25,567 42	27,675 95	26,817 07	24,613 62	31,239 71	30,907 78

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

New-York				1,163 13	468 47	578 00	857 61
Higgins'	813 65	821 06	2,366 67	2,553 04	2,621 44	3,146 30	2,080 41
Oswego			1,516 95	3,877 67	4,919 87	7,847 37	5,777 13
Phœnix							321 04
Baldwinsville							4 29
	813 65	821 06	3,683 62	7,593 84	8,009 78	11,571 67	9,040 48

SENECA RIVER TOWING PATH.

Oswego				38 33	48 50	20 82	
Salina	469 78	82	270 42	187 82	138 68	90 30	83 10
Phœnix							2 36
Baldwinsville							159 46
				$226 15	$187 18	$111 12	$244 92

ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Place of Collection.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
New-York				$3,844 13	$1,543 61	$1,926 58	$2,844 81
Oswego			$5,088 02	12,927 25	16,454 69	26,188 71	19,273 72
Salina		$239 71	548 76	792 72	1,049 62	980 80	1,173 67
Higgins'			3,846 36	6,094 85	6,632 16	8,534 38	4,983 69
Phœnix							1,241 31
Baldwinsville							18 71
			9,483 14	23,658 95	25,680 08	37,630 47	29,508 91

CAYUGA INLET.

Montezuma		232 94	189 15	175 03	274 53	263 17	889 16
Seneca Falls							31 27
							320 43

SENECA RIVER IMPROVEMENT AND CANAL.

Baldwinsville						$864 25	$61 95

RECAPITULATION.

Canal.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Erie Canal ...	$2,947,645 90	$2,962,132 09	$2,983,125 93	$2,994,329 53	$2,800,835 87	$2,833,970 90	$2,465.686 47
Champlain ...	117,500 66	121,672 06	133.969 43	119,333 77	114,591 52	120,998 05	103,522 88
Oswego	80,089 31	91,220 39	98,528 42	95,010 21	83,690 43	97,297 99	62,784 33
Cayuga & Sen.	28,815 82	27,192 71	26,739 87	23,681 32	22,030 19	24.849 59	23.535 76
Chemung	16.189 63	15,781 34	15,907 74	15,536 92	15,845 10	19,603 18	21,152 32
Crooked Lake	1,821 70	1,796 04	1,696 95	1,473 81	1.350 44	1,391 06	956 04
Chenango	32.369 13	21,295 45	19,908 72	18.228 49	16,506 98	20,228 18	19,964 01
Genesee Valley	26,722 06	25,567 42	27,675 95	26,817 07	24,613 62	31,239 71	30.907 78
Black River ..	.....	.....	2,629 89	3.661 91	4,628 67	4,698 71	5,880 07
Oneida Lake..	813 65	821 06	3,683 62	7,593 84	8,009 78	11,571 67	9,040 48
Seneca River towing path	469 78	274 82	270 42	226 15	187 18	111 12	244 92
Oneida River Improv'nt ..	.....	239 71	9,483 14	23,658 95	25,680 08	37,630 47	29,508 91
Cayuga Inlet..	.....	232 94	189 15	175 03	274 53	263 17	320 43
Sen. River Imp. & Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	864 25	61 95
	$3,252,367 44	$3,268,226 03	$3 273,899 23	$3,329,727 00	$3,118,244 39	$3,204,718 05	$2.773.566 35

THE TONS *of the "total movement" of articles on all the canals, from* 1836 *to* 1854, *are as follows:*

YEAR.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total.
1836,	755,252	225,747	88,810	127,895	113,103	1,310,807
1837,	618,741	208,043	81 735	94,777	168,000	1,171,296
1838,	665,089	255,227	101,526	124,290	186,879	1,333,011
1839,	667,581	266,052	111,968	132,286	257,826	1,435,713
1840, Genesee Valley canal opened,	587,647	393,780	100,367	112,021	223,231	1,417,046
1841,	645,548	391,905	127,896	141,054	215,258	1,521,661
1842,	504,597	401,276	98,968	101,446	130,644	1,236,931
1843,	687,184	455,797	124,277	119,209	126,972	1,513,439
1844,	864,373	509,387	144,245	141,980	156,651	1,816,586
1845,	881,774	555,160	160,638	151,450	228,543	1,977,565
1846,	916,976	814,258	149,006	169,799	218,623	2,268,662
1847,	1,087,714	1,092,946	176,448	224,890	287,812	2,869,810
1848,	1,086,880	913,824	202,781	261,458	331,287	2,796,230
1849,	1,104,940	1,020,259	203,990	255,455	310,088	2,894,732
1850,	1,261,991	965,619	200,218	269,370	379,419	3,076,617
1851,	1,393,698	1,125,264	222,529	365,404	475,838	3,582,733
1852,	1,586,080	1,213,357	207,955	420,295	435,754	3,863,441
1853,	1,821,525	1,150,923	230,086	458,327	587,041	4,247,853
1854,	1,768,745	992,839	258,021	406,022	740,235	4,165,862
Total for nineteen years,	18,906,385	12,951,663	2,991,414	4,077,378	5,573,204	44,499,994
Yearly average,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent. of each class,	42.49	29.11	6.72	9.16	12.52	100.00
Average from 1836 to 1841, six years,	656,443	290,126	102,050	122,054	194,049	1,364,922
Average from 1842 to 1847, six years,	823,770	638,137	142,264	151,454	191,541	1,947,165
Average from 1848 to 1854, seven years,	1,431,980	1,054,583	217,933	248,048	465,666	3,518,210

THE VALUE *of the "total movement" of articles on all the canals, from* 1836 *to* 1854.

YEAR.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total.
1836,	$7,282,438	$18,619,834	$7,380,576	$31,973,864	$2,377,631	$67,634,343
1837,	6,146,716	16,201,331	6,390,485	23,935,990	3,134,766	55,809,288
1838,	6,338,063	19,390,714	5,915,856	31,594,692	2,507,234	65,746,559
1839,	7,762,553	17,056,911	5,989,576	39,493,764	3,096,960	73,399,764
1840,	4,609,035	18,644,481	4,719,054	35,636,943	2,794,379	66,403,892
1841,	11,841,103	21,901,713	5,422,615	50,134,320	2,903,178	92,202,929
1842,	5,957,219	16,987,843	4,435,289	30,042,153	2,594,104	60,016,608
1843,	6,653,080	20,588,118	4,925,545	40,651,798	3,458,368	76,276,909
1844,	7,422,737	23,379,643	6,151,806	49,224,099	4,742,867	90,921,152
1845,	6,472,237	29,479,488	6,994,932	52,542,336	5,140,866	100,629,859
1846,	6,422,409	35,820,586	7,015,311	62,004,488	4,349,315	115,612,109
1847,	7,546,063	55,757,166	8,072,059	74,753,638	5,434,502	151,563,428
1848,	7,219,350	42,850,086	7,433,957	76,945,463	5,637,301	140,086,157
1849,	8,671,057	46,408,092	7,183,930	77,094,282	5,374,924	144,732,285
1850,	15,117,661	46,152,958	7,933,108	81,135,199	6,059,003	156,397,929
1851,	12,549,754	43,277,458	8,255,575	88,531,320	7,367,694	159,981,801
1852,	11,526,436	49,437,555	6,294,120	122,624,170	6,721,236	196,603,517
1853,	14,001,506	57,482,815	8,091,100	118,317,856	9,286,293	207,179,570
1854,	14,384,785	51,980,864	9,796,420	123,167,863	10,954,380	210,284,312
Total for nineteen years,	167,924,202	631,417,656	128,401,314	1,209,804,238	93,935,001	2,231,482,411
Yearly average,	8,838,117	33,232,508	6,757,963	63,674,907	4,943,947	117,446,442
Per cent. for each class,	7.50	28.28	5.74	54.20	4.28	100.00
An. av. from 1836 to 1845, 6 years,	7,329,985	18,635,831	5,969,694	35,461,595	2,802,358	70,199,462
An. av. from 1842 to 1847, 6 years,	6,745,624	30,335,474	6,265,824	51,536,419	4,206,670	99,170,011
An. av. from 1848 to 1854, 7 years,	11,924,364	48,227,118	7,855,459	98,259,450	7,342,976	173,609,367

THE TOLLS *paid on the "total movement" of articles, and upon boats and passengers annually from* 1837 *to* 1854, *both years inclusive, are as follows:*

YEAR.	Boats and Passengers.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles	Total.
1837,	$195,508	$211,118	$370,041	$75,507	$380,826	$56,430	$1,289,430
1838,	210,457	229,998	468,495	74,941	526,911	78,555	1 589,357
1839,	181,323	253,710	479,534	81,251	535,486	83,662	1,614,966
1840, G. V. canal opened,	185,022	197,904	808,623	75,765	427,966	80,467	1,775,747
1841,	179,819	313,444	785,943	95,595	558,903	102,078	2,034,882
1842,	165,515	211,979	805,376	70,611	393,875	101,840	1,749,196
1843,	156,004	290,755	922,710	93,231	502,617	116,273	2,081,590
1844,	191,878	363,547	1,009,773	123,061	585,147	172,968	2,446,374
1845,	195,426	313,613	1,088,671	111,236	625,900	211,335	2,646,181
1846,	223,669	354,888	1,439,793	81,288	546,227	110,241	2,756,106
1847,	278,022	358,235	2,031,748	94,648	670,979	201,749	3 635,381
1848,	240,341	367,494	1,602,995	112,355	779,420	149,607	3,252,212
1849,	234,311	408,566	1,608,441	101,638	769,913	145,357	3,268,226
1850,	240,493	512,066	1,492,639	99,116	756,877	172,705	3,273,896
1851,	253,735	493,064	1,410,129	126,051	877,438	169,310	3,329,727
1852,	251,859	455,123	1,491,840	115,334	674,881	129,207	3,118,244
1853,	249,021	571,289	1,394,070	124,321	719,762	146,255	3,204,718
1854,	226,128	519,466	1,080,409	123,425	638,039	186,099	2,773,566
Total for 18 years,	3,858,531	6,526,259	20,291,230	1,779,374	10,970,267	2,414.138	45,839,799
Yearly average,	214,363	362,570	1,127,290	98,854	609,459	134,119	2,546,655
Per cent. of each class,	8.41	14.25	44.26	3.88	23.93	5.27	100.00
An. av. from '27 to '42, 6 years,	186,274	253,025	619,669	78,945	470,511	88,339	1,675,596
An. av. from '43 to '48, 6 years,	214,223	341,422	1,349,282	102,637	618,382	160,362	2,802,974
An. av. from '49 to '54, 6 years,	$242,591	$493,262	$1,412,921	$114,981	$739,485	$158,155	$3.161,395

TOTAL TONS *of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river from the Erie canal, from 1835 to 1854, both years inclusive.*

YEAR.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise	Other articles.	Total.
1835,	299,944	167,448	7,191	2,055	21,201	497,839
1836,	214,179	165,870	10,806	1,156	27,114	419,125
1837,	181,644	145,718	8,350	356	51,438	387,506
1838,	198,964	174,025	7,229	258	38,773	419,249
1839,	185,728	155,082	6,686	405	38,366	386,267
1840,	140,584	294,423	6,655	26	25,627	467,314
1841,	237,520	265,920	12,778	142	16,160	532,520
1842,	156,691	287,928	10,406	143	24,981	480,149
1843,	239,585	338,968	23,542	134	33,116	635,345
1844,	356,874	371,326	28,432	236	42,948	799,816
1845,	420,190	430,454	43,184	206	65,556	959,590
1846,	407,848	612,585	34,561	222	52,054	1,107,270
1847,	445,975	875,365	25,755	690	83,467	1,431,252
1848,	406,982	674,194	24,514	296	78,351	1,184,337
1849,	442,106	736,009	24,340	205	64,064	1,266,724
1850,	597,956	692,753	23,065	201	57,884	1,371,859
1851,	552,345	856,127	29,872	247	70,086	1,508,677
1852,	627,466	915,367	35,874	4,891	61,101	1,644,699
1853,	835,304	895,672	37,093	6,302	77,062	1,851,438
1854,	738,367	826,025	27,080	6,135	105,086	1,702,693
Total for twenty years,	7,686,252	9,881,259	427,418	24,306	1,034,435	19,053,670
Yearly average,	384,313	494,063	21,371	1,215	51,721	952,683
Per cent. of each class,	40.34	51.86	2.24	0.13	5.43	100.00
An. av. from 1835 to 1840, six years,	203,507	183,761	7,819	709	33,753	429,550
An. av. from 1841 to 1847, seven years,	328,526	454,649	25,523	253	45,469	849,420
An. av. from 1848 to 1854, seven years,	600,075	799,449	28,836	2,611	73,376	1,504,347

TOTAL TONS *of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river from the Champlain canal, from* 1835 *to* 1854, *both years inclusive.*

YEAR.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total.
1835,	240,258	3,506	1,657	30	9,901	255,352
1836,	259,489	7,130	2,100	20	8,483	277,222
1837,	203,373	5,751	1,774	38	13,339	224,275
1838,	201,913	8,117	1,258	40	9,904	221,232
1839,	191,992	8,703	1,879	94	13,193	215,861
1840,	181,125	7,933	2,010	78	10,551	201,697
1841,	211,575	4,320	5,113	13	20,793	241,814
1842,	164,789	5,249	5,609	42	10,788	186,477
1843,	176,588	7,172	5,951	67	11,738	201,516
1844,	188,328	7,388	3,902	9	19,651	219,278
1845,	187,740	17,173	6,628	47	33,765	245,353
1846,	195,162	15,869	11,515	1,575	30,928	255,049
1847,	220,138	22,352	25,777	4,141	40,623	313,031
1848,	196,290	11,702	20,353	6,047	29,176	263,568
1849,	223,441	33,591	19,948	5,668	30.574	313,222
1850,	349,812	50,479	16,604	6,904	55,389	479,188
1851,	360,923	35,293	22,430	4,333	45,495	468,474
1852,	437,211	73,901	11,638	5,714	61,659	590,123
1853.	504,957	36,517	15,719	6,331	90,835	654,359
1854,	364,651	20,422	13,002	8,497	114,478	521,050
Total for 20 years,	5,059,755	382,568	194,867	49,688	661,262	6,348,140
Yearly average,	252,988	19,129	9.743	2,484	33,063	317,407
Per cent. of each class,	79.71	6.03	3.07	0.78	10.41	100.00
An. av. from 1835 to 1840, 6 years,	213,025	6,857	1,779	50	10,895	232,606
An. av. from 1841 to 1847, 7 years,	192,046	11,360	9,213	842	24,041	237,502
An. av. from 1848 to 1854, 7 years,	348,184	37,415	17,099	6,213	61,087	469,998

TOTAL TONS *of each class of articles which came to Hudson river, from Erie and Champlain canals, from* 1835 *to* 1854, *was as follows:*

YEAR.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total tons.
1835,	540,202	170,954	8,848	2,085	31,102	753,191
1836,	473,668	173,000	12,906	1,176	35,597	696,347
1837,	385,017	151,469	10,124	394	64,777	611,781
1838,	400,877	182,142	8,487	298	48,677	640,481
1839,	377,720	163,785	8,565	499	51,559	602,128
1840,	321,709	302,356	8,665	104	36,178	669,012
1841,	449,095	270,240	17,891	155	36,953	774,334
1842,	321,480	293,177	16,015	185	35,769	666,626
1843,	416,173	346,140	29,493	201	44,854	836,861
1844,	545,202	378,714	32,334	245	62,599	1,019,094
1845,	607,930	447,627	49,812	253	99,321	1,204,943
1846,	603,010	628,454	46,076	1,797	82,982	1,362,319
1847,	666,113	897,717	51,532	4,831	124,090	1,744,283
1848,	603,272	685,896	44,867	6,343	107,527	1,447,905
1849,	665,547	769,600	44,288	5,873	94,638	1,579,946
1850,	947,768	743,232	39,669	7,105	113,273	1,851,047
1851,	913,268	891,420	52,302	4,580	115,581	1,977,151
1852,	1,064,677	989,268	47,512	10,605	122,760	2,234,822
1853,	1,340,261	932,189	52,817	12,633	167,897	2,505,797
1854,	1,103,018	846,447	40,082	14,682	219,564	2,223,743
Total for 20 years,	12,746,007	10,263,827	622,285	73,994	1,695,698	25,401,811
Yearly Average,	637,300	513,192	31,114	3,699	84,785	6,270,090
Per cent. of each class,	50.18	40.40	2.45	0.29	6.68	100.00
An. av. from 1835 to 1840, 6 years,	416,552	190,623	9,599	759	44,648	662,157
An. av. from 1841 to 1847, 7 years,	515,572	466,010	34,736	1,095	69,510	1,086,923
An. av. from 1848 to 1854, 7 years,	948,259	836,865	45,934	8,824	134,463	1,974,345

THE TONS *of wheat and flour shipped at Buffalo and Oswego from the year* 1835 *to* 1854, *and at Black Rock from* 1839 *to* 1854 *inclusive, and at Tonawanda for the years* 1852 *and* 1854, *and the total tons of wheat and flour which arrived at the Hudson river, were as follows, viz:*

YEAR.	Buffalo.	Black Rock.	Tonawanda.	Oswego.	Total.	Total tons arrived at tide water.
1835, ...	15,935	.....	.....	14,888	30,823	128,552
1836, ...	24,154	.....	.....	13,591	37,745	124,982
1837, ...	27,206	.....	.....	7,429	34,635	116,491
1838, ...	57,977	.....	.....	10,010	67,987	133,080
1839, ...	60,082	7,697	.....	15,108	82,887	124,683
1840, ...	95,573	12,825	.....	15,075	123,473	244,862
1841, ...	106,271	14,843	.....	16,677	147,791	201,360
1842, ...	107,522	13,035	.....	14,338	134,895	198,231
1843, ...	146,126	12,882	.....	25,858	184,866	248,780
1844, ...	145,510	15,669	.....	42,293	203,472	277,863
1845, ...	118,614	17,066	.....	44,560	180,240	320,463
1846, ...	247,860	16,564	.....	63,905	328,329	419,366
1847, ...	380,053	18,489	.....	87,329	485,871	551,205
1848, ...	253,325	19,376	.....	90,411	363,112	431,641
1849, ...	229,983	22,196	.....	119,201	371,380	434,444
1850, ...	205,457	24,256	.....	133,473	363,186	461,781
1851, ...	229,526	25,457	.....	146,204	401,187	457,624
1852, ...	246,362	33,336	31,868	182,434	494,000	576,772
1853, ...	219,868	33,704	34,697	229,432	517,701	613,858
1854, ...	115,468	13,310	5,147	72,975	206,900	240,655

TONS OF MERCHANDISE *going to other States by way of Buffalo, from* 1842 *to* 1854, *inclusive.*

STATES, &c.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Pennsylvania	539	763	725	1,040	1,260	2,685	3,051	4,989	5,823	3,823	4,615	6,099	2,396
Ohio	10,038	14,528	12,390	14,286	17,302	20,326	21,450	15,147	14,302	33,919	28,969	23,407	22,799
Michigan	4,915	8,252	9,389	10,141	9,950	13,469	13,136	10,002	12,246	22,021	20,893	15,252	18,113
Indiana	785	2,256	2,332	2,685	3,491	4,458	5,186	6,519	6,666	9,384	25,164	21,194	20,960
Illinois	2,490	3,476	4,320	4,220	5,789	7,985	9,127	9,557	11,899	14,373	35,199	67,876	70,248
Wisconsin	1,410	2,890	3,272	3,986	5,704	6,909	11,224	9,408	11,629	11,379	22,877	21,124	25,015
Kentucky	295	428	205	684	473	706	665	1,372	1,979	1,668	1,361	1,777	1,722
Missouri	14	65	14	345	302	276	355	4,234	5,254	1,223	2,561	2,056	2,809
Tennessee	6	35	13	92	55	93	114	695	1,706	873	341	294	337
Alabama	.....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	44	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	4	28	7	1	28	26	.....	4,119	6,157	1,015	389	1,371	1,274
Canada	29	25	100	217	133	357	76	1,924	2,243	240	1,418	2,742	1,877
	20,525	32,798	32,767	37,713	44,487	57,290	64,428	67,966	79,406	99,918	143,787	163,192	167,550

TONS OF FURNITURE *going to other States by way of Buffalo, from* 1842 *to* 1854, *inclusive.*

STATES, &c.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Pennsylvania	28	26	26	28	35	31	34	173	225	45	76	66	27
Ohio	619	692	575	516	422	348	523	484	304	193	290	275	597
Michigan	618	746	992	723	602	441	254	517	266	85	205	180	318
Indiana	42	126	186	59	99	103	56	281	183	17	83	75	115
Illinois	429	638	797	830	932	446	221	516	246	146	174	125	614
Wisconsin ...	575	1,315	1,516	2,057	2,396	1,142	856	875	295	85	180	156	357
Kentucky ...	1	6	.....	8	.....	6	1	56	139	16	8	8	.....
Missouri	7	3	2	5	3	14	1	140	223	13	20	16	.....
Tennessee ...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29	140	2	2	2	.....
Iowa	8	12	13	3	10	36	5	274	322	17	5	5	50
Canada.....	49	47	23	12	10	77	1	102	232	.....	3	2	10
	2,372	3,613	4,130	4,241	4,509	2,645	1,953	3,447	2,575	619	1,046	910	2,088

NUMBER OF LOCKAGES *upon the Erie canal, at various points, for a series of years.*

YEAR.	Lock No. 1, Albany.	Port Schuyler side cut lock.	West Troy side cut lock.	Total to and from Hudson river.	Lock three miles west of Schenectady.	Syracuse lock.	Lock 5 miles west of Syracuse.	Lockport lock.	Black Rock guard lock.	Junction lock, Champlain canal.
1835,	21,410	.....	15,703	37,113	25,798	22,258	18,280	10,925	11,206	11,969
1836,	22,451	.....	16,001	38,452	25,516	21,692	17,088	13,808	11,246	11,248
1837,	24,618	.....	13,942	38,560	21,055	18,181	15,207	10,041	11,173	.....
1838,	23,478	.....	16,418	59,896	25,962	20,383	18,557	.....	.....	.....
1839,	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840,	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841,	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842,	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,869	19,397	16,069	11,697	11,097	8,113
1843,	7,326	3,258	12,089	32,673	23,184	21,165	17,449	11,697	12,719	8,164
1844,	20,845	4,243	13,749	38,837	28,219	25,198	20,044	12,994	14,554	10,099
1845,	19,963	9,127	12,968	41,058	30,452	28,203	23,052	15,665	14,296	8,647
1846,	18,169	11,495	16,196	45,860	33,431	32,212	25,225	20,033	16,347	9,971
1847,	23,743	15,363	15,125	54,230	43,957	39,149	31,450	26,327	27,295	10,174
1848,	19,519	6,940	16,255	42,714	34,911	34,760	29,066	20,255	19,470	9,165
1849,	19,355	9,888	17,609	46,852	36,918	38,634	28,740	20,124	18,181	10,397
1850,	18,382	8,984	24,056	51,422	38.444	41,170	27,799	21,111	20,103	12,801
1851,	19,907	10,054	26,838	56,799	40,396	.....	29,535	25,094	20,515	13,861
1852,	20,178	8,086	29,104	57,368	41,572	38,933	29,952	25,164	20,830	13,478
1853,	19,940	8,556	25,330	53,826	42,967	35,559	29,322	20,832	19,476	13,313
1854,	16,258	10,626	19,903	46,787	35,981	32,813	29,088	23,152	18,632	14,693

JOINT RULES

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY,

ADOPTED JANUARY 27, 1855.

Papers to be transmited.

1. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

Bills rejected.

2. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

Messages delivered by the clerks.

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be communicated by the respective Clerks of each House, unless the House transmitting the message shall especially direct otherwise.

Amendments.

4. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

In case of difference, committees to be appointed.

5. In every case of difference between the two Houses, upon any subject of legislation, either House may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be *appointed* by the *chairman* of the committee on the part of the House requesting such conference. The conferees shall state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, and confer freely thereon. The committee shall report in *writing*, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendments as they think advisable. But no com-

mittee on conference shall consider or report on any matters except those directly at issue between the two Houses. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the House assenting to such conference, and they shall present the report of the committee to their House. When such House shall have acted thereon, they shall transmit the same, and the papers relating thereto, to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon.

Matters of difference, how settled.

6. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject matter of difference subsisting between the two Houses at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference arose are before the house receded, formally or informally; and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon, and to assent to such receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

Bills, when deemed lost.

7. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost, and shall not be again revived during the same session in either House.

Joint committees.

8. All joint committees of the two Houses, and all committees of conference, shall consist of three Senators and five Members of Assembly, unless otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolution.

Final reading of bills.

9. No bill which shall have passed one House shall have its final reading in the other in less than two days thereafter, without the consent of two-thirds of the members thereof present; and whenever ten or more bills, which shall have been passed in either House, shall be in readiness for final reading in the other House, such House shall assign a day for the final reading of such bills, which day shall be within one week thereafter. At the time appointed, such House shall proceed to the final reading of said bills, and continue the same from day to day until all such bills then in readiness for final reading shall have been read, unless this order of business shall in either House, by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to the

same, be suspended or laid on the table. All such bills shall have their last reading in each House in the order in which the same shall have been ordered to a final reading in such House, unless the bill to be read be laid on the table. In all cases where a bill shall be so ordered to lie on the table, it shall retain its place in the order of the final reading of bills, but shall not be called up for consideration unless by the vote of a majority of the members present.

No bill shall create more than one incorporation.

10. The same bill shall not, specially or by name, create, renew or continue more than one incorporation, nor contain any provisions in relation to the altering of more than one incorporation by name; but this rule shall not be construed to apply to corporations to be formed under general laws according to the eighth article of the Constitution, nor to bills for consolidating corporations.

Election of officers to be certified and reported by presiding officers.

11. Whenever there shall be an election of officers by the two Houses, the result shall be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and shall be reported by the presiding officer of each House to their respective Houses, and be entered on the journals of each, and shall be communicated to the Governor by the Clerks of the two Houses.

Usual number of bills and documents to be printed.

12. There shall be printed, of course, and without order, 341 copies of all original bills reported by committees of either House; and 801 copies of all messages from the Governor (except messages certifying his approval of bills), all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law; which number shall be denominated the usual number.

Printing or purchase of books.

13. Neither House shall order the printing or purchasing of books for the use of members or for distribution, except by joint resolution, upon which the ayes and noes shall be called, and which must receive the votes of a majority of each House; and no printing shall be done by order of either House, which is not embraced in the contract for doing the public printing.

Whenever either House shall order more than the usual number of any message or document, the fact shall be communicated immediately by message to the other.

Documents ordered by both Houses.

14. When a document shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses, it shall be regarded as but one order, calling for the usual number only, unless otherwise expressly directed by either House.

Extra numbers.

15. When an extra number shall be ordered, it shall be done by specifying the number for each member. The Governor and State Officers shall each have the same number as the members; and a specified number may be added for any committee, officer or author of a document.

Orders to print expire at close of session.

16. Orders to print, unexecuted, expire at the close of the session; and no document shall be printed or delivered, after the final adjournment, unless printed under some law, or concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly.

Sergeant-at-arms to receive printed matter.

17. The Sergeant-at-Arms of each House shall receive from the printer all matter ordered by the respective Houses, and shall keep a book and enter therein the time of reception by him of every such bill or document, and the number of copies received, and shall cause each and any of such bill or document to be immediately placed upon the desks of the members.

Distribution of the bills and documents when printed.

18. The bills and documents, when printed, shall be distributed as follows:

Of bills, there shall be sent

To the Senate, ...	84 copies.
To the Assembly, ...	218 copies.
To the State Officers, ...	28 copies.
To the State Library, ...	1 copy.
Retained to bind, ...	10 copies.
	341 copies.

Of messages and documents, there shall be sent

To the Senate,	90	copies.
To the Assembly,	190	copies.
To the State Officers,	30	copies.
To the State Library,	1	copy.

Retained to bind:

For the Senate,	38	copies.
For the Assembly,	134	copies.
For Senate Library,	18	copies.
For Assembly Library,	50	copies.
For the counties, public officers, &c,	123	copies.
For literary and scientific exchanges, to be made by the Regents of the University, including one copy for each State and Territory, and one copy for each of the Regents who are not otherwise provided for,	124	copies.
For State Library,	3	copies.
	801	copies.

There shall also be printed and bound, for the State Library, 3 copies of the Session Laws, and also of the Journal of each house, and 57 copies of the same for the Regents of the University, for the purpose of literary exchanges.

Joint committee on State Library.

19. There shall be a standing committee, consisting of three Members of the Senate and five Members of the Assembly, to be be called the Joint Committee on the State Library and Cabinet of Natural History.

Supply bill.

20. The supply bill and annual appropriation bill shall be reported by the 15th day of March, and printed immediately thereafter, and made the special order on the 25th day of March next.

Bills introduced after 20th March not to take precedence of bills previously introduced.

21. No bill introduced after the 20th day of March, in either House, shall have its reading in either House until all bills, previously introduced in either, and sent from one House to the other House for concurrence and ready for third reading, shall be disposed of, unless by unanimous consent, except the supply bill and the annual appropriation bill; and the Clerk of each House shall note on each engrossed bill the day on which it was introduced, and the day on which it was received from the other House, and shall announce such facts when the same is proposed to be read a third time.

Bills lost in both Houses not again introduced during the session.

22. When a bill originated in the Senate or Assembly shall have been lost in either House, neither the same or any other bill on the same subject, and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently introduced into the Senate or Assembly during the same session, unless by unanimous consent.

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Treasurer—Benedict Lewis, Jr.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. A. C. Kingsland, Rev. H. Anthon, D. D., G. Stuyvesant, Peter Cooper, Enoch Dean, Solomon Jenner, W. B. Campbell, J. B. Stevenson, M. D., Rev. T. Dewitt, D. D., E. Skott Franks, John M. Seaman, Benjamin F. Camp, N. Fish Neilson, Marcus P. Stephenson.

Secretary—William S. Davison.

Consulting Surgeons—Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D., David L. Rogers, M. D.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Mark Stephenson, Dr. John P. Garrish.

ORPHANS' HOME OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS.

President—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.
Vice-President—Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.

DIRECTORS.

Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, Rev. John Henry Hobart, Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, Rev. Edmund Neville, D. D.; Hon. William Kent, Hon. Clarkson Crolius, Messrs. William Moore, Henry K. Bogert, Adam Norrie, Stephen Cambreling, John Warren.

Treasurer—Mr. John Warren.
Secretary—Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. H. Hobart, Mrs. H. H. Livingston, Mrs. F. C. Tucker, Mrs. C. H. Halsey, Mrs. Adam Stoddart, Mrs. Morris Franklin, Mrs. Dr. Ludlow, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. John Warren, Miss E. Wallace, Miss E. Demell, Miss E. Hollingsworth, Miss L. Hadden, Miss E. Barnes, Miss H. King, Miss M. L. Bleecker.

LEAKE & WATTS' ORPHAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Fernando Wood, Mayor.
Secretary—Frederick Depeyster.
Treasurer—James H. Roosevelt.

James M. Smith, Recorder; John Knox, D. D.; William Berrian, D. D.; William W. Phillips, D. D.; William H. Harrison, William E. Munscomb.

Superintendent—William H. Guest.
Principal of School—Henry S. Bennett.

SAINT VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, ALBANY.

MANAGERS.

President—Right Rev. John McCloskey.
Vice-President—V. R. John J. Conroy.
Treasurer—Peter M. Morange, Esq.
Secretary—William D. Morange, Esq.
Rev. T. Doran, Rev. P. McCloskey, Rev. — Wadhams, Rev. T. Noethan, John Tracy, Esq., Charles L. Austin, Esq., Matthew McMahon, Esq., Richard J. Carmody, Esq., Oliver Houll, Esq., Philip Maguire, John McEvoy, Peter White, Bryan Smith.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, UTICA.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. F. P. McFarlan, James McDonough, Hugh Callaner, Francis Kernan, William Brady, John Bryan, Michael McQuade, William Clarke, Owen Gaffney.
President of Board—Rev. F. P. McFarlan.
Secretary and Treasurer—Francis Kernan.

[Two of the directors, Gaffney and Bryan, have removed from Utica, and their places have not as yet been supplied.]

ST. VINCENT'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BUFFALO.

OFFICERS.

President—John Timon.
Treasurer—Peter Bede.
Secretary—Martin Rowan.

MANAGERS.

Alph. Le Couteulx, Edwin Thomas, Patrick Cannon, Patrick Short.

ST. JOSEPH'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BUFFALO.

OFFICERS.

John Timon, Peter Bede, James M. Early, Thomas Dolan, John B. Collins.
Superintendent and Treasurer—James M. Early.

ALBANY HOSPITAL.

GOVERNORS.

Erastus Corning, Marcus T. Reynolds, Thomas W. Olcott, John Taylor, Wm. V. Many, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Andrew White, Ezra P. Prentice, John C. Spencer, Joel Rathbone, John B. James, John V. L. Pruyn, Franklin Townsend, Robert H. Pruyn.

Governors ex-officio—The Mayor and Recorder of Albany.

President—John C. Spencer.

Vice-President—Ezra P. Prentice.

Treasurer—Joel Rathbone.

Secretary—Franklin Townsend.

Attending Surgeons—James McNaughton, M. D.; Alden March, M. D.; James H. Armsby, M. D.; John Swinburne, M. D.

Attending Physicians—Thomas Hun, M. D.; Mason F. Cogswell, M. D.; Howard Townsend, M. D.

Superintendent—Richard Bygate.

Matron—Mrs. Richard Bygate.

PAYMENTS *from the State Treasury to State and incorporated Benevolent*
at the head of each column, from the

NAMES & LOCATION.	When Incorporated.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
State Lunatic Asyl., Utica...	May 1, 1839	$16,953 46	$31,880 57	$38,947 86	$39,942 44
State Idiot Asyl., Syracuse..	July 10, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western House of Refuge, Rochester	May 8, 1846	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00
Soc. for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, N.Y...	March29, 1824	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, New-York	†April16, 1822	21,282 50	21,930 69	25,192 99	26,047 78
Ins. for theBlind, New-York*	April 21, 1831	8,684 09	16,132 04	17,575 48	17,438 66
New-York Hosp., New-York	1773	22,500 00	22,500 00	22,500 00	22,500 00
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary,‡ New-York	March29, 1822	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
New-York Ophthalmic Hospital,§ New-York	April 21, 1852	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn CityHosp., Brookl.	May 8, 1845	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany City Hosp., Albany.	April 11, 1849	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital,§ Troy.....	March 1, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester City Hosp., Roch.	May 7, 1847	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Hosp. of the Sisters of Charity,§ Buffalo	Jan. 24, 1849	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-York Dispensary, N.Y.	April 8, 1795	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, "	Nov. 28, 1828	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, "	April 25, 1832	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.W. Dispensary,§ "	May 29, 1852	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demilt Dispensary,§ "	May 17, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....
BrooklynCityDisp.,§ Brookl.	March15, 1850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh Dispensary,§ Williamsburgh.....	March 4, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Dispensary, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Dispensary, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall Hospital for Foreign Poor,.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Oswego Hospital for Foreign Poor, Oswego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*See act of April 15, 1840. By act of May 26, 1841, this hospital was required to
†Provision made for instruction of Deaf and Dumb in an institution previously
‡Incorporated as the New-York Eye Infirmary. It received $1,000 annually from an act, passed May 14, 1845, it was required to report annually to the Legislature.
§Incorporated under general law.
‖Salaries of Officers.

Institutions, during the fiscal years ending September 30th of the years placed annual reports of the State Treasurer.

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855. (Laws of 1854.)
$4,500 00	$13,692 41	$9,429 92	$8,322 79	$10,476 61	$23,373 73	$44,458 06	$6,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,987 96	12,546 73	19,022 40	17,500 00
26,615 34	17,300 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	21,000 00	18,000 00	31,611 00	15,000 00
.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	33,000 00	33,000 00	33,000 00	8,000 00
31,000 00	40,778 34	25,784 10	25,806 00	26,287 50	29,223 08	30,915 63	32,810 00
18,252 89	33,476 89	11,918 85	12,361 19	31,430 83	11,151 40	22,004 62	19,448 00
22,500 00	22,500 00	22,500 00	22,500 00	22,500 00	22,500 00	22,500 00	22,000 00
1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	10,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,732 41	.....	7,767 06	9,249 96
.....	.....	.....	500 00	2,587 29	.....	3,664 64	2,229 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,200 19	500 00	2,857 12	2,871 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	.....	14,480 11	.....	11,711 18	10,648 98
.....	.....	1,500 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
.....	.....	1,500 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
.....	.....	1,500 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	700 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	500 00
10,000 00	6,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....

report annually. Repealed May 10, 1845.
existing, on the date above given.
1824 (excepting 1831, '32, '33) by virtue of laws extending 2, 3 and 5 years. By

PAYMENTS *from the State Treasury to Orphan and Widow Asylums, head of each column. From the an-*

NAMES OF ASYLUMS & LOCATION.	When Incorporated.	1844.	1845.
Orphan Asylum Society, New-York	April 7, 1807	$1,000	$500
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Prince-st.), New-York	April 29, 1836	.....	500
Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum, New-York	.....	.....	.....
Society for Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New-York	April 17, 1837	.....	.....
Association for the benefit of Colored Orphans, New-York	April 16, 1838	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* New-York	Dec. 18, 1851	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	April 15, 1835	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	May 6, 1834	.....	.....
Society for Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Richmond Co.	June 27, 1851	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Female Guardian Society, Poughkeepsie	April 15, 1852	.....	.....
Orphan and Relief Association, Hudson	April 21, 1846	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum Society, Albany	March 27, 1849	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum, Troy	April 10, 1835	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum,* Troy	May 13, 1851	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society,* Utica	Oct. 25, 1850	.....	.....
St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum,* Utica	March 28, 1849	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum,† Syracuse	May 10, 1845	.....	.....
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum*, Oswego	Feb. 11, 1852	.....	.....
Rochester Orphan Asylum, Rochester	March 23, 1838	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Rochester	May 14, 1845	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	April 24, 1837	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum,* Buffalo	Jan. 24, 1849	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum,* Buffalo	July 30, 1851	.....	.....
Buffalo Widows' Asylum,* Buffalo	Jan. 12, 1852	.....	.....

*Incorporated under general act.
†Originally named the "Syracuse Orphan Asylum."
‡By an act of April 15, 1854, $600 were appropriated to supply the appropriation

during the fiscal years ending September 30th of the years placed at the nual reports of the State Treasurer.

1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855. (Laws of 1854.)
$500	$500	$500	$1,367 89	$774 43	$500 00	$500 00	$2,537 98	.....	$2,876 87
500	500	.....	1,568 04	1,404 68	500 00	500 00	9,585 99	$500 00	4,500 00
.....	.....	.....	470 73	373 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	712 02	548 81	.....	.....	2,452 22	.....	2,610 94
.....	.....	.....	545 89	949 36	500 00	2,500 00	3,395 40	.....	3,372 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415 35	787 06	2,527 34	1,834 88	.....	1,959 44
.....	.....	.....	668 77	398 33	300 93	510 33	1,937 78	.....	3,040 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	943 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
.....	.....	.....	266 98	.....	269 63	972 05	857 42	.....	625 84
.....	.....	.....	1,317 81	346 79	609 57	2,551 64	2,092 10	.....	2,060 67
.....	.....	.....	656 54	168 88	575 72	2,114 22	1,663 40	.....	1,179 86
.....	.....	.....	789 35	223 16	455 25	1,579 59	1,097 50	.....	1,152 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	583 23	874 54	.....	1,493 14
.....	.....	.....	205 44	.....	177 47	899 15	‡	.....	415 18
.....	.....	.....	325 61	78 42	254 63	972 05	908 88	.....	1,017 40
.....	.....	.....	955 19	268 39	609 57	2,162 82	1,354 73	.....	1,314 62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 74	.....	318 52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 10
.....	.....	.....	850 95	217 13	470 66	2,017 01	1,217 55	.....	1,585 05
.....	.....	.....	470 22	123 66	192 91	801 94	1,097 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356 76
.....	.....	.....	328 57	126,67	347 23	4,093 56	840 28	.....	721 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	111,58	146 60	1,215 07	823 14	.....	733 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342 97	.....	886 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 46

erroneously withheld in this year.

New-York State Agricultural Society.

[Rooms in Geological Buildings, State-street.]

Officers for 1854.

WILLIAM KELLY, of Dutchess, *President.*

Vice-Presidents:

JOHN C. JACKSON, New-York.	J. C. WOODRUFF, Syracuse.
A. B. CONGER, Haverstraw.	J. BARBER, Homer.
GEORGE VAIL, Troy.	D. H. ABELL, Geneseo.
LE ROY MOWRY, Greenwich.	SILAS M. BURROUGHS, Medina.

Corresponding Secretary—B. P. JOHNSON, Albany.

Recording Secretary—ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., Albany.

Treasurer—B. B. KIRTLAND, Albany.

Executive Committee:

EDGAR C. DIBBLE, Batavia.	CHARLES MORRELL, Ludlowville.
ELON COMSTOCK, Rome.	EDWARD G. FAILE, West Farms.

A. STEVENS, New-York.

Ex-Presidents, ex-officio Members:

JOHN A. KING.	HENRY WAGER.
E. P. PRENTICE.	LEWIS G. MORRIS.

Monthly Meeting of the Executive Committee, first Thursday in each month.

[*Title* 6, *Chap.* 2, *Part* 1*st*, *Revised Statutes.*]

General provisions concerning the erection and alteration of Counties, Cities, Villages and Towns.

§ 1. All persons intending to apply to the Legislature for the erection of a new county, or for the incorporation of a city or village, or for any alteration of the bounds of any county, city or village, shall cause notice to be published of such intended application, as required by law,[1] and shall also procure an accurate survey and map of the territory described in such application.

§ 2. Such survey and map shall de duly verified by the oath of the surveyor making the same, and shall be laid before the Legislature before any such application shall be acted on.

§ 3. In case any law shall be passed by the Legislature pursuant to such application, the aforesaid survey and map shall be filed in the office of the [State Engineer and Surveyor] of this state.

§ 4. No town in this state shall be divided or altered in its bounds, nor shall any new town be erected, without an application to the Legislature by the inhabitants of such town so to be divided or altered, or of the several towns out of which such new town is to be erected, or some of them; and notice in writing of such intended application, subscribed by at least five persons resident and freeholders in such town or towns, shall be affixed on the outer door of the house where the next town meeting is to be held in each of the towns to be affected thereby, at least ten days previous to the town meeting in each of those towns.

§ 5. A copy of such notice shall also be read, at the town meeting of every town to be affected thereby, to the electors there assembled, by the clerk of the town, immediately before proceeding to the election of town officers.

§ 6. The persons applying for the division or alteration of the bounds of any town, or for the erection of a new town, shall also procure such survey and map as is required in the first section of this title, which shall be laid before the Legislature and filed with the [State Engineer and Surveyor] as above provided.

[1] See chap. 7, first part R. S., title 3, sec. 1.

Of Applications to the Legislature.

§ 1. All persons applying to divide or alter the bounds of any county, city or village, or to erect any new county, or to incorporate a new city or village, and all persons applying for the removal of any court-house, or the imposing of a tax for making or improving a road, or for any other local purpose in any county, where all or any of the inhabitants of such county are proposed to be taxed, shall give notice of such intended application by advertisement, to be published for at least six weeks successively immediately before such application, or before the first day of the session at which the same is to be made, in a newspaper printed in the county, or in each of the counties where the objects of such application are intended to be carried into effect; and also, in case of intended application for the imposition of any tax as aforesaid, in the state paper.

§ 2. Every association intending to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, and every corporation intending to apply for an alteration, amendment or extension of its charter, shall cause the like notice of such application to be published in the state paper, and also in a newspaper printed in the county in which such corporation is intended to be or shall have been established.

§ 3. Every person hereafter applying to the Legislature for a release of lands escheated to the state, shall give the like notice of such application in the county where such lands may be situate, and in the state paper, as is required by the third title of the seventh chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

§ 4. In all cases of applications to the Legislature for the passage of laws authorizing the construction of dams in or across the streams and waters of this state, which are by law public highways, like notices shall be given and published as are required to be given and published by the third title of the seventh

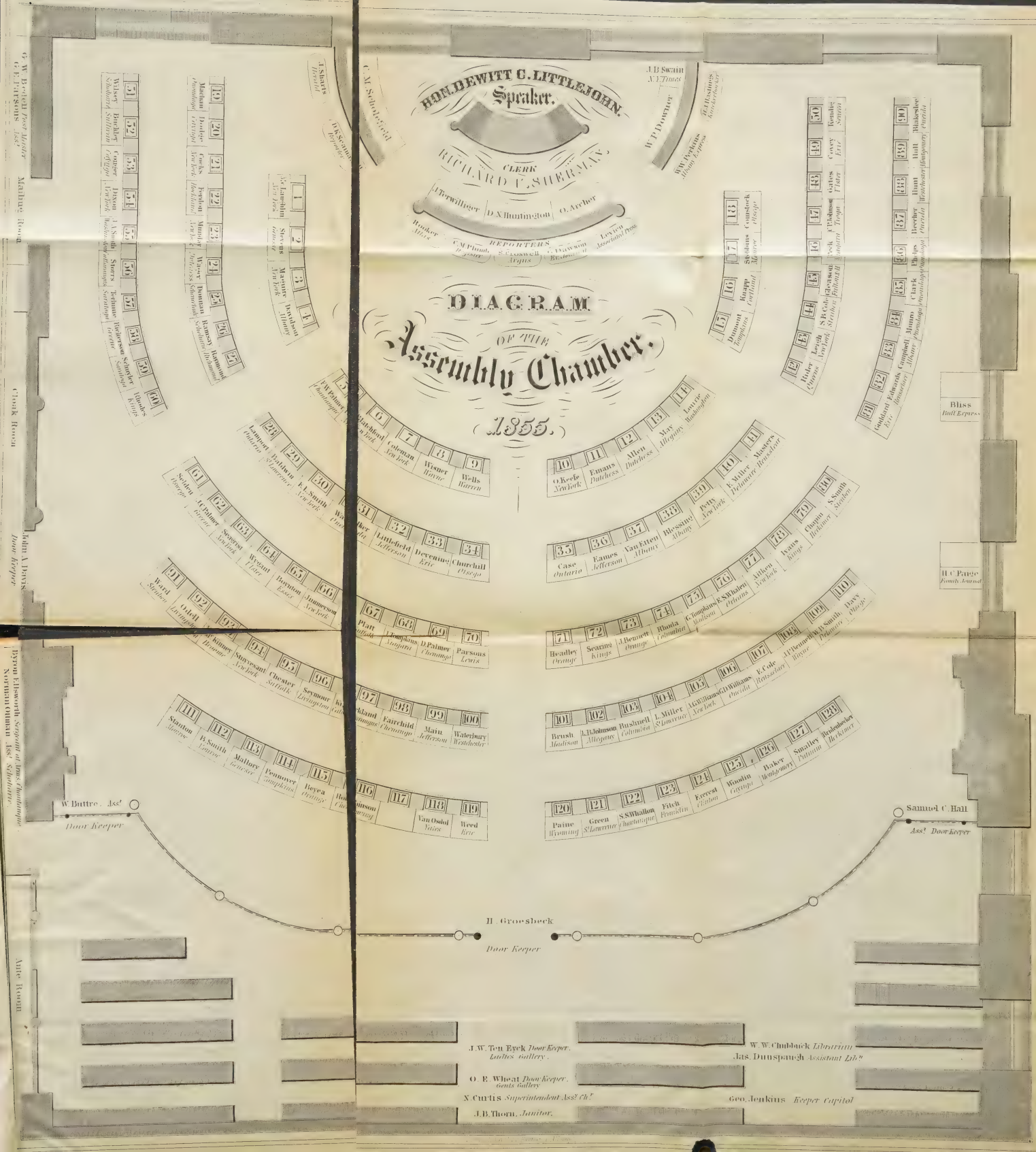
chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes in cases of applications for acts of incorporation, and in the other cases therein specified.

§ 5. If no newspaper be printed in a county in which any notice is required to be published, such notice shall be published in like manner in the place nearest thereto in which a newspaper shall be printed.

§ 6. If the application be for an act of incorporation, the notice shall specify the amount of the capital stock requisite to carry the objects of such incorporation into effect; and if the application be for an alteration in any charter already granted, the notice shall state specifically the alteration intended to be applied for.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECT FROM NEW-YORK FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First District, ... WILLIAM W. VALK.
Second District, ... JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.
Third District, ... GUY R. PELTON.
Fourth District, ... JOHN KELLY.
Fifth District, ... THOMAS R. WHITNEY.
Sixth District, ... JOHN WHEELER.
Seventh District, ... THOMAS CHILDS, JR.
Eighth District, ... ABRAM WAKEMAN.
Ninth District, ... BAYARD CLARK.
Tenth District, ... AMBROSE S. MURRAY.
Eleventh District, ... RUFUS H. KING.
Twelfth District, ... KILLIAN MILLER.
Thirteenth District, ... RUSSELL SAGE.
Fourteenth District, ... SAMUEL DICKSON.
Fifteenth District, ... EDWARD DODD.
Sixteenth District, ... GEORGE A. SIMMONS.
Seventeenth District, ... FRANCIS E. SPINNER.
Eighteenth District, ... THOMAS R. HORTON.
Nineteenth District, ... JONAS A. HUGHSTON.
Twentieth District, ... ORSAMUS B. MATTESON.
Twenty-First District, ... HENRY BENNETT.
Twenty-Second District, ... ANDREW Z. McCARTY.
Twenty-Third District, ... WILLIAM A. GILBERT.
Twenty-Fourth District, ... AMOS P. GRANGER.
Twenty-Fifth District, ... EDWIN B. MORGAN.
Twenty-Sixth District, ... ANDREW OLIVER.
Twenty-Seventh District, ... JOHN M. PARKER.
Twenty-Eighth District, ... WILLIAM H. KELSEY.
Twenty-Ninth District, ... JOHN WILLIAMS.
Thirtieth District, ... BENJAMIN PRINGLE.
Thirty-First District, ... THOMAS T. FLAGLER.
Thirty-Second District, ... SOLOMON G. HAVEN.
Thirty-Third District, ... FRANCIS S. EDWARDS.


HON. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN.
Speaker.
CLERK
RICHARD U. SHERMAN
J. Terwilliger
D. N. Huntington
O. Archer
REPORTERS
DIAGRAM
OF THE
Assembly Chamber.
1855.
Mail Room
Clerk Room
Post Master
John A. Davis
Door Keeper
Byron Ellsworth Sergeant at Arms Assistant
Norman Oliman Ass't Sergeant
Ante Room
W. Buttre Ass't
Door Keeper
Samuel C. Hall
Ass't Door Keeper
H. Groesbeck
Door Keeper
J. W. Ten Eyck Door Keeper.
Ladies Gallery.
O. E. Wheat Door Keeper.
Gents Gallery
N. Curtis Superintendent Ass't Ch'r
J. B. Thorn, Janitor.
W. W. Chubbuck Librarian
Jas. Dunspaugh Assistant Lib'n
Geo. Jenkins Keeper Capitol
Bliss
Bull Express
H. C. Page
Evening Journal

17	18
ebbins *mree*	Comstock *Otsego*

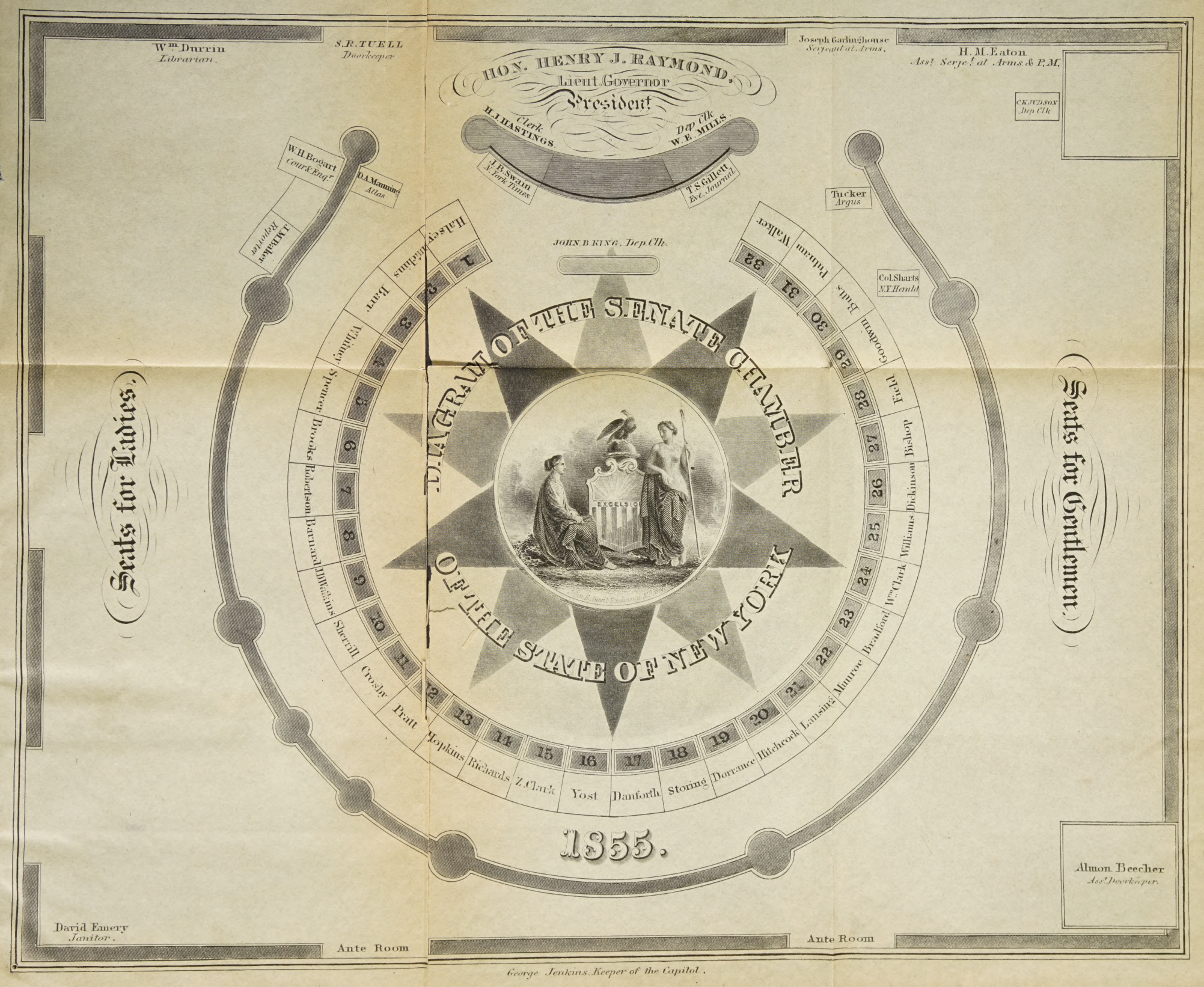
46	47	48	49	50
Peck *Saratoga*	C Robinson *Tioga*	Gates *Ulster*	Covey *Erie*	Kendig *Sweet*

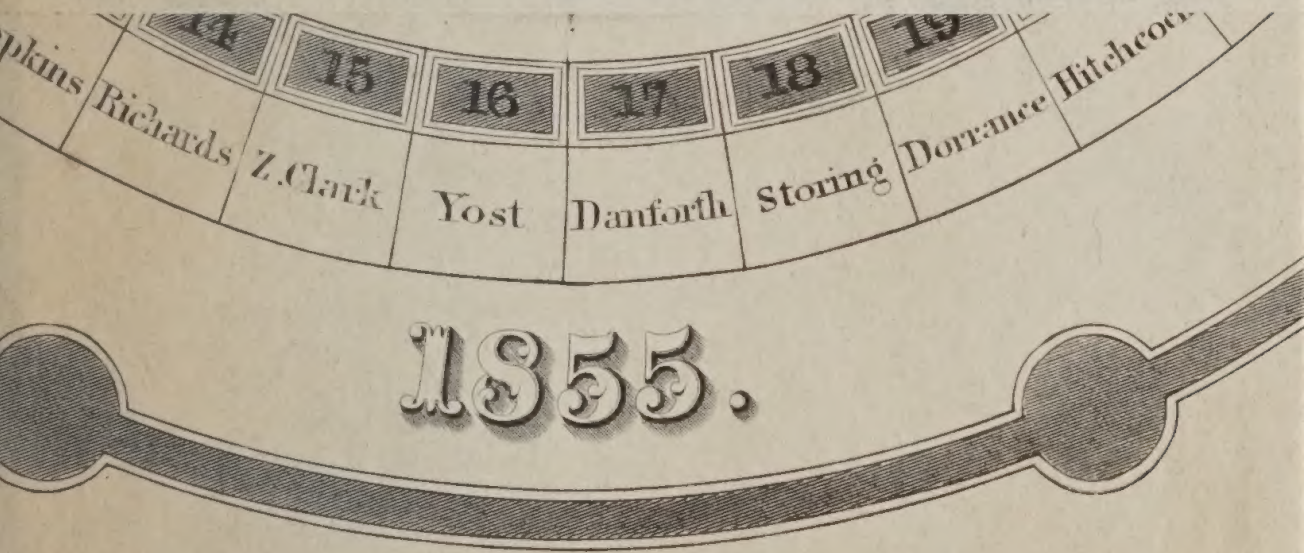
86	87	88	89	90
elps *ahoga*	Beecher *Oneida*	Hunt *Westchester*	Hull *Montgomery*	Blakeslee *Oneida*

W. W. Chilbeck *Librarian*

Jas. Dunspaugh *Assistant Lib'n*

Geo. Jenkins *Keeper Capitol*


Wm Durrin
Librarian.
S.R.TUELL
Doorkeeper
Joseph Garlinghouse
Sergeant at Arms.
H.M.Eaton
Asst Serjt at Arms & P.M.
C.K.JUDSON
Dep Clk
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Lieut. Governor
President
Clerk
H.J.HASTINGS.
Dep Clk
W.E. MILLS.
J.B.Swain
N.York Times
T.S.Gillett
Eve. Journal
W.H.Bogart
Cour & Enqr
D.A.Mamming
Atlas
LABAdee
Reporter
Tucker
Argus
Col.Sharts
N.Y.Herald
JOHN B.KING. Dep.Clk.
DIAGRAM OF THE SENATE CHAMBER OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
Seats for Ladies.
Seats for Gentlemen.
1 Halsey
2 Watkins
3 Barr
4 Whitney
5 Spencer
6 Brooks
7 Robertson
8 Barnard
9 D.Wiggins
10 Sherrill
11 Crosby
12 Pratt
13 Hopkins
14 Richards
15 L.Clark
16 Yost
17 Danforth
18 Stoning
19 Dorrance
20 Hitchcock
21 Lansing
22 Munroe
23 Bradford
24 Wm Clark
25 Williams
26 Dickinson
27 Bishop
28 Field
29 Goodwin
30 Bates
31 Putnam
32 Walker
1855.
David Emery
Janitor.
Ante Room
Ante Room
Almon Beecher
Ass't Doorkeeper.
George Jenkins. Keeper of the Capitol.



Ante

George Jenkins, Keeper of the Capitol.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 110968382